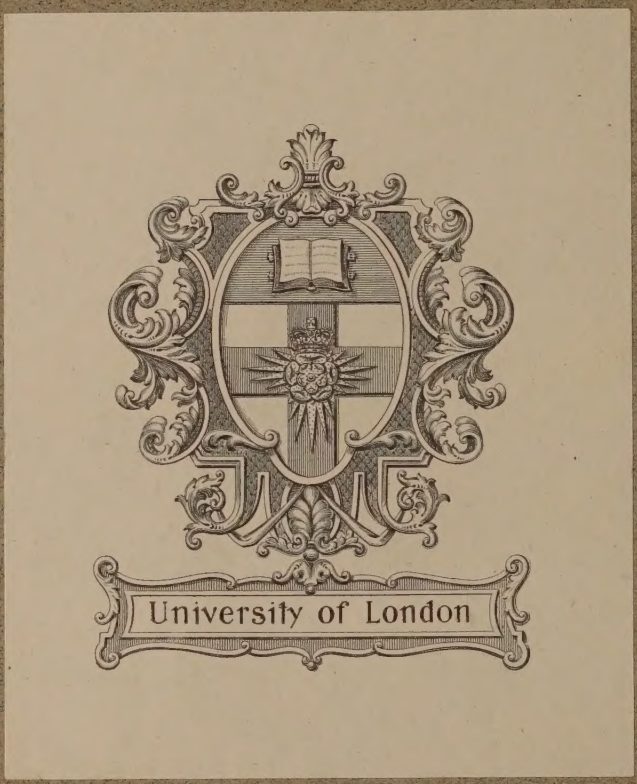
University of London

605907

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—*(12.)*—

CHARITABLE FUNDS; CHARITIES; ECCLESIASTICAL.

Session

7 *February* —— 6 *July* 1865.

VOL. XLI.

1865.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1865.

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

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CHARITABLE FUNDS.

RETURN made under Statute 23 & 24 Vict. c. 136, s. 18, "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860."

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the Capital, Stock, Shares, and Securities transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in the Year ending the 31st day of December 1864.

	£.	s.	d.
Consolidated 3 *l.* per Cent. Annuities	419,676	5	–
Reduced ditto	19,152	10	7
New ditto	19,612	16	11
New 2 *l.* 10 *s.* ditto	714	12	6
Bank Stock	6	5	8
Shares None.			

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of Monies, other than Dividends or Interest Paid to or to the Account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds during the same Period, and of the Investment thereof.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
166,807	5	3	With 820 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* part of the balance of cash in last year, invested in the purchase of	184,732	–	5	Consolidated 3 *l.* per Cent. Annuities.
2,462	4	9	With 2,004 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* part of the balance of cash in last year, invested in the purchase of	4,944	8	2	New ditto.
225	–	–	Invested in the purchase of	301	10	2	New 2 *l.* 10 *s.* ditto.
2,149	–	–	With 200 *l.* part of the balance of cash in last year, invested in the purchase of	2,632	9	6	Reduced 3 *l.* ditto.
15	12	1	Invested in the purchase of	6	5	8	Bank Stock.
7,122	14	–	Paid to Trustees and others:				
			For investment in Lands and Hereditaments	2,835	1	4	
			,, Building Schools	1,528	15	4	
			,, Rebuilding Almshouses and a Church	2,434	17	4	
			,, Improvements of Charity Property	114	–	11	
			,, Surveyors, &c., charges on Sale of ditto	209	19	1	
331	17	6	Part of the Balance of 6,504 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* Cash in Bank of England.				
£. 179,113	13	7					

AN ACCOUNT of the Capital, Stock, Shares, and Securities Sold or Retransferred by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds during the same Period.

SALES.	Consolidated 3 *l.* per Cent. Annuities. £.	s.	d.	SALES.	Consolidated 3 *l.* per Cent. Annuities. £.	s.	d.
Bingley, York, School and Charity Estates	621	–	1	Exeter, Devon, Elizabeth Haye's Charity	67	14	8
Dudley, Worcester, Daniel Parsons' Charity	874	16	10	Soulbury, Bucks, Charities of Robert Lovett and Rev. J. Sambee	138	–	–
Ashton-upon-Mersey, Chester, the School	82	8	–	Brailes, Warwick, the Free School	65	10	4
Southwark, St. Saviour, Surrey, College of Poor	2,000	–	–	Clent, Worcester, the Church Charity	693	6	8
Oswestry, Salop, Free Grammar School	89	12	6	Dauntsey, Wilts, Henry Earl of Danby's Almshouse and School	300	–	–
Slaithwaite-cum-Lingards, York, the Free School	60	15	6	West Retford, Notts, Trinity Hospital	677	18	2
Exeter, Devon, Christopher Lethbridge's Charity	184	2	–	London, St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2,072	–	–
No Retransfers.							

AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate Amount of the Capital, Stock, Shares, Funds, and Securities, and the Balance of Cash held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, on the 31st day of December 1864.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Consolidated 3 *l.* per Cent. Annuities	1,631,967	18	6	£. 5 per Cent. Perpetual Preference Stock of the Great Northern Railway Company	30	–	–
Reduced ditto	166,034	1	–	£. 5 per Cent. Stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	1,500	–	–
New ditto	237,143	10	4	£. 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company	4,500	–	–
New 2 *l.* 10 *s.* ditto	26,679	11	–	£. 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company	300	–	–
New 3 *l.* 10 *s.* ditto	165	–	–				
India 5 *l.* per Cent. Stock	7,847	11	1				
Bank Stock	5,723	11	8				
£. 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of the London and North Western Railway Company	3,120	–	–				

Balance of Cash £. 6,504. 15 *s.* 5 *d.*

Henry M. Vane, Official Trustee appointed by Parliament.

Tho. Hare, *Walker Skirrow*, Junr. } Official Trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in pursuance of Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, s. 51.

Charity Commission, 8, York-street, St. James's-square, S. W.,
8 February 1865.

CHARITABLE FUNDS.

RETURN made by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," on the 8th day of February 1865, in pursuance of Stat. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 136, s. 18.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1865.

CHARITIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 February 1865;—*for*,

RETURN, "by the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS of *England*, of the Number of Cases in which their Intervention has been sought, in order to substitute the BISHOP of one Diocese for another as a TRUSTEE, or otherwise; designating the Names of each Diocese, County, and Parish, as also Parties in which such different Trusts have been so substituted, and the Expenses attending the same respectively, since the passing of the Bishops' Trust Substitution Act in the Session of 1858 to the present Time."

CHARITY COMMISSION.

RETURN of the Number of Cases in which the Intervention of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales has been sought, in order to substitute the Bishop of one Diocese for another as a Trustee, or otherwise, designating the Names of each Diocese, County, and Parish, as also Parties in which such different Trusts have been so substituted, and the Expenses attending the same respectively, since the passing of the Bishops' Trust Substitution Act in the Session of 1858 to the present Time.

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1. HOSPITAL of Christ, in the Parish of Ruthin, in the County of Denbigh, and in the Diocese of St. Asaph.

The Bishop of St. Asaph appointed President of this Hospital, *vice* the Bishop of Bangor, by order of the Board, dated 24th January 1860. No expense.

2. Lady Conyngham's Charities for the benefit of poor clergymen and clergymen's widows in the County of Buckingham, and of certain poor persons in the Parish of Hitchendon, or Hughenden, in the same County, and in the Diocese of Oxford.

The Bishop of Oxford appointed a Trustee, *vice* the Bishop of Lincoln, by order of the Board, dated 7th August 1860. No expense.

(In the case of the Church of Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, in the County of York, the Bishop of Ripon was substituted for the Archbishop of York as one of the Trustees of endowment and repairing funds of the Church, but the proceedings had no reference to the Bishops' Trust Substitution Act, and were conducted in a different course.)

24 February 1865.

Henry M. Vane,
Secretary.

CHARITIES.

RETURN, by the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS of *England*, of the Number of Cases in which their Intervention has been sought, in order to substitute the BISHOP of one Diocese for another as a TRUSTEE, or otherwise, since the passing of the Bishops' Trust Substitution Act in the Session of 1858 to the present Time; &c.

(*Mr. Briscoe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *March* 1865.

CHARITIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 June 1865;—*for*,

COPIES "of CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue, in August and September 1863, respecting the EXEMPTION from INCOME TAX of RENTS and DIVIDENDS applied to CHARITABLE PURPOSES:"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Home Office, and the Charity Commissioners, respecting an Inquiry into the Management of certain CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS; together with the REPORTS of the Charity Inspectors by whom such Inquiry was conducted."

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
19 *June* 1865.

Correspondence between the Board of Inland Revenue and the Treasury respecting the Exemption from Income Tax of Rents and Dividends applied to Charitable Purposes.

Treasury Minute suggesting an Inquiry into the Management of certain Charitable Institutions; together with the Reports of the Charity Inspectors by whom such Inquiry was conducted.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
August 22, 1863.

May it please your Lordships,

WE find it necessary to ask your Lordships' directions respecting the allowance of income tax on rents and dividends applied to charitable purposes.

By the 61st section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 25, it is provided that, under Schedule A, allowances shall be made of the "duties charged on the rents and profits of lands, tenements, hereditaments or heritages belonging to any hospital, public school or almshouse, or vested in trustees for charitable purposes, so far as the same are applied to charitable purposes. Such allowance to be granted, on proof before the Commissioners for special purposes, of the due application of the said rents and profits to charitable purposes only, and in so far as the same shall be applied to charitable purposes only."

By the 88th section it is provided with respect to Schedule C that exemption shall be given to "the stock or dividends of any corporation, fraternity, or society of persons, or of any trust established for charitable purposes only; or which, according to the rules or regulations established by Act of Parliament, charter, decree, deed of trust, or will, shall be applicable by the said corporation, fraternity, or society, or by any trustee, to charitable purposes only, and in so far as the same shall be applied to charitable purposes only; or the stock or dividends in the names of any trustees applicable solely to the repairs of any cathedral, college, church, or chapel, or any building used solely for the purpose of divine worship, and in so far as the same shall be applied to such purposes; provided the application thereof to such purposes shall be duly proved before the said Commissioners for special purposes by any agent or factor on the behalf of any such corporation, fraternity or society, or by any of the members or trustees."

Your Lordships will observe that the allowance of the duty in the cases above mentioned rests entirely with the Special Commissioners.

On the first introduction of the income tax in 1843 it was arranged among the acting Special Commissioners that the superintendence of the business relating to the claims of charities for exemption should be assigned to Mr. Fuller, and that gentleman continued to attend to it until his retirement at the beginning of this year. Although he frequently consulted the Board, and applied through them for the advice of their solicitor, he was not bound to do so, and it was therefore only partially and occasionally that the Board were made acquainted with the points of difficulty which arose in the administration of the above quoted provisions in the Income Tax Act.

On the retirement of Mr. Fuller we thought it desirable that his duties with respect to charitable claims should be assigned to one of the members of the Board, who are all *ex officio* Special Commissioners, and in consequence of this arrangement, together with the inquiries made on the occasion of the proposed repeal of the exemption of charitable institutions, we have been called upon to consider more closely the principles on which that exemption has been heretofore allowed.

The Special Commissioner has brought under our notice a variety of cases in which claims for exemption have been admitted since the introduction of the tax, but are now pronounced by our solicitor not to be proper subjects for relief; and he has also pointed out that the interpretation of the terms "charitable purposes" which was adopted and acted upon by Mr. Fuller, by the Board, and by their solicitor, up to the present time, is now declared to be erroneous and that no other definite interpretation has been assigned to those terms.

It is under these circumstances that we find it necessary to have recourse to your Lordships for directions as to our future proceedings.

The first point on which we have to consult your Lordships is the expediency of now abandoning the principles on which these exemptions have been allowed during the last twenty years. We should not feel justified in suddenly withdrawing from a large number of corporations, societies, and trustees, an exemption which has been so long allowed to them, after deliberate investigation of their claims by competent authority, without express directions from your Lordship to that effect.

In the Income Tax Act there is no definition of charitable purposes, and though there is nothing on record in this office to show that Mr. Fuller consulted the Board as to the meaning to be assigned to those words in the clauses which we have cited, there is every reason to suppose that he did so. We know, however, that from the outset he considered the words to bear the same sense as that in which the Court of Chancery would understand them in a deed or will, that is to say, such purposes as come within the meaning or purview of the Statute of the 43rd Elizabeth.

It is also certain that the Board, in deciding upon numerous cases which have from time to time been laid before them, have adopted and sanctioned this interpretation, and further, that our solicitor concurred in the views of Mr. Fuller and the Board. Those views are clearly expressed in an opinion given by him in 1850 on a claim in respect of rents vested in trustees "for the maintenance of one staith lying, &c., and one clough lying, &c., and for the maintenance of two highways within the Lordship of Cawood and for the relief of the poor of Cawood." Mr. Timm says, "I beg to observe that there is no definition given by the Property Tax Act of what are strictly charitable purposes, and, therefore, for want of some limitation, the practice has been to grant the return of duty in respect of all charitable purposes within the statute of 43rd Elizabeth, cap 4. I do not know what a church staith or a clough is, but I presume that the money laid out upon them, like that laid out upon the highways, is expended for the public benefit, and, assuming that to be the case, I am of opinion that all these are charitable purposes within the statute before mentioned, and that the trustees are entitled to a return of the tax upon the money expended upon them."

That opinion was laid before the Board, and by them referred to Mr. Fuller for his guidance. Up to that time, therefore, it is evident that the interpretation adopted by the Special Commissioner was sanctioned by all the authorities in this department.

The first disturbance of this view of the law occurred in 1856. A case was brought before the Court of Chancery, in which the Master of the Rolls was called on to decide whether the trusts of certain land at Richmond authorized the application of the rents in aid of the poor rates and other parochial burthens, or whether the trusts were for the poor independent of the rates and other parochial burthens, and if the former were the true construction of the deed of trust, whether it was a charitable trust. His Honour pronounced it to be a trust for parochial purposes, and expressed some surprise that any one should doubt that such a trust would be charitable and within the meaning of the Charitable Trust Act. He said, "Money given for the benefit of a parish, and in aid of their general parochial burthens, is a perfectly good and valid charitable trust; in fact, the relief of public burthens is one of the branches of charity specified in the preamble of the statute of Elizabeth."

Mr. Fuller had refused to admit the claim of the trustee in this case to exemption, and in consequence of the decision of the Master of the Rolls, he thought it necessary, for some reason with which we are not acquainted, to take the opinion of the Law Officers as to whether this trust was within the exemption in the Income Tax Act. The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General was in the following terms:—

"We understand that by the judgment of the Master of the Rolls the lands in question were held to be the property of the parish of Richmond, to be applied to parochial purposes, and that in point of fact they are so applied.

"The result is that the houses of the wealthier inhabitants within the parish are assessed to a less amount of poor rate than would be levied but for the application of the income of these lands and tenements.

"There is in our opinion a plain distinction between parochial purposes and charitable purposes in the sense in which this last phrase is used in the Income Tax Acts, and we are consequently of opinion that the vestrymen of Richmond are not entitled to repayment of the duty."

(Signed) "A. E. Cockburn.
"*August* 24, 1856. "Richard Bethell."

As a matter of course Mr. Fuller acted upon that opinion in the case before him, and in all cases of trusts in aid of poor rates, but he does not seem to have perceived the full effect of it in its bearing upon the principle by which he had previously been guided in interpreting the Act, and which it entirely set aside as erroneous. Yet, though he did not abandon his former principle, he appears to have relied upon it less than formerly, and to have occasionally refused relief in cases which would clearly have been entitled to it if the Statute of Elizabeth had continued to be his guide.

The difficulty which Mr. Fuller, whether designedly or not, thus ignored, has now come to be dealt with by us.

It appears to us that there are three courses open, any one of which may be adopted under your Lordship's authority.

We may at once act upon the opinion of the Law Officers in 1856, and revise all the exemptions hitherto allowed, or we may act upon that opinion in all new cases which arise, leaving those to which exemption has already been given, in the enjoyment of that privilege, or we may continue the practice which the Board in 1843 established with the concurrence of their solicitor, and which has been for the most part in force up to the present time.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Lordships the difficulties involved in the adoption of the first of these courses of proceeding; the clamour which would be raised against this department; the discredit which would be cast upon it; and the increase of the odium attached to the income tax which would be occasioned. We do not call to mind any instance in which after a relief from taxation has been conceded for a considerable period this Board has refused to continue to grant it, on the allegation that they had previously misinterpreted the law, and we think it deserves very serious consideration whether such a proceeding would be politic or even justifiable.

Supposing, however, that in your Lordships' superior judgment it should be deemed necessary, notwithstanding the inconvenience with which it is attended, we have to observe that if we abandon the received interpretation of the terms "charitable purposes," illustrated by a long series of decisions in the Court of Chancery, and by the comments of numerous text-writers, we find ourselves in complete uncertainty as to their meaning.

The question of charity or no charity becomes one of degree, and the line between charity and beneficence is most difficult to draw without dispute and inequality.

We must not omit to call your Lordship's attention to a circumstance which appears to confirm the view taken by the Board in 1843, and which would give rise to an unequal administration of the law if that view be abandoned. The Act which established the Charity Commission provided for the vesting of land and stock belonging to charities in the Secretary to the Commission, and it was the practice of this Department to give exemption to all stock standing in his name as Official Trustee of Charitable Funds, without further inquiry.

In 1855 an Act was passed amending the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853, and by the 28th section it is provided that "all dividends arising from any stock in the public funds standing in the name of the official trustees of charitable funds, and which shall be certified by the Charity Commissioners to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to be exempt from the property or income tax, shall be paid without any deduction of such tax, and all dividends arising from any stock in the public funds standing in any other names or name, and which the Charity Commissioners shall certify to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to be subject only to charitable trusts, and to be exempt from such tax, shall be paid without any deduction thereof."

It appears to us that the Legislature would not have made such a provision, giving to the Charity Commissioners the power of declaring charitable funds exempt from income tax, if the term charity were, for all the purposes of their jurisdiction, to be understood in a sense widely different from that which it bears in the clause exempting charities in the Income Tax Act. If there had been such a distinction in the view of those who framed and passed the Act, the natural course would have been to require a certificate from this Department in order to authorize the Bank of England to pay the dividends without deducting the tax.

We think that the enactment affords a strong presumption in favour of the correctness of the interpretation of the terms "charitable purposes" in the Income Tax Act by the

Board in 1843; but be that as it may, there can be no doubt that, if the Charity Commissioners choose to exercise the power, they may exempt by their certificate the very same charities that we, under the present reading of the law, may declare to have no claim to exemption, and that an unseemly conflict of authorities may be thus occasioned.

The amount actually exempted by the Charity Commissioners at the present time exceeds a million and a half of stock.

Having thus laid before your Lordships all the facts which occur to us as necessary in order to form a judgment on the propriety and expediency of departing, either wholly or partially, from the course hitherto pursued in this Department in the general application of exemption, we have also to ask directions on some minor points not entirely dependent on the question which we have been hitherto discussing.

A question has arisen, largely affecting such charities as hospitals, as to the allowance of charges of management as a part of the expenditure for which exemption may be claimed. Our solicitor has advised that such charges are not within the exemption, and we have, in one or two instances, so informed the claimants. Finding, however, that our decision has been received with a strong protest against its legality, that the practice has invariably been to admit such claims, and that there is much to be said in favour of that practice, we have withheld our decision on further cases involving this question until we receive your Lordships' instructions.

It is not necessary to trouble your Lordships with a specification of the charges in dispute. The general principle contended for by the claimants is that all charges should be allowed which are necessary for the purpose of maintaining the charity in such a state as to effect the object for which the funds are provided, and we have had produced to us an opinion given by Mr. Perceval in 1804, when he was Attorney-General, supporting that view of the scope of the exemption, and putting in a very clear light his understanding of the income tax of that day, which, at least as to this exemption, was in the same terms as the Act of Victoria. Mr. Perceval says—

"I am of opinion that all rents, &c., belonging to the Hospital which are applied to the proper management, repair, and improvement of the property belonging to the Hospital, must be considered as being applied to charitable purposes, in the meaning of that expression in the clause referred to from the Property Tax Act.

"I think so likewise of all money paid for the salaries of officers who are employed in the management of the estates and collection of the rents, &c., as also of those whose duties, executed at the Hospital or elsewhere, are necessary for the due management of the affairs of the charity, and superintendence and government of the charitable institution itself. The objects of the Hospital being to provide charitable support to charitable objects, the expense of an establishment which is necessary for directing, controlling, and securing the due application of the funds to their proper objects seems to me to be an expenditure for the charitable purposes of the Hospital. Whether this will extend to the salaries of all the officers of the Hospital or not, as I am not furnished with a specification of them or their respective duties, I cannot tell; but I imagine those who are acquainted with the establishment will be able to apply this opinion without much difficulty so as to determine whether it does comprehend all or most part of the officers under the establishment."

Another question which has arisen is that respecting the exemption of funds re-invested for accumulation.

For instance, Pembroke College, Cambridge, has for a great many years been accumulating money for rebuilding the College, the original trust fund being quite insufficient for the purpose. The dividends are always re-invested, and this Department has allowed the tax on them since 1843. We are now advised that as the exemption is to be given only so far as the funds are applied to charitable purposes, we are not at liberty to give it to dividends re-invested in order that they may at some future time be so applied.

As these cases are not of very frequent occurrence, and as it appears that the question was brought before the Board soon after the commencement of the tax, and decided by them in accordance with the opinion of their solicitor at that time, we submit that the practice thus established should not be disturbed.

The next question is remarkable as showing how carelessly the old Income Tax Act (of which the present is a copy) was drawn.

Under Schedule C there is an exemption of the "stock or dividends applicable to the repairs of any cathedral, college, church, or chapel, *or any building* used solely for purposes of Divine worship."

Under Schedule A there is no such exemption.

We have before us two claims of exemption from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, one for dividends applied to the repair of the Cathedral, the other for rents applied to the same purpose. The former is admitted as a matter of course; the latter, we are advised, must be rejected.

As no reason can be assigned for making this distinction between rents and dividends we apprehend that your Lordships will authorize us to disregard it.

It is scarcely necessary to state that it has never, up to this time, been attended to, but whether from a conviction that the omission in Schedule A was a mere accident, or because the terms "charitable purposes," as heretofore understood, would cover the repairs of churches, we are unable to say.

Other questions of a similar character will probably arise as we proceed in the investigation of claims for exemption, but at present those above mentioned are the only ones upon which it is necessary to request your Lordships' directions.

Should your Lordships inform us that it is your desire that there should be no material alteration of the practice originally adopted in 1843 by this Department in dealing with the exemption of charities from income tax, we shall have no difficulty in disposing of other cases which may occur.

We beg leave to request your Lordships' early consideration of the subject of this Report, as we are at present unable to come to any decision upon the large accumulation of claims caused by the circumstances in which the Special Commissioners' Office has been placed for some time past.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. HERRIES.
ALFRED MONTGOMERY.
ALEX. DUFF GORDON.

Treasury Minute, dated September 30, 1863.

Write to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that in the judgment of my Lords the present administration of the Income Tax Act with respect to charities is in its detail certainly unsatisfactory. Where an exemption from a tax is granted nothing can be more clearly requisite than that the limits of such exemption should be well considered and defined, in order that the principle on which it is presumed to rest may come clearly into view. In the present instance it appears that parochial purposes are treated as charitable purposes, not only in law generally but under the Income Tax Acts, while the Law Officers of the Crown have declared that the two are plainly distinguished, and that an exemption from income tax ought not to be granted in respect of funds which are to go in aid of the rates. It seems clear that this opinion of the Law Officers is in clear accordance with the reason of the case. For suppose two neighbouring parishes, A and B, each to spend 500*l.* per annum for the relief of the poor, but A to raise the money by rates, B to meet the charge by the income of lands devised for the purpose, the inhabitants of B enjoy, by what relatively to them may be termed an accident, a great relief from local taxation; but the inhabitants of the neighbouring parish A have no reason to complain of the comparative disadvantage at which they stand. But the case is materially different when the State steps in and aggravates the inequality by adding to the fund available in parish B the amount of income tax which may be due upon 500*l.*, while it refuses to make a similar allowance on the like amount raised by rates for the same purposes in parish A. It is impossible to justify the remission of the tax in B by any argument except such as entails by way of consequence the exemption from income tax of such portion of all income tax as is payable in local rates and taxes, if, indeed, the conclusion does not also embrace taxes of every kind.

This state of things must be regarded as one that upon some suitable occasion should be considered with a view to a remedy. But my Lords conceive that it would not be expedient to apply such a remedy by any instruction from the Executive Government founded on the opinion of the Law Officers of 1856. The actual administration of the tax has acquired, it may be held, so much of prescription as ought to stand good at least against any interposition by an authority purely administrative; and there is additional reason for embracing such a view at a time when the principle of the exemption of charities at large has recently been called in question by Her Majesty's Government.

My Lords therefore conclude that the subject is one which should be reserved to be dealt with by the Legislature, and that in the meantime the practice which has hitherto prevailed should be followed, while the Board would do well at the same time to guard, as far as may be, against any further extension of the inconvenient latitude which already exists.

Treasury Minute, dated July 25, 1863.

Write to Mr. Waddington requesting him to move Secretary Sir George Grey to consider whether it would not be desirable to instruct the Charity Commissioners to proceed to exercise their legal powers of inquiry with respect to certain of the foundations known to the law as charitable, especially from among those in the metropolis.

It appears to my Lords that, upon the recent occasion when Her Majesty's Government proposed to Parliament to withdraw the exemption enjoyed by Charities under the Income Tax Acts, much difficulty was experienced from the want of full and accurate information respecting the state and operation of many of these establishments.

It was stated on the part of several among them that the effect of their taking a share in bearing the direct taxation of the country must be to limit their means of usefulness, and statements that a certain number of boys must be dismissed from school, or a certain number of patients excluded from Hospital, were calculated to make an impression upon the public mind; the more so as there were not the means which serious and prolonged discussion might have afforded of testing the accuracy and value of these statements.

The effect, however, even of the limited discussion which did actually take place was, in the opinion of my Lords, to awaken a desire for information more extensive than has hitherto been obtained, and to suggest the idea that the question raised was one involving matter of a wider interest than belonged to the proposal of the Government regarded in itself alone.

But it is, of course, the fiscal view of the subject which induces my Lords to make th esuggestion they now submit.

They are particularly desirous that in any inquiry which may be instituted an especial attention may be paid to the economy with which given results are attained in endowed institutions as compared with unendowed institutions of the same class.

For if it shall appear that the same degree of thrift and good husbandry prevails in the former, as must on all accounts be taken for granted, and as indeed is known generally to exist in the latter, it will seem to follow that the withdrawal of an exemption which is now enjoyed from any tax must lead to a corresponding contraction of the operations of the Charity.

Such information as is now desired would not only be of material use in assisting the Executive Government to decide hereafter upon its duty with respect to a system of exemptions which is of a rapidly growing financial importance, but would also, as my Lords believe, be appreciated by Parliament and by the public.

With respect to the particular Charities which might be selected for examination on this occasion, my Lords apprehend that the Secretary of State and the Charity Commissioners are better qualified than they can be to form a judgment on general grounds. They would, however, observe that in the remarks they have made they have had especially, though not exclusively, in view the Metropolitan Charities which, as a body, assumed so prominent a position at the time of the recent discussion, which, as they believe, have hitherto in fewer cases been the subjects of inquiry by the Commission than the country Charities, and which, as being metropolitan, might be examined and reported upon with peculiar facility and despatch.

My Lords assume that Christ's Hospital, as the greatest of the educational Charities, and one, at least, of the great endowed London Hospitals for the sick (which might be compared as to its working with one of the unendowed, the circumstances of institutions of the latter class being necessarily open to the public) would, as a matter of course, fall within the number of institutions to which attention would be directed. They would also suggest that, with a view to avoiding unnecessary delay, the list should be limited and the instances, as far as possible, not exceptional, but characteristic in point of principle and operation.

The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Charity Commissioners.

Gentlemen, *Whitehall, August* 18, 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,* suggesting that you should proceed to exercise your legal powers of inquiry with respect to certain institutions known to the law as charitable, specially from among those in the metropolis; and I am to request that, if

* Written in pursuance of Minute of July 25, 1863.

you see no objection thereto, steps may be taken for making the inquiry suggested by their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

The Charity Commissioners.

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Charity Commission, 8, *York Street*,
Sir, *August* 28, 1863.

I HAVE laid before the Charity Commissioners your letter of the 18th instant, and its inclosures; and in reply thereto, I am directed to state to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that the Inspectors (by whom any inquiry of the nature contemplated by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury must be prosecuted) have within the last few days dispersed for the usual vacation; but that the Commissioners will take the earliest practicable opportunity of giving effect to the wish expressed by Sir George Grey, by directing such an inquiry to be instituted into the administration of Christ's Hospital, and of any other foundations which may be specifically indicated to them for this purpose, with especial reference to the object mentioned in the letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the 11th instant.

I am, &c.
H. Waddington, Esq., (Signed) HENRY M. VANE, *Secretary*.
&c. &c. &c.

The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Whitehall, September* 1, 1863.

I HAVE laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 11th ultimo,* and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that the Charity Commissioners have within the last few days dispersed for the usual vacation, but that they will take the earliest practicable opportunity of giving effect to their Lordships' wish by directing an inquiry to be instituted into the administration of Christ's Hospital, and any other foundations which may be specifically indicated to them for this purpose, with especial reference to the object mentioned in your letter.

I am, &c.
Geo. A. Hamilton, Esq., (Signed) H. WADDINGTON.
&c. &c. &c.

The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Charity Commissioners.

Gentlemen, *Whitehall, October* 7, 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th August last, expressing your readiness to cause inquiry to be instituted into the administration of Christ's Hospital and any other foundations which may be specifically indicated to you for that purpose, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to suggest that the undermentioned charitable institutions might properly form the subject of inquiry, but not to the exclusion of any others of a similar kind which you may think might be inquired into with advantage, viz.:—

1. Christ's Hospital.
2. St. Thomas' Hospital.
3. London Hospital (Whitechapel).
4. Bethlehem Hospital.
5. Morden College (Blackheath).
6. Magdalen Hospital (Blackfriars Road).

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

The Charity Commissioners.

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* Written in pursuance of Minute of July 25, 1863.

REPORTS.

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The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Whitehall, April* 1, 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th August last, suggesting that inquiry should be made by the Charity Commissioners with respect to certain endowed charitable institutions, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Charity Commissioners, and the accompanying Reports on the under-mentioned institutions, viz., Christ's Hospital, Bethlem Hospital, the Magdalen Hospital, and Lord Crewe's Charity.

I am, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., Signed) H. WADDINGTON.
&c. &c. &c.
Treasury.

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, *Charity Commission, March* 24, 1864.

ADVERTING to your letter of 7th October, 1863, I am to state, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Grey, that the Commissioners directed the institution of inquiries by their Inspectors concerning the endowed charities mentioned in that communication. They received also subsequent instructions that the Government would desire to have the Inspector's Report on the Charity founded by Lord Crewe added to the others.

By direction of the Board I now transmit herewith copies of the Reports on the under-mentioned institutions, namely, Christ's Hospital, Bethlem Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital, being three of the charities mentioned in your letter, and the Report which has been very recently completed by the Inspector on Lord Crewe's Charity.

The investigation of the endowments and management of St. Thomas's Hospital has been interrupted by the illness of the Inspector conducting it, but will be resumed, it is hoped, in the course of a very few days. The Report upon Morden College, which has been delayed by causes beyond the Inspector's control, is expected to be completed during the ensuing week. The inquiry into the London Hospital will be prosecuted to as early a termination as practicable, and the Reports on the several mentioned foundations will of course be transmitted immediately on their completion to the Home Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY M. VANE.

H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

The Charities of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and Dr. John Sharp.

Mr. MARTIN'S REPORT.

Inspection commenced May 14, 1863.

Present:

The Rev. John Dixon Clark,
The Rev. Mark Pattison, *Rector of Lincoln College,*
The Venerable Archdeacon Bland,
} *Trustees.*
Mr. Samuel Rowlandson, *Treasurer.*
Mr. Christopher Rowlandson, *Blanchland Agent.*
Mr. Thomas Mason, *Castle Agent.*
Mr. W. Dickson, of Alnwick, *Solicitor.*
The Rev. W. Darnell, *Incumbent of Bamburgh.*
Dr. Broadbent, *Resident Surgeon.*

NOTICE of the inspection had been given in all the principal newspapers published in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, but it attracted no attention. No one attended to give information or to suggest any particular subject of inquiry. It is therefore possible that some important points may have been passed over.

The chief part of the information collected was obtained from an examination of the minute books and a careful analysis of the accounts for the ten years from 1853 to 1862. When ten years are spoken of in this Report it is these ten years which are referred to. It should also be observed that the expenditure in respect of Dr. Sharp's gift forms the subject of distinct accounts kept by the trustees, which they have forwarded with their other accounts to the Commissioners, though they consider that the gift does not come within the denomination of a charity. The income and expenditure in respect of this gift is shown in the pages immediately preceding the "Observations." It is to be observed that the following sheets, though purporting to be a Report, present only a small portion of the matter collected at the inquiry. Many important details have been suppressed for the sake of brevity.

Will of Lord Crewe.

Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, by his will bearing date the 24th June, 1720, devised to the Honourable John Montague, D.D., Dean of Durham; the Rev. John Dolben, D.D., Prebendary of Durham; the Rev. John Morley, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. William Lupton, D.D., Prebendary of Durham; the Rev. Thomas Eden, D.D., Prebendary of Durham (whom he appointed Trustees of his will), and to their heirs and assigns, all his Manor of Bamborough and Blanchland, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, with their appurtenances, and also the advowsons of the churches of Bamborough and Shotley, and all other the manors, advowsons, fishings, tithes, Will of Lord Crewe.

lands, &c., in Bamborough, Blanchland, and elsewhere, then of the yearly value of 1,312*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, on such trusts as he should thereinafter direct. He also gave the sum of 30*l.* to build a schoolhouse at Newbold Verdon, in the county of Leicester, and directed that the owners of his capital messuage and manor-house in Newbold for the time being should appoint a schoolmaster to teach gratis the children of the said parish to read and write, and he declared that he had devised the manors and messuages before mentioned on trust that the said Trustees should, as occasion should require, present such persons to the churches of Bamborough and Shotley as they should think fit, and that they should pay out of the rents and profits of the said manors, lands, &c., the sum of 20*l.* yearly to each of twelve Exhibitioners of Lincoln College, Oxford, who should be undergraduate commoners in Lincoln College and natives of the Diocese of Durham, and, for want of such, natives of Northallertonshire, Howdenshire, in the county of York, or of Leicestershire, and particularly of the parish of Newbold Verdon, or of the Diocese of Oxford, whereof he was formerly Bishop, or of the county of Northampton, in which he was born, and he directed that such Exhibitioners should be elected by the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, and enjoy the said Exhibitions for eight years, if they should so long continue resident in the College, and no longer, unless they should have leave from the Rector to be absent, which he desired he would not grant but upon reasonable cause; and he directed that all vacancies should be filled up within three months; and upon further trust to pay to the Minister of Bamborough Church and his successors 40*l.* yearly; to the Minister of St. Andrew's, Auckland, and his successors, 30*l.* yearly. For the augmentation of twelve poor rectories, vicarages, small livings or curacies in the Diocese of Durham, such as in default of appointment by the testator the said Trustees should appoint, the yearly sum of 10*l.* to each. To the ministers, lecturers, or curates of the parishes of All Saints and St. Michael, in Oxford, Twyford, in the county of Bucks, and Combe, in the county of Oxford, all belonging to Lincoln College, and to their respective successors, the yearly sum of 10*l.* each for catechising youth within the same parishes. To the poor scholars of Trap and Marshall, in Lincoln College, being eight in number, such annual sums as would make up their respective scholarships to the yearly sum of 10*l.* a piece, including what they already received on account of their respective scholarships, to the intent that they might be all alike in their yearly values. To the Bible Clerk at Lincoln College such annual sum as would make up his salary to 10*l.* To the Rector of the said College 20*l.* a year, and to each of the Fellows of the said College, being the place where he had his education, and of which College he was first Fellow and afterwards Rector, 10*l.* yearly; also, to each of the almsmen and almswomen in the hospitals at Durham and Bishop Auckland of the foundation of Bishop Cosin, to each of the six almswomen in the hospitals at Brackley, in the county of Northampton, founded by his grandfather Sir Thomas Crewe, and to each of the two almswomen in the hospital at Hinton, in the county of Northampton, of the foundation of Elisha Heale, Esq., the several yearly sums of 40*s.*; to such schoolmaster of Newbold Verdon aforesaid 20*l.* yearly; to the trustees of the hundred of Sparkenhoe, in the county of Leicester, for the relief of the widows, orphans, and children of poor clergymen deceased, and their successors, the yearly sum of 10*l.*, to be distributed by them for the relief of widows, orphans, and children of poor clergymen deceased within the said hundred, in such proportions as they should think fit; and to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Daventry, in the county of Northampton, and their successors, 6*l.* yearly for the support and maintenance of a charity school to teach poor children of the said parish to read English and write; and he desired that all the said annual payments should be made in the manner following, viz., to the said almsmen and almswomen, by quarterly payments at Michaelmas, St. Thomas's Day, Lady Day, and St. John the Baptist, and all the other annual payments half-yearly at Michaelmas and Lady Day. And he directed that the payments to be made to Lincoln College should be received by the Bursar as other rents of the College were, and that he should give security to pay the money thus coming to his hands to the uses aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Rector and Fellows; and he further directed that all the said annual payments should be made without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, and reciting that the Lady Stawell had a rent charge of 350*l.* issuing out of the said manors and lands for her life, he directed that after her decease all the surplus rents, after payment of the annual sums before

mentioned, should be disposed of by the said Trustees in manner following, viz., that they should pay 200*l.* yearly to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford for the time being, to be by them applied for such public uses of the said University as in default of appointment by the said testator the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars should appoint. The further sum of 100*l.* yearly to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Durham, to be applied for want of other directions by the said testator, in the placing out such and so many poor children of the said city of Durham and suburbs apprentices to such trades as the said Mayor and Aldermen should direct. The further sum of 20*l.* yearly to a schoolmaster to teach gratis thirty such poor boys of the parish of Bishop Auckland to read and write (and who should be taught for so long a time and no longer) as the Minister, Churchwardens, and Vestry of the said parish should from time to time elect; and the further sum of 30*l.* yearly for the clothing such thirty poor boys, with such distinction of habit as the said Minister, Churchwardens, and Vestry should appoint. And he directed that the said Trustees should elect the schoolmaster to teach the said boys, and that such schoolmaster should be subject to such rules and regulations as to the said Trustees should seem meet, and that the said last-mentioned annual payments of 200*l.*, 100*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.*, should be paid without any deduction by half-yearly payments, at Michaelmas and Lady Day yearly. And he directed that all the residue of the said surplus should be disposed of by his Trustees for such charitable uses as he should by writing under his hand and seal appoint, and for want of such appointment, to and for such charitable uses as the said Trustees should from time to time direct, but that such surplus should not at any time be applied by any ways or means whatsoever for the increase or augmentation of any of the benefactions by him before given to the University of Oxford, to Lincoln College, and the city of Durham or the suburbs thereof, or for any other uses or charities for the University of Oxford, Lincoln College, and the city of Durham or suburbs thereof. And he ordered that whenever any one, or two at the most, of the Trustees for the time being should happen to die, the survivors should, within three months, elect one or more clergyman or clergymen, and no other persons, to be Trustee or Trustees in the place of him or them so dying, so as such Trustees should never exceed five in number; and that the survivors should, within three months after such election, convey the said trust estates to the use of themselves and the new Trustees on the trusts aforesaid, and that the Rector of Lincoln College for the time being should always be one of his Trustees, and that within three months after the death of the then Rector, or of any future Rector, the surviving Trustees should convey the said estates to the use of themselves and the Rector for the time being, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts aforesaid. And he further directed that the Trustees for the time being should be paid for all the charges they should be put to in the execution of the trusts of his will, and that none of them should be answerable for the acts and defaults of the other. And he also gave all the residue of his personal estate to his said Trustees, to be applied to such charitable uses as they, or the major part of them, should from time to time think fit.

It is to be observed that the testator made no appointment or disposition of the surplus or residue of the rents and profits of his estate, and the disposal of the same to charitable purposes consequently devolved upon the Trustees of the charity.

Lord Crewe's personal estate did not exceed the sum of 400*l.*

The specific payments directed by his will may be taken at 1,099*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, including—

	£
To the University of Oxford..	200
To the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College	140
	340

The surplus left to be disposed of by his trustees amounted to 223*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and this subject to outgoings and repairs.

Present Endowment.

The present endowment of Lord Crewe's charity comprises the following principal estates, yielding the income mentioned in the money column :—

		Income.		
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Manor of Bamburgh	.. ..	.. ..	62 7 2	
Harbour and Pier dues at North Sunderland ..	.. ..	.. ..	60 3 9	
Bamburgh estate	2,489 1 21	4,550 2 6	—	
Thornton estate	1,342 0 12	1,542 19 4	—	
Blanchland estate	9,471 0 16	2,157 7 1	—	
			8,250 8 11	
	13,302 2 9			
Tithe rent charges	.. ..	.. ..	865 11 5	
"Thanage" rents and Berwick quitrents ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 8 6	
Tweed fisheries	.. ..	.. ..	200 0 0	
Income of real estate	.. ..	.. ..	9,446 19 9	

In the Blanchland rental is included the shooting on about 6,000 acres of moorland, let at rents amounting at present to 125*l.* per annum. These moors were not let until about 1851, and between that year and 1842 the cost of watchers and keepers amounted to 21*l.* per annum, for which there was no return to the Charity.

For seven years ending in 1852 a salmon fishery was carried on at Bamburgh, at an average annual loss of 34*l.* 4*s.* These figures do not allow for fish consumed in the castle.

In the acreage of the Bamburgh property is included 54 acres 2 roods 38 perches of land yielding no rent. This quantity comprises the site of the castle, the links and sandhills adjoining it, and several houses at Blanchland and other places used as schools, reading-rooms, &c., and a few cottages occupied rent free. The estimated value, including the castle, was stated at the inquiry to be 257*l.* 14*s.* per annum.

The endowment also includes 5,705*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Consols, yielding a dividend of 164*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, raising the gross income to 9,611*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Ecclesiastical Patronage.

The trustees are patrons of the following livings, the gross value given in the money column being partly made up by payments from the trust not yet permanently settled:—

Living.	Incumbent.	Date of Presentation.	Gross Value.
			£ s. d.
Bamburgh	Darnell, Rev. William ..	1841	444 17 5
North Sunderland	Simpson, Rev. R.	1843	320 0 0
Shotley	Thompson, Rev. R.	1842	316 3 4
Blanchland	Gurley, Rev. G. M.	1863	323 5 0
			1,404 5 9

The Incumbent of Bamburgh is patron of the chapelry of Beadnall, which may, therefore, be said to be indirectly in the patronage of the trustees, who make an annual allowance to the Incumbent there.

At the time of Lord Crewe's death the livings were of little value. Shotley only, valued at 1*l.* 15*s.*, was in charge in the king's books.

They have since been augmented, chiefly by purchases made out of the Trust funds. The Trustees repair the glebe houses and pay the following sums annually in augmentation:—

	£		£
To Bamburgh	140	To Blanchland	200
North Sunderland	205		
Shotley	160		705

These sums, as well as the value of the glebe and parsonages, are included in the gross values above stated.

Restoration of the Castle.

The property devised by Lord Crewe included the ruins of Bamburgh Castle. In 1758 Dr. John Sharp, a prebendary of Durham, was elected a Trustee. During his life and partly at his expense the castle was rendered habitable. Apartments were provided in it for the incumbent of Bamburgh and a schoolmaster, for the reception of shipwrecked sailors, and for the occasional residence of the Trustees.

A dispensary was established in the castle, and a granary into which corn was delivered by the tenants, which was ground at the castle mill, the flour being retailed at low prices to the poor population of the neighbourhood, while groceries and other articles were sold at a cheap shop within the castle precincts.

Dr. Sharp's Gift.

By indenture dated 18th November, 1788 (given at greater length further on), Dr. Sharp conveyed some houses and lands at Bamburgh for the repair of the keep, and, by his will, dated 17th April, 1792, gave to the Trustees part of his personal estate for the perpetual repair of the great tower of the castle, and bequeathed to them all his books in his library at Hartburn and in his house at Durham, which contained the most valuable part of his grandfather's collection, to be left in Bamburgh Castle; as also all his music-books which should be found at Hartburn and Durham. He also bequeathed to the same Trustees all his household furniture, &c. (except plate found at his death in Bamburgh Castle), which he willed should be kept and preserved in the said castle, and used by the person from time to time living therein. He also bequeathed to the same Trustees his air-pump and glasses, and all apparatus, and all arms in the armoury, a small brass mortar, and all the iron ordnance, both great and small, belonging to him on the upper and lower batteries within the walls of the castle, to be kept and preserved there by the trustees for such charitable and other purposes as they should think proper to put them to.

Dr. Sharp's pecuniary legacy, with a sum of money given by him in his lifetime, produced a sum of 1,756*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which has been sold and the proceeds invested in land at Bamburgh. The whole endowment of his gift, including the property settled by him, now consists of some houses in the village and 13 acres 3 roods 26 perches, producing 107*l.* 9*s.* per annum.

This forms what is called the Tower Fund. It is vested in the same Trustees as Lord Crewe's gift, but a separate account is kept of it.

Bamburgh the head-quarters of the Charity.

Since the death of Dr. Sharp, and probably before, the castle of Bamburgh, though no direction whatever to that effect is contained in Lord Crewe's will, has become the head-quarters of the charity, and a large establishment has been maintained there. In fact, Dr. Sharp seems to have impressed on Lord Crewe's foundation a character never contemplated by the donor, and by his own endowment to have introduced or given sanction to a system which has had the effect of diverting from charitable purposes a very considerable portion of Lord Crewe's bounty.

Resolution that allowances should be made to the Trustees.

In January 1794 the Trustees made a minute reciting that the rents and profits of Lord Crewe's estates had been much augmented, which augmentation and the application thereof to several highly useful and charitable purposes in the vicinity of the castle made it necessary that one or more of the Trustees should, as often as convenient, make a temporary residence at the castle, and that the management of the estates and application of the charities made it indispensable that such Trustees during their residence should frequently receive and entertain not only stewards, agents, tenants, &c., but occasionally many gentlemen and inhabitants of the neighbourhood upon business relating to the said estates and charities, which had been found to occasion a large additional expense to such Trustees: after reciting the clause in Lord Crewe's will as to the allowance of all expenses incurred in the execution of the Trust, the minute directed that every Trustee should be allowed 4*l.* 4*s.* for every journey between Bamburgh and Durham (where most of the Trustees resided), and so in proportion for any greater or less distance, on the business of the said Trust.

And that when any Trustee should keep house at the castle he should be allowed 10*s.* per day (the same sum only to be allowed when there should be two or more Trustees) towards such contingent expenses of hospitality as should arise from the circumstances above stated.

By a resolution passed 5th September, 1832, the allowance to the Trustees for their journeys was raised to 6*l.* 6*s.*, or 12*l.* 12*s.* for the double journey.

Parsonage buil a Bamburgh.

A proper parsonage near the church has now been provided, and is kept in repair by the Trust for the incumbent of Bamburgh, who has long ceased to reside in the castle.

A boys' school has been erected in the village.

Shipwrecked sailors, when wrecks occur, are received, at the expense of the Trust, into the neighbouring public houses.

The granary was discontinued about the year 1847, and the cheap shop in 1861.

The only branches of the charity now carried on at the castle are: A surgery, or dispensary, and a girls' school, where about eighty girls are instructed, gratis, thirty of them being also boarded and clothed.

The rest of the castle buildings are devoted to the Trustees and the Bamburgh agent.

The Castle.

The castle is a splendid pile of building. When approached from the Belford Road, it presents an appearance of almost royal magnificence.

On the side towards the sea is a battery of eight guns, the gift of Dr. Sharp. They have been used once or twice to fire salutes when the Queen has passed by water on her way to Scotland.

The keep is reserved for the Trustees and their families. Fourteen beds are made up in it, including six for servants. It contains several good reception-rooms, including one where the greater part of Dr. Sharp's books are kept—a valuable collection of several thousand volumes. The rest of them are placed in a room in the adjoining buildings, where there are also bed-rooms used by the Trustees when the keep is full.

The library consists chiefly of classics and works on divinity. It is open to the public, and the Rev. Mr. Darnell, the incumbent of Bamburgh, who receives a salary of 10*l.* a year as librarian, attends once a week to give out the books. During ten years twenty-six books only have been taken out. This library is obviously of no use to the middle and lower classes.

The expenses during ten years have been:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Librarian	100	0	0	Stationery	5	18	4
Repairs	46	6	2	Printing catalogue	646	17	0
Books bought	108	15	3				
Binding	64	9	8		972	6	5

This sum is included in their Report among the expenses of the Trustees. The catalogue was partly paid for before 1843. The entire cost was 746*l.* 17*s.* It has not been published. About thirteen copies had been given away at the time of the inspection. No copy had been sent to the British Museum.

Adjacent to the keep are spacious stables and coach-houses.

On the sands an excellent bathing-machine is kept. The wheels contain, it is computed, just 200 pounds of solid copper.

At the end of the village, opposite the castle, are two good gardens for the use of the Trustees and their household, and of the boarders or children of the castle school. One of these, though known as the Trustees' garden, in coutradistinction to another known as the boarders', is said not to be used for the Trustees exclusively. On the authority of the castle agent, it is assumed in their Report that one-third only of the produce has been consumed by the Trustees, and the other two-thirds by the boarders. The cost of this garden during ten years amounted to 605*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*

The Trustees.

The present Trustees are: The Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope; the Rev. H. G. Liddell, late Rector of Easington; the Rev. J. Dixon Clark, of Belford; the Venerable Archdeacon Bland; the Rev. M. Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Ordinary Meetings.

The ordinary meetings of the Trustees for the dispatch of business have been held at the castle, at Durham, and at Stanhope.

The attendances from 1853 to 1862 inclusive are shown in the following Table:—

Attendances of Trustees.—Places of Meeting.

Trustees.	Number of Attendances.	Castle.	Durham.	Stanhope.	Durham.	Durham.	Castle.	Durham.	Durham.	Durham.	Durham.	Durham.	Castle.	Durham.	Castle.	Castle.	Stanhope.	Durham.	Castle.	Stanhope.	Stanhope.	Castle	Castle.	Castle.	Castle.
		1852.		1853.		1854.			1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.			1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
		April 22.	Nov. 10.	April 8.	Feb. 14.	April 5.	April 20.	Dec. 30.	March 16.	Nov. 2.	May 2.	Nov. 28.	April 24.	Nov. 5.	April 22.	June 28.	Nov. 24.	July 22.	Oct. 26.	May 3.	Oct. 31.	April 26.	Oct. 18.	April 23.	Oct. 22.
The Rev. J. D. Clarke	21	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
" — Darnell .	12		—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—	—				
" — Liddell .	14		—	—	—	—		—			—							—	—	—	—	—		-	
The late Archdeacon Thorp	18	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	—		—		—	—		—			—		
The late Rector of Lincoln	1						—																		
		2	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	4	2	2	1	2

Average Number present 2⅞.

Summary of Meetings.

At the Castle	10
At Durham	10
At Stanhope	4
	24

During this time neither Mr. Pattison nor Archdeacon Bland were members of the Trust.

The meetings at Stanhope have been held there for the convenience of Mr. Darnell, the rector, who is advanced in years. The cost of the journeys of the Trustees from Durham to Stanhope have been paid by Mr. Rowlandson, their Treasurer and Secretary, and charged with his own. It will be observed that in a majority of cases a quorum has not been present.

Residence of the Trustees.

In pursuance of the resolution of 1794, some of the Trustees, during the summer and early autumn, take it by turns to reside at the castle. The choice of season goes by seniority; they make arrangements among themselves for their common convenience. The residence is called "protested," a term borrowed from the Chapter of Durham. The usual period of residence is from six to seven weeks. They bring their families, and receive their friends.

No specific duties are prescribed for the resident Trustees. No diary is kept of their proceedings. The Rector of Lincoln, stated at the inspection that they discharge the same duties as the owner of any property looked after by himself—that is, the duties of a resident landlord.

Archdeacon Bland considered that they are expected, in conjunction with the incumbent, to look after the schools.

They entertain, it is said, the gentry of the neighbourhood and the principal farmers.

Allowances.

In pursuance of the resolution above referred to, the Trustees receive while in residence an allowance of 10*s.* per diem, which from 1853 to 1862 amounted to 796*l.*

Journey-money.

The resolution of 1832 in respect to journey-money is not strictly acted upon. The Rector of Lincoln receives 15*l.* 15*s.* for the journey from Oxford to Durham and back again. The other Trustees receive 12*l.* 12*s.* for a journey to and from the Castle. But, with the exception of Archdeacon Thorp, who was in the habit of attending the rent-dinner, and who was usually paid for two, and once for three, journeys in the year, no charge for travelling has been made by the Trustees beyond one double journey per annum. The sums thus paid from 1853 to 1862 have amounted to 535*l.* 10*s.* The sum of 12*l.* 12*s.* exceeds many times the railroad fare from Durham or any neighbouring place to Belford, from which station the castle carriage, hereafter mentioned, is available.

Servants.

The following servants are kept at the castle throughout the year, besides the gardener:—

	Wages.					
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Groom, porter, &c.	41	4	0			
Castle man	31	4	0			
				72	8	0
Cook and housekeeper	30	0	0			
Housemaid	10	0	0			
				40	0	0
				112	8	0

The female servants, in the absence of the Trustees, are upon board wages, and receive also weekly allowances of milk, butter, and vegetables. The wages and board-wages and men's clothes are paid for by the Trust.

The Home Farm.

The Trustees retain for their own use 25 acres 3 roods 35 perches of land, known as the Home Farm, paying to the Trust a rent of 48*l.* 5*s.* The use of a warren, of about 55 acres, together with the castle dovecot, is included in the rent. The land alone is said to be worth 60*l.* a year. The chief profit of the farm arises from the use of the farm horses, three in number. They lead coals for the establishment at the castle, and perform other services, for which charges are regularly made to the Trust. The entries run thus, under the head of "Agents, Officers," &c.: "Paid Mark Young for leading coals." Mark Young being one of the Trustees' carters, whose name is used for the purposes of the farm account.

No account of the profit and loss upon this farm is rendered by the Trustees. It seems to be their private undertaking—an arrangement which, however long it may have prevailed, is obviously objectionable.

The farm horses run well in double harness, and are used to draw a carriage kept at the castle for the use of the Trustees—an employment which renders them liable to taxation. They are driven by the castle groom or porter, whose livery is paid for out of the Trust funds.

The "Guardian" newspaper is taken in for the use of the Trustees, and some expense has been incurred for stationery for the keep.

A flag is hoisted to give notice when there is a Trustee in residence. The cost of these flags in ten years amounted to 126*l.* The notification is hardly of sufficient importance to justify an expenditure of 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum by the charity.

It is computed that the expenses of the Trustees paid from Lord Crewe's fund amount to 690*l.* a year.

Officers.

The officers of the Trustees at the time of the inspection, and their salaries, were as follows:—

	Salary. £	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Samuel Rowlandson, Secretary and Treasurer	130	0	0
Mr. W. Dickson, jun., Steward of the Court	5	5	0
The Clerk of the Works	50	0	0
At Bamburgh:—			
Mr. Thomas Mason, Agent	150	0	0
Mr. Edward MacDonald, Clerk	65	0	0
„ „ „ Deputy Bailiff	5	0	0
Mr. J. Pattison, Deputy Bailiff at North Sunderland	5	0	0
At Blanchland:—			
Mr. Christopher Rowlandson, Agent	120	0	0
Mr. Thomas Iley, Bailiff	20	0	0
	550	5	0

The Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Rowlandson was appointed in 1837. He resides at Durham, where he holds the office of land-agent to the Dean and Chapter. After his appointment, he gave security in a bond for 2,000*l.*, dated 15th August, 1839, in which Mr. Jonathan Waistell, of Cotherstone, joined as his surety. The amount seems insufficient.

In his capacity of Secretary, Mr. Rowlandson attends the meetings of the Trustees, takes minutes of their proceedings, and conducts their correspondence.

Steward of the Court.

Mr. William Dickson, junior, of Alnwick, Steward of the Court, is the partner of Mr. W. Dickson, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

Solicitors.

The late Mr. Thomas Thorp and Mr. Dickson, senior, were, and Messrs. W. and W. Dickson of Alnwick are, Solicitors to the Trust. No formal appointment of them in that capacity has been found in the minutes.

The Solicitors' bill for ten years average 340*l.* a year. The bill for 1860 amounted to 580*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* It contained charges to a large amount connected with a lease of the lead-mines at Blanchland, and one of 273*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for opposing the Fisheries Bill in Parliament.

Bamburgh Agent.

Mr. Thomas Mason, of Pallinsburne Cottage, near Coldstream, was appointed on 22nd July, 1859, to be the agent for the Bamburgh and Thornton properties. The Trustees, since the inspection, have been deprived by death of the services of this most intelligent and valuable officer.

Besides his salary, he had the use of unfurnished apartments in the castle, and the services of a resident clerk were provided for him.

In the absence of the Trustees, and subject to their correction and control, he managed not only the estates at Bamburgh and Thornton, but the general establishment at the castle, not interfering, however, with the school or dispensary. He received the rents of the estates under his charge. Before each rent-day he made out a list of the liabilities of the Trust at Bamburgh, and forwarded it to the Treasurer at Durham. This list was examined by one of the Trustees, and explanations given where required. When the rents were received these liabilities were discharged as of course, and the agent, with the knowledge and sanction of the Trustees, retained in his own name at the County Bank a sum sufficient to answer the current expenses for the next half-year. In April 1863 the sum retained amounted to 670*l.*, including the balance of the tower fund and the farm account. The remainder was then remitted to the Treasurer. It is to be presumed that the same system still prevails.

Copious and accurate accounts, including a ledger account, were kept by Mr. Mason. The ledger before his appointment furnished but little information; the entries in it merely referring to the day-book.

The Bamburgh and Thornton rents are received at the castle in April and October. On these occasions the tenants are entertained by the Trustees. About thirty persons are present in the spring, and from forty to forty-five in the autumn, when not only the tenants who come to pay their rent, but the Leet Jury of the Borough Court and the Homage of the Castle Court are entertained, with the schoolmaster, church-organist, and others. On another day the Trustees usually invite some of the neighbouring clergy, the surgeon, and some of their own officers. The cost of the dinners for October 1862 and April 1863 amounted together to 60*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* According to a resolution of the Trustees, still in force, the remnants should be given to the poor. At the October rent-days a kind of open house is, in fact, kept.

Mr. Christopher Rowlandson, the son of Mr. Samuel Rowlandson, was appointed agent for Blanchland in the year 1861, being at the time about twenty-two years of age. The course pursued at Blanchland is much the same as at Bamburgh; but the balance retained for current expenses is smaller. The Blanchland rents and the Shotley tithe rent-charges are received at those places by Mr. Christopher Rowlandson.

Riding Blanchland Bounds.

This seems the most proper place to notice an outlay of 305*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for riding the bounds of the Manor of Blanchland in the year 1839. A summary of this expenditure will be found in page 27. Had it been of more recent date, the Trustees might have been made personally responsible for a very large portion of the items, of which the greatest number were altogether wanton and extravagant.

Iley, the Blanchland bailiff, is also schoolmaster. He was formerly a weaver.

Income and Expenditure for Ten Years.

The income and expenditure for ten years have been carefully examined. During that time the Trustees debit themselves with the following sums:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent of land	71,128	9	2
Harbour and pier dues at North Sunderland	712	9	4¾
Profit of manors	693	2	3
Way leaves	2	5	5
Bondage rents	745	15	4
Minerals and timber	6,232	8	8
Shooting let	1,278	16	8
Tithe rent charges	8,082	18	7
Fisheries	2,850	0	0
Interest on drainage advances	940	0	7
Interest on a loan of 200*l.*	100	0	0
Dividends on stock	2,177	4	10
Miscellaneous items	703	18	5
	95,647	9	3¾
Stock sold	2,000	0	0
Total	97,647	9	3¾

The bondage rent is money paid by the tenants for covenanted services not performed in kind. The produce of timber and minerals has been treated as ordinary income.

The expenditure during the same ten years has amounted to 98,917*l.* 6*s.* 5¾*d.*, which may be classified as follows:—

Outgoings, Charges, and Agency.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rents, quitrents, &c.	1,536	2	0½			
Taxes and cesses	1,486	10	11			
Drainage	4,840	2	7½			
Roads and plantations	2,946	5	0			
Buildings, repairs, &c.	20,310	2	7½			
Expenses of the Trustees	6,909	1	10¼			
Expenses of agency	11,456	1	8			
Sundries	1,776	1	4			
				51,260	8	0¾

Expended in Charity.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Fixed payments under the will	10,993	6	8			
Cheap shop	187	10	9½			
Aids to crews and ships in distress	885	0	7			
Benefactions	5,501	5	0			
Surgery	2,853	7	10			
Schools and education	14,971	5	7½			
Churches, chancels, parsonages, and stipends to incumbents	11,228	8	5			
North Sunderland harbour	1,036	13	6			
				47.656	18	5
Total expenditure				98,917	6	5¾
Excess of expenses, &c., over expenditure in charity				3,603	9	7¾

Outgoings, Charges, and Agency.

Rent.

The rents referred to in the outgoings are: Tithe rent-charges, prescriptive payments, way leaves, and some trifling occupation rents. Some of them are payable to the tower fund.

Taxes.

In the accounts rendered by the Trustees to the Commissioners the "taxes and cesses" amount to 1,734*l.* 19*s.* 0¼*d.* Of this sum, 145*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* was for assessed taxes for the Trustees, paid out of the Trust funds, and 102*l.* 11*s.* was for rates on the castle. Of this last sum, one-half is here charged to the Trustees, one-quarter charged to agency, and one-quarter to the school.

Drainage.

The expenditure in drainage has not been unproductive, interest having been paid on it. If judiciously executed, it might be considered as an investment; but till 1850 the drains were constructed on the shallow principle, and those thus made are now useless. Considerable work remains to be done. A treaty has been entered into with the Lands Improvement Company to raise 7,000*l.* for Bamburgh and Thornton and 2,500*l.* for Blanchland for completing the drainage still required. The project is probably judicious. It does not appear that the Trustees have considered the sanction of the Commissioners necessary to the loan.

Roads and Plantation.

The expenditure on roads and plantations, which are classed together in the accounts, has been:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
For roads at Bamburgh	1,087	5	10	Plantation at Blanchland	1,592	1	6
„ Blanchland	266	17	8				
	1,354	3	6		2,946	5	0

At the inspection Mr. Dickson, the Solicitor to the Trustees, observed that the repair of roads is a charitable use. In the abstract he is no doubt correct. The materials for the roads are drawn by the horses kept for the use of the Trustees' farm. The work performed by them is regularly charged for and paid out of the Trust funds to the Trustees' "farm" account; the farm being, as already mentioned, the private affair of the Trustees in their individual capacity.

New buildings and repairs.

The expenditure in new buildings and repairs has for many years been large. Attention was called to it by the Commissioners of Inquiry. During the twenty-three years which elapsed between their Report and the year 1853 the money spent under this head was 27,486*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; during the ten years to 1862 it has been 20,310*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, exclusive of the castle; making a total of 47,796*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* In the second sum insurances are included. This, on an average of thirty-three years, gives about 1,448*l.* on a rental of about 7,000*l.* a year, for buildings, repairs, and insurance.

In the accounts sent up to the Commissioners the new buildings and

repairs for ten years amount to 22,412*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, including insurance. It is calculated that of this sum 2,062*l.* 12*s.* was for the castle. It is here assumed that of this sum one-half was for the buildings occupied by the Trustees, and one-half for those occupied by the officers.

The workings by which this approximation was made are too long to be introduced here. They were submitted during the inspection to the castle agent, who considered them to be correct.

The sum of 39*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, other part of the 22,412*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, was for the repair of the Bamburgh Parsonage.

It was stated at the inspection that the high winds, charged with salt, which frequently prevail at Bamburgh are very destructive to buildings, and that copper fastenings are now in general use. This cause of decay does not extend to Blanchland and Thornton.

Some new buildings are still required on all the estates.

Expenses of the Trustees and of the Agency.

In the accounts the charges for agents, officers, and other expenses of establishment for ten years amount to 14,905*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

It is impossible exactly to ascertain which part of the expenditure should be assigned to the Trustees, and which to agency. The law bills and rent dinners are included under the latter head. The sums given in the Table are, it is believed, sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this Report.

Expenditure in Charity.

The fixed payments directed by the will require no notice in this place.

The grocery shop, it has been mentioned, was discontinued in 1861. The Trustees exercised a sound judgment in closing it. It does not appear that any dissatisfaction was expressed on the occasion by the labouring population of the neighbourhood.

Aids to Ships' Crews, &c., in Distress.

Since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry a light-house has been erected on the Farn Islands. The number of wrecks on the coast has been greatly reduced in consequence, and the importance of the castle as a station for the assistance of ships and mariners in distress has declined, if indeed it has not always been greatly over-estimated.

The expenditure under this head for ten years has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Life-boat and subscriptions to the Life-boat Institution	455	16	0			
Rewards to the crew	39	2	11			
				494	18	11
Repair of the fog gun	28	13	8			
Ammunition	135	13	11			
Firing	26	13	0			
				191	0	7
Signal flags	7	7	6			
Rockets	12	16	7			
				20	4	1
Patrol of the Coast				40	8	0
Refreshment for distressed seamen	107	17	5			
Medical relief for do.	7	14	0			
Casual relief	9	16	4			
Funerals	3	2	3			
				128	10	0
Castle Coble	4	13	0			
Subscription to meteorological station	5	0	0			
Sundries	0	6	0			
				9	19	0
				885	0	7

The expenses of the life-boat being covered by a subscription of 30*l.* a year to the Life-Boat Institution, the fog-gun and the patrol of the coast are the only remaining standing items of expenditure for ships and crews in distress.

The fog-gun is an old brass six-pounder. It is fired every quarter of an hour between sunrise and sunset whenever the Farn Islands cannot be seen from the castle. It is under the charge of one of the castle workmen, who receives 1*d.* per shot on week-days and 2*d.* on Sundays.

The patrol of the coast is now merely nominal. The person entrusted with the duty is one of the castle labourers, 60 years of age, too infirm for hard labour, and wholly unfit for a duty so arduous.

The remaining expenditure in respect of the coast is casual. Rewards are

given to the first boat reaching a vessel in distress. Signal rockets are kept in the castle windmill, which has been converted into a kind of store-house. There is also a set of Captain Manby's apparatus. No one has been saved by it during the last ten years, but on the occasion of the loss of the "Harmonie," the last vessel wrecked at Bamburgh, the mortar was brought down to the beach, and was ready for action, when the life-boat came up and landed the crew.

Two other vessels were wrecked the same night in the neighbourhood. The crews were saved and came the next day for relief to the castle, where they received clothing (of which a chest full is kept ready for such uses), and medical assistance, some of them having been much bruised.

Shipwrecked sailors are not now received into the castle, but are sent to the public houses in the village, where they are relieved and entertained at the expense of the trust, and are assisted with money to enable them to return home.

Seventy pounds a-year, including the subscription to the life-boat, would amply provide for this branch of the charity.

Benefactions.

The expenditure under the head of Benefactions during ten years may be classified as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Retiring pensions	1,225	4	1¼
2. Sick and holiday wages ..	89	6	7½
3. Doles, &c., and gifts on the estates	772	11	3¼
4. Subscriptions to medical charities, &c.	382	16	6
5. Subscriptions to religious and educational societies	914	2	10
6. Charitable pensions	1,354	15	0
7. Gifts of 5*l.* and upwards ..	691	9	7
8. Smaller gifts	70	19	1
	5,501	5	0

1. The retiring pensions were paid to eight old servants and officers of the trust.

2. The sick and holiday wages were paid to labourers and workmen when prevented or excused from their work.

3. The doles include lying-in gifts, coffins, and gifts of milk, beef, fuel, and money.

Under this head is included the rent (paid to the tower fund) of two wash-houses and a laundry for the village of Bamburgh and the repair of the pumps.

4 and 5. The subscriptions to religious and educational societies include 50*l.* a-year to the Scotch Episcopal Church.

6. The 1,254*l.* 15*s.* in pensions was received by thirteen individuals.

7. The gifts of 5*l.* and upwards were fifty gifts to thirty-four persons, giving about 13*l.* 13*s.* per gift, and 20*l.* per head.

The recipients of these gifts and pensions appear to be above the class of ordinary poor. In some instances they have been clergymen, or their widows or daughters. The same names frequently recur among the applicants.

Surgery.

Under this head is comprised a dispensary at the castle, and the salary of a midwife in the village.

The Dispensary is under the care of Lewis Broadbent, M.D., who receives—

	£
Salary	175
Allowance for an assistant	25
	200

A house is likewise provided for him in the village.

He attends the castle on Tuesdays and Fridays, and prescribes for, and supplies with medicine, all persons who present themselves with proper recommendations. In facts, he furnishes medical relief gratis to all the labouring population of the neighbourhood who come for it.

He likewise attends the boarders at the castle school, whom he visits weekly or oftener if required.

The applications at the Dispensary during ten years have been 854 per annum, or 16 per week; the numbers now vary from 30 to 47.

The rules require that each case shall be regularly entered in books provided for the purpose, but on examining these it appears that for some time before the appointment of the present surgeon the cases were entered in a very irregular manner, and, indeed, for many months no entries were made at all; a fact which proves that no effectual supervision was exercised by the Trustees.

Dr. Broadbent is a very intelligent gentleman. He is of opinion that if a small subscription were required it would not diminish the utility of the Dispensary, and he thinks that branches might be established with advantage at North Sunderland, and in Holy Island where medical assistance is almost altogether unattainable.

Midwife.

The midwife receives a salary of 20*l.* a-year, and a house is provided for her. She has been regularly brought up to her profession, but being seventy years of age and past work she is little in request, and attends on the average not more than five cases in the year.

Blanchland Surgeon.

The sum of 10*l.* a-year was formerly paid to a surgeon at Blanchland, but there is not now any legally qualified practitioner residing there.

Schools and Education.

The money expended in schools and education during ten years has been as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the Castle school	7,534	16	11½
To the Bamburgh village schools.	1,548	15	6¼
To North Sunderland and Blanchland, &c., schools	2,354	15	4½
Subscriptions to schools ..	1,884	0	0
Salary to Inspector	100	0	0
Reading rooms at Bamburgh and other places	161	12	1½
Exhibitions..	1,183	6	8
National and other societies ..	203	19	0
	14,971	5	7¾

The three first sums include the entire expense of the schools at Bamburgh North Sunderland, and Blanchland, and payments amounting to 321*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* to the schools at Beadnall (where the Trustees have property) and Thornton.

Scholars at the Trustees' Schools.

	No.	Totals.
Bamburgh:—		
Castle school—Boarders	30	
„ „ Day scholars on the books	50	
		80
Village schools—Boys, average	52	
„ „ Infants do.	51	
		103
North Sunderland:—		
Boys, average in winter	75	
Girls do.	45	
Infants, average	24	
		144
Blanchland:—		
Boys, average	22	
Girls do.	30	
		52
		379

The boarders at the castle school are clothed and fed, and receive an industrial education. They appear to be carefully selected as proper objects of charity. They are mostly orphans. Their usual stay is about five years. On leaving school they receive an outfit of clothes, and places are usually provided for them. Those who remain in the same service an entire year receive a reward of 1*l.*

The reward has not been claimed in three cases out of six, so that not one half of the girls retain their places for a year.

The cost of these girls per head, after making allowance for the education of the day scholars, is about 22*l.* per head per annum, outfit, &c., included.

A written dietary is extant for the school, but it is not observed. According to a calculation which is believed to be nearly accurate, the meat consumed by each child amounts to about thirteen ounces of cooked food per week, an allowance rather more liberal than in the neighbouring workhouses, but far less than in the school at Christ's Hospital at Hertford.

An examination of the surgeon's case-book leads to the conclusion that the amount of sickness is considerable, which indeed is to be expected, as many of the children are of sickly and unhealthy constitutions, a circumstauce which renders a generous diet the more necessary. It is said, however, that the health of the girls improves during their stay, and this though the place is cold and exceedingly windy, the floors of stone, and the walls and roof in some of the rooms in certain states of the weather affected with moisture.

The incumbent of North Sunderland speaks favourably of the schools there,

but the buildings are certainly defective, although much money has been spent upon them, especially on the boys' school.

The infant school is close to the harbour, and is reached by an external staircase. The accommodation for the mistress is altogether insufficient, consisting of one single room, in which her father and mother live with her.

A complaint has been made to the trustees of the inefficiency of the girls' school at Blanchland. It was referred to the late incumbent, but nothing has been done upon it. The school buildings there are excellent.

The trustees subscribe about 160*l.* to about twenty-six schools in various parts of the North of England, chiefly in the diocese of Durham. From these schools reports should be forwarded yearly to the Treasurer, but they have not been obtained with regularity, and have passed without examination. It appears from inquiries made by letter that in several of these schools the buildings are objectionable and the management defective.

The schools at Bamburgh and North Sunderland, and some other places, are supposed to be under the inspection of the Rev. William Darnell, Incumbent of Bamburgh, who receives for his services in this capacity a salary of 10*l.* a year. His supervision, however, is, in practice, chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the schools in the castle and village of Bamburgh.

It appears from several passages in the minutes that the Governors object altogether to Government inspection.

The Exhibitions are confined to young men going into the Church. Of the sum expended under this head 270*l.* was intrusted implicitly to the late Archdeacon Thorpe, who filled the office of Warden of Durham, and was applied by him at his discretion without rendering an account of it.

Churches, Chancels, Parsonages, and Stipends to Incumbents.

Paid during ten years to or for churches in the patronage of the Trustees—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bamburgh :—						
Paid to the incumbent and curate	1,477	5	10			
Repairs of glebe house, &c.	458	6	9			
,, curate's lodging	80	12	0			
,, church	332	6	6½			
Expenses of the church	139	14	8½			
Organist	50	0	0			
Teaching singing	83	0	0			
Clerk for loss of Easter Offerings at N. Sunderland	51	17	9			
Visitation fees	8	6	8			
Thrashing the incumbent's corn	12	12	0			
				2,694	2	3
North Sunderland :—						
Paid to the incumbent	2,190	11	6			
Repair of house	29	15	2			
,, church	30	10	6½			
Expenses of the church	152	1	8½			
Teaching singing	5	0	0			
Visitation fees	8	11	6			
				2,416	10	5
Beadnell :—						
Incumbent	380	0	0			
Repair of the church	238	19	3			
Expenses of the church	4	2	0			
				623	1	3
Blanchland :—	£	s.	d.			
Incumbent	2,000	0	0			
Repair of house	375	18	11½			
,, church	573	4	2			
Expenses of church	46	4	4½			
				2,995	7	6
Shotley :—						
Incumbent	1,766	13	4			
Survey for exchange of glebe	10	10	0			
				1,777	3	4
Total expended on churches in the patronage of the Trustees				10,506	4	9
Expended on other churches				722	3	8
				11,228	8	5

Of the money mentioned as expended on the repair of the Church at Bamburgh, part has in fact been expended in ornament, including a corona or

candelabrum suspended in the chancel, and two large candlesticks standing on the ground in front of the communion table.

There is a Church estate in the parish let for 120*l.* a year, which ought to be sufficient for all ordinary purposes. For the repairs of the chancel the Trustees are liable as impropriators.

The services of the Church are choral, which will explain several of the items. The compensation to the clerk is paid to him for the loss of fees occasioned by the erection of the church at North Sunderland.

North Sunderland Harbour.

North Sunderland Harbour is a very small tide harbour on the estate of the Trustees, and their private property. Tolls and dues are received there, but under what authority is not known. Till the coal in the neighbourhood was exhausted, a considerable trade was carried on both in coal and lime. The lime-works have been discontinued for want of fuel, and the place is chiefly frequented by herring boats.

The Newcastle and Berwick Railway has greatly interfered with the export trade in corn.

The income from the Harbour has been 712*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*, and the expenditure 1,036*l.* 13*s.*

The Tower Fund.

Dr. Sharp's Gift.

By indenture of bargain and sale (enrolled in the Court of Chancery) bearing date 18th November, 1778, between the Rev. John Sharp, D.D., of the first part, Thomas Adams of the second part, Granville Sharp of the third part, and the Rev. Richard Hutchins, D.D., and others, Trustees (together with the said John Sharp), under the will of Lord Crewe of the fourth part, the said John Sharp and the said Thomas Adams by his directions, granted to the use of the said Richard Hutchins and others, their heirs and assigns, certain lands and hereditaments in Bamburgh, upon trust to apply the residue of the rents and profits over and above so much thereof as should be laid out in the repairs of the said messuages and premises, for and towards the reparations, amendment, and support of the great tower in Bamburgh Castle, and in such part or parts thereof, and in such order and form as thereinafter particularly mentioned.

The substance of these directions, which are given with great minuteness, is to keep in repair, first, the conductor from the gold point above the said tower to the bottom of the well, and the chain which hung down into the said well; secondly, the roof and chimnies of the great tower; thirdly, the windows of the said tower; fourthly, the fire-proof work in the ceilings of the said tower; fifthly, the great clock in the south turret; and, sixthly, the well machine, bath, pumps, troughs, cisterns, water-pipes, and drains; and upon further trust to apply yearly the residue of the said rents, as far as the same would extend, towards the reparations of the fabric of the great tower and of such furniture thereof as then was or should be affixed thereto in such manner as the said Trustees should think fit, and in case in any one year a larger sum of money than should be produced by the said rents should be expended for the purposes aforesaid, the Trustees were authorized to apply so much of the rents in the next year as would be sufficient to repay the same. And it was provided that no part of the said premises should at any time be alienated or separated from the said castle and tower of Bamburgh for any cause or under any pretext whatsoever, except for the purpose of effecting certain exchanges thereinafter mentioned.

By indenture dated 2nd February, 1798, George Wood, surviving executor of the will of John Sharp, D.D., assigned to the Trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity the sum of 1,756*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Consols, upon trust to apply the same in the purchase of lands, or to continue the same in stock, and to apply the yearly rents or profits of the same for and towards the reparations and support of the great tower in Bamburgh Castle, in the same terms as those declared in the deed of the 18th November, 1778.

It has already been mentioned that the stock comprised in the last deed has been sold, and the produce invested in land at Bamburgh, and that the endowment consists of houses at Bamburgh and 13 acres 3 roods 26 perches of land, the whole let for 107*l.* a year.

The application during ten years is shown by the subjoined statement of the expenditure.

EXPENDITURE IN TEN YEARS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs of the estate	155	7	3½			
Tithe rent charge	11	0	4			
Bad debt	9	12	3			
				175	19	10½
Repair of the town				573	10	6¼
Furniture and upholstery	213	9	9½			
Plate, linen, china, &c., for the Trustees	54	10	1¾			
Ironmongery, &c.	38	2	7½			
Cleaning, oil, candles, &c.	7	10	1			
				313	12	7¾
Balance in hand				86	9	3
				1,149	12	4

Observations.

It is submitted that the management of Lord Crewe's Charity has been neither judicious nor economical.

The cost of new buildings and repairs for many years has been such as to lead to the inference that the outlay under this head has been, to say the least, improvident.

During the ten years from 1853 to 1862 the expenditure of the trust has exceeded the income.

The expenses of agency and management are considerable, but the most remarkable branch of expenditure is that of the Trustees themselves.

It was never contemplated by Lord Crewe that they should reside at the Castle at all, much less that an establishment of servants should be kept there throughout the year, and the trust be made subject to rates, taxes, wages, and other expenses of a furnished residence.

With the exception of the Rev. J. Dixon Clarke, who has visited the Castle on business at all seasons, and who has never resided there for any lengthened period, the Trustees have selected the summer, and once or twice the early autumn, for their residence. In these months wrecks seldom happen, and indeed any supposed connection between the "protested" residence of the Trustees, as it is called, and the casualties on the coast, is altogether imaginary.

It is difficult to conceive what good has been effected by this residence, which, if it ever were a duty, has long become a privilege. It has not insured economy in the management of the property.

With the exception of the support of a washhouse and laundry (and the use of these ought not to be altogether gratuitous) the money expended as charity in the village of Bamburgh has not been applied wisely. Free gifts tend rather to produce mendicity than to relieve distress.

The benevolence of the Trustees in past times was still more injudicious; the distribution of food, or the sale of it at reduced prices, being contrary to every recognized principle of social economy.

The "protested" residence has not prevented the patrol of the coast from sinking into a mockery, nor has it insured any effectual supervision of the dispensary. The Trustees have neglected to inspect the case-books, and they have permmitted the midwife to retain her office till she has become superannuated, and lost the confidence of the neighbourhood.

In the school the diet of the boarders has been left, apparently, too much to the discretion of the matron. A dietary once fixed should be observed, and not altered without competent authority. It is possible that if a more liberal scale were adopted the health of the children would be better.

Some of the journeys of the Trustees, those for instance to attend the rent-dinners, have been altogether uncalled for, and to have been charged at eight or nine times more than what seems to have been the actual, or at least necessary, cost.

In other great charities the Receiver alone attends the audits, and 5*s.* per head is considered a liberal allowance for a dinner to the tenants. At Blanchland 2*s.* 6*d.* and punch is found sufficient, while at Bamburgh the average is said to be 8*s.** The "open house" kept at this season at the castle is unnecessary and unjustifiable.

The Castle cellar,† the Castle battery, the Castle bathing-machine, the

* If taken on the tenants only it would be 14*s.*

† The Trustees keep a stock of wine in the Castle cellar, which they pay for as they consume it. The sums paid by them for wine bought has been about 30*l.* a-year.

Castle carriage, and the Castle flags contribute to the pomp and circumstance of the Trustees and to the ease and comfort of themselves and their families. The library enables them to pursue their studies while enjoying the bracing sea-breezes of the place, but none contribute directly or indirectly to the good of the charity. Of the various items of the Trustees' expenditure during the last ten years, that on the catalogue of the library has been the most extravagant, and that on the flags the most useless. The catalogue and the bunting are, it is submitted, in technical language clear breaches of trust, and would not be allowed in case of an information.

The Castle is too cold, windy, and exposed for the residence throughout the year of girls of tender age, more especially where many of them are of an unhealthy constitution. It is a most inconvenient place for a dispensary. Both of these establishments might be removed with advantage to the village, where an office might easily be found for the accommodation of the agent.

The whole of the Castle buildings might thus be made productive. The sands are splendid and the bathing excellent. There seems good reason to believe that, in the summer, apartments in the castle, if let, would be thronged; many persons are now obliged to bathe under the rocks who would gladly pay for the accommodation which the Trustees enjoy for nothing. The place would perhaps be too cold in the winter months for a sea-side infirmary.

The history of this Charity suggests many other observations. Enough has been said to prove the necessity of an entire change and of the interference of the Court of Chancery, if not of Parliament. The numbers of the Trustees should be increased, and an admixture of laymen would be desirable; the prohibition of the increase of the fixed payments should be rescinded, and after such an augmentation of these as the altered value of money has rendered equitable, the surplus should be devoted to some specific useful purposes, instead of being frittered away in small payments, frequently of little use, if not occasionally mischievous.

The observations which have been made may possibly give pain to the Trustees. Two of them have been very recently appointed, and are not answerable for the present state of things. A third, the Rev. Dixon Clarke, must be exempt from all censure. He has, as already observed, attended at all seasons. He has made many unrecorded journeys, and rendered great service to the trust. Had he been elected sooner, he would, no doubt, have placed its affairs in a sounder position. The remaining Trustees are gentlemen of high character. Being advanced in years they have lately taken little or no active part in the affairs of the Charity. One of them has taken but very little advantage of the Castle, and has not resided there at all since 1855. The other of them has removed to a great distance, but still keeps his yearly residence. It can only be said of them that they concurred in a system which had been long established and which they would have found it difficult to change.

This system seems to have been finally established by the resolution of 1794, made under an entire misconception of the rights and duties of the Trustees, but to some extent sanctioned by the Commissioners of Inquiry, who mentioned it without censure and even with a kind of implied approbation.

In charities founded for specific purposes, endowed with far larger estates, the Trustees have delegated the management of their property to agents of integrity and intelligence, and have contented themselves with occasional and inexpensive visits.

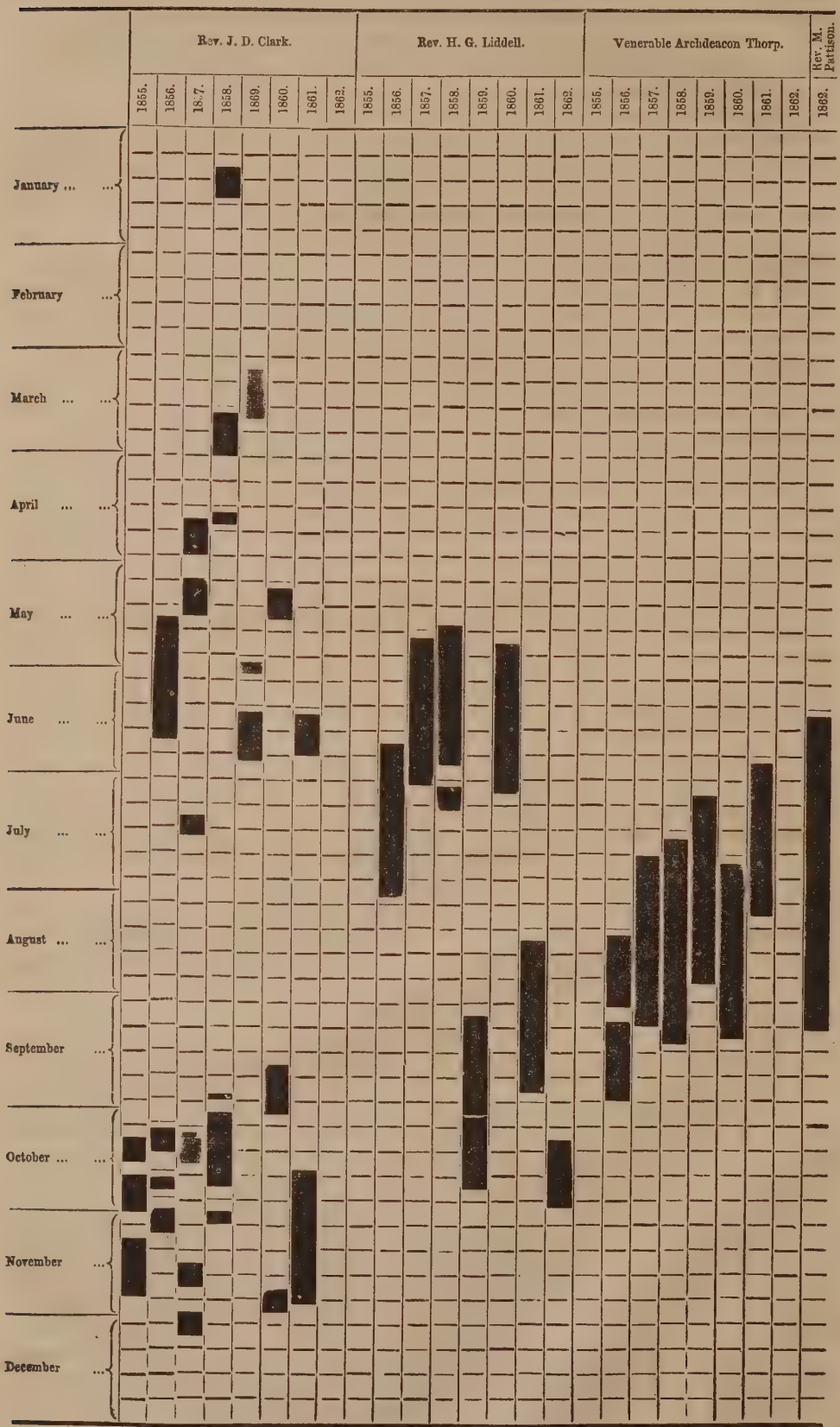
Had Lord Crewe foreseen the great increase of his property and given less latitude to his Trustees, they could not have clothed their office with an interest, and the castle at Bamburgh would not have become a splendid free watering-place for themselves and their families.

Dr. Sharp may perhaps be looked upon as the founder of the objectionable system which now prevails at Bamburgh. His gifts form a kind of parasitical foundation, which, as already hinted, have diverted a large portion of Lord Crewe's bounty from charitable purposes. Should the principal charity be remodelled and an end put to the present system, a scheme for the minor gift will be required.

The library also must be dealt with. If it were sold and the proceeds handed over to Lord Crewe's trust, it might in some measure atone for the loss which the smaller has occasioned to the larger foundation.

TABLE showing the "Protested" Residence kept by Lord Crewe's Trustees for Seven Years, as far as recorded.

The Black indicates the residence.



The expenses incurred at the Blanchland Boundary Riding, 27th and 28th June, 1839, were as under :—

27th and 28th June, 1839.	£	s.	d.
Paid two Flag Bearers £1 6s. each	2	12	0
Paid nine Runners £1 3s. 6d. each	10	11	6
Paid for 13 Ponies, two days each, at 8s.	5	4	0
Paid E. Hutchinson, E. Metcalfe, H. Thursley, and Sarah Back, for spice to scramble	1	16	0
Paid John Hodgson for carrying and scrambling Spice (himself and pony)		12	0
Paid Robert Oliver for carrying Letters to sundry places		3	0
Paid Thomas Irwin, guide to Mr. Fenwick		4	0
Paid three Musicians £2 each, and 10s. for horse hire	7	10	0
Paid Chaise hire, horse hire, and travelling expenses for Archdeacon Thorpe, Messrs. Thorp and Dickson, Mr. Bell and his Son, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Smeddle, Mr. Rowlandson, &c..	19	18	10

Paid Tavern Bills, as under, viz.:—

Thomas Forster, Blanchland	79	15	10
Ann Dawson, Blanchland	25	19	7
Christopher Pears, Baybridge	30	17	9
Paid William Taylor, draper, Blanchland	3	8	6
Paid Jos. Blink, for Ribbon, there	1	1	0
Paid John Hutchinson, tailor, there, making dresses for the Runners	2	4	0
Paid William Collpits, Bailiff, expenses obtaining Ponies, &c.	2	15	6
Paid Mr. M. Thompson for a Flag emblazoned with Lord Crewe's Arms	4	0	0
Paid Messrs. Mather, of Newcastle, for Medals	7	6	0
Paid Messrs. Thorp and Dickson's Bill	84	3	8
Paid Mr. Thomas Bell, land surveyor, as per Bill	13	7	0
Paid do. a Bill for Stationeries	1	15	0
Paid Mr. Humble for advertising Boundary Riding ("Durham Advertiser")		12	4
	£305	17	6

The following Table of Railroad Fares will show the necessary cost of so much of a journey from the residence of each Trustee as can be performed by rail :—

	£	s.	d.
Belford to Durham	0	15	10
„ Ryton	0	13	10
„ Ferry Hill	0	19	1
„ Oxford	3	10	0
„ Cheltenham	3	7	6

To the journeys from Oxford and Cheltenham 1*l.* 1*s.* might be added for expenses on the road.

(Signed) FRANCIS OFFLEY MARTIN.

Christ's Hospital, otherwise called "The Blue Coat School," in the City of London.

Mr. HARE'S REPORT.

February 12, 1864.

To the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

IN pursuance of the minute of the Board of the 29th August, 1863, I have inquired into the foundation, endowments, and objects of the above-named institution, and whether any and what improvements might be made in the management thereof, and I report the result of my inquiry, in the order of the several matters referred to in the following Table:—

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The Hospital originated in the voluntary subscriptions of charitable persons, collected about the year 1550, for the purpose of adapting some of the buildings of the Grey Friars House, which, with the Hospital of Bartholomew and other neighbouring ecclesiastical property, had in 1547 been granted to the Corporation of London by Henry VIII, to the reception of fatherless, motherless, and helpless children. This charitable effort was made almost simultaneously with the preparation of the suppressed House of St. Thomas in Southwark, for the aged, sick, sore, and impotent people. In September 1552 about 300 children were received into the House, which had by that time been prepared for them, and about 100 others were put out to nurse in the country. No funds appear to have been appropriated to the maintenance of the children other than what arose from the alms, legacies, and other voluntary gifts of the citizens.

By a Royal Charter of 1553, the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London were incorporated as Governors of the Hospitals of King Edward VI, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas; and by Letters-Patent of the same date the grant "is stated to be in consideration of their godly endeavours and travail for the good of the said poor and every sort of them, and that by such sort and means as neither the child in his infancy shall want virtuous education and bringing-up, neither when the same shall grow up into full age shall lack matter whereon the same may virtuously occupy himself in good occupation or science profitable to the common weal." None of the property granted by the Crown, except a part of the site of the school buildings in or near Newgate Street, was appropriated to the use of Christ's Hospital, the whole having been applied by the Governors to the use of the other establishments. With the exception of that portion of the Hospital site, its entire property is derived from the testaments or gifts of private donors. The earliest acquisition was under a devise in the first year of Philip and Mary, by Richard Casteler, of Westminster, cordwainer, of tenements and gardens, on which now stand several houses on the south side of St. James' Park. He was followed in the same century by about twenty-four other of the principal donors of the Hospital, from whose united gifts it derives about 13,000*l.* a-year of its present rental. The income of the Hospital from these sources was, however, at that time but very small, for it appears that, although it was aided by the voluntary contributions collected from the citizens, the number of children in the Hospital had before the year 1600 been reduced from want of funds to less than 150.

There is no doubt that the Hospital was originally designed to receive the most destitute children of both sexes, whether of the citizens or strangers, without regard to their previous condition or the cause of their destitution. A minute of the General Court in 1557 describes the object of the Hospital to be "the virtuous bringing-up of miserable youth," and infants from 2 weeks to 13 years old were admitted. The comparative wealth of the City of London and the apparent magnitude of the funds appropriated to charitable purposes seem to have soon attracted multitudes of claimants, for in 1569 an order of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty recites that the charitable relief and alms collected and bestowed on the poor and needy, and lame and impotent people, citizens and strangers (especially mentioning the poor orphans born or living within the same city, as well in Christ's and Bridewell as in the other Hospitals), had drawn unto the said city great numbers of vagabonds, rogues, masterless men, and idle persons, and also poor, lame, and sick persons dwelling in the utmost parts of the realm, so that the city is thereby greatly oppressed, to the great prejudice of the said city and the needy poor inhabiting there; and it proceeds to forbid not only such relief by the alms of the city, but also the letting by the citizens to such persons of any tenement, cottage, or chamber, by the day, week, quarter,

or year.* The beggars and idle people were ordered to be apprehended, and the sick and impotent sent to St. Bartholomew's, the sturdy to Bridewell, and the children under 16 to Christ's Hospital. Compulsory assessments for the relief of the poor were now gradually advancing to a systematic form, but for a long time concurrently with voluntary efforts and contributions, both administered, it is probable, and as the entries in the London parish books tend to show, without much distinction of class. No considerable addition was made to the estates of the Hospital in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, but by the end of the first half of that century other estates, now producing between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* a-year, had been devised or acquired. In the second half of the same century (1650-1700) gifts of houses and lands in London and the country, now of the value of about 15,000*l.* a-year, were added to the possessions of the Hospital, and during the succeeding quarter of a century (1700-1725) further property, now producing about 4,000*l.* a-year.

Before the Restoration, the London workhouse had been established, the maintenance of paupers by the poor rate had come into full operation, and a distinction had begun to be drawn between the children supported in the workhouses and the children maintained by endowments and voluntary benefactions. The latter came to be chosen from a class of persons with whom the wealthy had greater sympathy, and who were thought to be entitled to some better provision than one in common with the paupers who asserted their legal claim to relief, a sympathy which may explain the large endowments from about the period of the Restoration up to the time of the restraint on the testamentary disposition of real estate by the Act of Geo. II. Such dispositions would very rarely be made with the motive of relieving the rate-payers from part of their obligations. Their object would generally be to furnish another source of relief, more complete or perfect, and less humiliating to those who were in better circumstances than that which the parish officers could afford. Certain grants from the Exchequer under Letters-Patent of 1673 and 1677, made in repayment of a debt on the Crown lands, create the distinction of "King's boys" by establishing a class to be instructed in navigation and arithmetic until they should be found competent in the judgment of the Master of the Trinity House for the practice of navigation, and to be bound as apprentices to captains of ships; but these are to be elected from the general scholars without any distinction of class.

The tendency to narrow the classes admissible to the Hospital was strongly manifested in 1677 by the introduction of regulations confining it to children of freemen of the city, and excluding "parish children" and foundlings. At the same time the admission was confined to children of 7 years of age, and to those who had lost one or both parents and were "without any probable means of being provided for otherwise," which was to be testified by the minister and churchwardens and three or four of the principal inhabitants of the parish whence they should come. "Unqualified" children appear to have been sometimes admitted after special inquiries, but for about the middle half-century of the Hospital's existence, that is from about 1675 to 1725, it would seem that the ostensible qualification was very restricted; the children were to be children of freemen, not parish children or those whose maintenance had fallen on the parish, but were yet to be children whom the minister and parish officers should certify to be in such a condition of poverty as not to have any other probable means of subsistence. The restriction was broken in upon in 1748, by placing the children of clergymen on the same footing of qualification as those of freemen, and by admitting also every third presentation of a Governor to be of an "unfree" child; and it was further altered by an order of the Governors, made in 1798, on the realization of Travers and Holditche's bequests, and, as it is said, under the then prevalent feeling of gratitude for the services of the navy, by which fifty sons of lieutenants in that service are to be received into the Hospital and taught mathematics.

The present method and principles of selection of the children generally will be stated hereafter. The form of the petition to the Governors for the admission of a child bears, however, still upon it a remarkable badge of the character which formed the original title to relief by requiring the signature of the minister and churchwardens of the parish, who thereby undertake for them-

* Stow.

selves and their successors to discharge the Hospital of the child whensoever the Governors shall require it.

In order to measure the comparative endowments during the successive periods referred to I have mentioned their present income. It will not, however, be supposed that, before this century, the real estates of the Hospital produced anything like the sums stated. The income of the Hospital was to a large extent made up of pecuniary donations carried to the account of the current expenditure. These donations, together with bequests for general purposes from the foundation of the Hospital in 1553 to the recognition of Donation Governors in 1782, amounted to about 280,000*l.* After that period and previous to the year 1836 about 295,000*l* (including contributions to the building fund) was received from Donation Governors.

Some of the principal bequests and donations to the Hospital in the latter part of the eighteenth and in the present century have been made upon express stipulations that certain numbers of boys of particular families or parishes, or presented by particular companies or persons, shall be received into the Hospital. One of the latest of these was a transfer of 10,000*l.* Consols by the Grocers' Company to the Governors in 1845, upon the condition that six children to be admitted from time to time upon the presentation of the Company should be maintained and educated. The sums received from Donation Governors, which are substantially of the same nature, have averaged 4,700*l.* a year during the last ten years, and the legacies received during the last thirty years, which comprehend somewhat more than the period that has elapsed since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, have averaged about 900*l.* a year. This is considerably less, under both heads, than the average of the ten years preceding 1836, which was 5,670*l.* from Donation Governors and 1,646*l.* for legacies. A sum of about 200*l.* a year was formerly derived from a grant by the City to the Hospital of what were called carrooms or the profits of licensing carts, but this has ceased for several years past.

A considerable addition was recently made to the Hospital estate in consequence of a suit in Equity, Christ's Hospital *v.* Grainger (16 Simon and L. M'Naghton and Gordon's Reports), when from the failure of the charitable application in the town of Reading, directed by the will of John Kendricke, the Court of Chancery, by its Decree of the 11th January, 1848, declared that the Hospital was entitled to the Reading Estate purchased with the monies given by that testator. This estate now produces nearly 400*l.* a year. On the other hand, by a decree of the same Court of the 20th March, 1841, Attorney-General *v.* Christ's Hospital, the Hospital lost about 300*l.* per annum, it being declared that three of the city parishes were entitled to the rents of an estate in Old Broad-street, instead of a small rent charge theretofore paid to them.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the Governors of the Hospital became also trustees for the administration of charities for certain classes of poor pensioners, under gifts of John and Frances West and Sarah Bowerman, and later, in 1774, a fund was established for blind persons by the Rev. William Hetherington, which has been largely increased by subsequent donors.

The Commissioners of Inquiry state that the sums which had been expended in building the great hall and other extensive improvements in the Hospital, including the purchase of property near Newgate-street, between 1803 and 1837, was 151,988*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Since that time three new masters' houses have been built in King Edward-street and the site of the prison called the Giltspur-street Compter, which abuts on the west end of the Hospital premises, has been acquired by purchase from the city at a valuation of 17,640*l.*, for which the city took in exchange houses belonging to the Governors in Fenchurch-street and Gracechurch-street, and 2,373*l.* in cash. The removal of the prison buildings has greatly extended the area which may be appropriated to the hall playground and thrown its western aspect entirely open to the Church of St. Sepulchre. Considerable improvements have also been made in recent years to the dormitories and lavatories from the general funds of the Hospital, and not from the building fund. That especial fund, to which 4,237*l.* 15*s.* has been added in benefactions since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and the dividends on which are constantly accumulated, now consists of the sum of 17,978*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, 3 per cent. Consols.

The rapid increase in the value of the property held by the Governors is seen by the fact that whilst in 1836, the period of the Report of the Commis-

sioners of Inquiry, the incomes of their estates under the several heads of rentals, timber, fines, rent-charges, annuities, and dividends, was 49,836*l.*, the income under the same heads in November, 1863, only twenty-seven years later, was 64,463*l.*, an augmentation chiefly attributable to the improved rental, and owing, but to a small extent, to new gifts or endowments. It may be in part ascribed to improvements which have from time to time been made on the land by draining and building, and to some, though not considerable, acquisitions of real estate by purchase money drawn out of the current income, as well as to some addition to the funded capital.

The gross rental of the real estate vested in the Governors of the Hospital, and situated within the district subject to the Metropolitan Local Management Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 120, amounts as nearly as it can be calculated for the present year to 22,653*l.* This estate is situated in various parts of the city of London, in Westminster, Southwark, and the neighbouring parishes, extending to Park-street, overlooking St. James's Park on the west, Old Ford in the east, Holloway-road on the north, and Deptford on the south. This estate comprises about 750 houses, demised some at rack rents and some on building leases for various terms of years. It also comprises within the same area several acres of land yet uncovered by buildings.

The country estates are in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk, Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, Hertford, Oxford, Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hereford, and consist of about seventy farms and farm-houses, and buildings, besides many tenements or cottages, and 14,000 acres of land. These estates include also about eighty houses of an urban or semi-urban character in or near the towns of Rochester, Reading, Ware, Romford, and Epsom, and in the parishes of Hornsey and Erith. The county rental, with the manorial rights, quit rents, fee farm rents, and the sales of timber on an average of five years, and the fines received from copyhold tenants on an average of thirty years, produce an annual revenue computed at 18,841*l.**

	£
	22,653
	18,841
	41,494

The Governors are also entitled to undivided shares of other real estate in London and elsewhere, and of various annuities and rent-charges, and of joint portions of the dividends of stock, which produce together 1,766*l.* per annum.

The Governors are also impropriators of the tithes of the parishes of Berden, Clavering, and Langley, and Ugley or Oakley, in Essex, and Horley in Surrey, settled at the commutation rent-charge of 2,141*l.*

There are also in the books of the Bank of England, in the names of different Governors, and in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of the Governors, various sums of stock equal to a capital in consols of upwards of 635,000*l.*, and on which the dividends amount to 19,072*l.*†

	£
	41,494
	1,766
	2,141
	19,072
	64,473

The Governors are also possessed of valuable ecclesiastical patronage, which contributes to the estimation as well as in some degree to the actual increase of the benefits which may accrue from an education in or connection with the school, inasmuch as this patronage is generally bestowed by the Governors on those who have been either masters or have been brought up in the Hospital. The livings in their gift are the Rectory of Colne Engaine, supposed value 680*l.*; the Vicarage of Clavering-cum-Langley, 491*l.*; the Vicarage of Enford, 350*l.*; the Vicarage of Horley, 325*l.*; the Rectory of Wormshill, 243*l.*; the Vicarage of Ugley, or Oakley, 202*l.*; and the perpetual curacy of Berden, 150*l.* They have also alternate presentations to the Vicarage of Albrighton, 600*l.*; the perpetual curacy of Leiston, 435*l.*; and the Vicarages of Bitteswell, 400*l.*; Chertsey, 273*l.*; Wigston, 200*l.*; and Diseworth, 190*l.*

The Hospital in London, with its offices, yards, courts, and playgrounds, extends from Giltspur-street, its western boundary, to King Edward-street and Little Britain on the east, and is bounded by Bartholomew's Hospital on the north, and on the south by Christ Church and Churchyard and Newgate-street. They occupy 4 acres 3 roods 20 perches, of which 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches are covered with buildings, including the great hall and office below it, the wards, dormitories, and schools for the boys, the infirmary and apartments for the nurses, and the committee room, counting-house, and offices. They include also

* The Rent Roll, which has been examined and corrected up to the time of my inquiry (November 1869), is a very voluminous document. It sets forth the situation and description of every portion of the estate, with the present tenancies, rent, and premiums of insurance. It is deposited in the office of the Accountant for permanent reference.

† The actual sums and the names of the Trustees of each sum in the books of the bank, are stated in the document referred to in the last note.

separate residences inhabited free of charge by the treasurer, the head master, and seven other masters of the schools, the surgeon, chief clerk, receiver, warden, and matron. There are also four smaller houses occupied by the porter and and three beadles, and apartments for a fourth beadle. Suites of apartments consisting of four rooms connected with the boys' wards are also allotted to every under matron (sixteen in number) for herself and servant. All this property must be regarded as necessarily in hand and unproductive of income, except a small shop in the quadrangle, which is let at will for the sale of confectionery, toys, and other articles. The recent extension of the premises by the acquisition of the site of the Giltspur-street Compter may, however, enable the Governors to part with some valuable street frontage, from which a considerable income would be derived.

The Hospital and Grounds at Hertford comprise the hall, offices, wards, dormitories, and schools of that establishment, and five houses inhabited free of charge by the head master, the reading and writing master, the school mistresses, the matron and the steward, together with two small houses occupied by the porter and beadle. Every nurse (twelve in number), with her servant, occupies also a separate sitting room and kitchen and two bedrooms on the floors occupied by the wards. The entire acreage is 7 acres 27 perches, of which 1 acre 1 perch is covered with buildings; of this also nothing but a small shop let to a tenant at will is productive of any income.

The gross income is reduced by fee farm rents, quit rents, rent charges or annuities, and shares of the net produce of certain estates payable to divers individuals, corporations, parishes, and other bodies and persons, rents of property held on lease or by agreement under other proprietors, for the convenience or advantage of the Hospital or its tenants. Land tax and taxes and rates on the impropriate tithe, rent charges, drainage, rates on the feu lands, repairs of chancels of churches, tombs, monuments, almshouses, &c., and other payments which, whether for charitable purposes or not, are monies which the Governors have neither power to withhold nor authority to administer.

£
64,473
2,984
61,489

These amount together to about 2,984*l.**

It is further reduced by the expenses of management and superintendence more or less inseparable from the proprietorship of extensive real estates. These include small salaries to bailiffs and stewards of manors of about 42*l.* a-year, the payments to the architect and surveyor in London, and the land surveyor of the country estates, which on an average of six years have been 423*l.* a-year. The journeys of the governors and officers to view the estates about 120*l.*, solicitors and law-expenses 446*l.*, stamps and casual disbursements amounting together to 1,072*l.* Although the estates require constant protection from companies of projectors, it is not, however, expected that the law expenses will be ordinarily so high as heretofore, and 1,000*l.* will probably be an ample estimate of this head of expense.

£
61,489
1,000
60,489

The income applicable by the Hospital to charitable purposes is still further reduced by the amount of various contributions, which, if they do not constitute legal obligations, are yet such as having regard to the public duty of land and tithe owners, the Governors could not justly or properly refuse to make. These comprise a stipend granted to the perpetual curate or minister of Berden, in Essex, of 150*l.*, and an augmentation of income to the vicar of Ugley of 36*l.*, subscriptions to the building and repair of churches and national and parochial schools, and other local objects. The latter contributions have averaged for six years past 266*l.* a-year, and make together 470*l.*

£
60,489
470
60,019

The insurance of the houses and buildings demised to or occupied by tenants of the Hospital against fire is effected under the Private Acts of Parliament which have from time to time conferred upon the Governors special powers of management, and require, generally, that a sum be reserved as additional rent sufficient to cover the premium and duty. This addition is included in the gross receipts already stated. The payments for these insurances are generally made for seven years, the offices accepting six years' premiums, and it may be estimated at 1,316*l.* a-year.

£
60,019
1,316
58,703

There has for many years past been large expenditure on improvements on the farms, such as rebuilding farm-houses, tiles, draining, &c. Much of the contemplated improvement is complete, and much of that which continues to be

* A tabular statement of these charges, so far as they are fixed, I have appended to the Rent Roll deposited in the Accountant's Office.

made, as draining, is productive, inasmuch as many of the tenants pay interest in respect of such expenditure on the land they hold, and the expenditure is therefore of the nature of investment. The actual charge to which the Hospital income, on an average of years, would be liable for mere repairs and reinstatements of buildings, it is impossible to compute from any existing data, further than that it is believed that in the present generally good condition of the property it will not in future be considerable; 7½ per cent. may, perhaps, reasonably be taken as the utmost extent of the allowance required to be made for unproductive expenditure in repairs on the country property. This, supposing a rental of 19,000*l.*, would be 1,425*l.*

£
58,703
1,425
57,278

Some allowance must also be made for a portion of the office charges of the Hospital equivalent to the labour of the receiver and clerks who are employed in the collection and necessary record of the rental, and the account with each tenant; but as all the scientific and professional services are provided for in the preceding estimate formed on the average of the last six years, an allowance or commission of 10*s.* per cent. would probably suffice for this merely clerical and mechanical duty. Considering, however, that a collector on so large an estate should be a responsible officer, giving adequate security, 1 per cent. may be allowed, and taking the rental at 45,000*l.* (excluding the funded property) such a per-centage or commission would amount to 450*l.*

£
57,278
450
56,828

The net income applicable by the Governors for all purposes may, therefore, be stated at 56,828*l.*

Since the inquiry of 1837 no material addition has been made to the buildings in London or at Hertford, beyond the completion of the works then in progress, the erection of three masters' houses in King Edward Street, and enlarging the residence of the medical officer. The vast area covered by buildings both in London and Hertford makes the annual expenditure under the head of repairs and workmen's bills falling within the superintendence of the architect and surveyor necessarily very large. It has averaged during the last six years not less than 4,400*l.* a-year for both establishments, or 3,174*l.* in London and 1,226*l.* at Hertford, which, with 220*l.*, the commission of 4 per cent. to the architect (who here includes also in his office the duty of clerk of the works without additional remuneration), makes 4,620*l.* a-year. This comprises not only structural works, but also moveables and utensils. An analysis of disbursements year by year shows, however, that some of this expenditure is for works that are not likely to occur again; for example, considerable sums have been lately spent in carrying into effect the alterations required by a new arrangement of the classes in the school under the altered system of education, in the adaptation of different parts of the buildings to new purposes, in the construction of lavatories, and in alteration in the galleries of Christ Church for the better accommodation of the boys. The charge for the general cleaning and whitewashing and restoration of the buildings, courts and offices in London, done annually in the summer holidays by contract, varies, according to the extent of the work thought necessary, from 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* a-year, and is included under this head. In the absence of any need for material alterations of construction, it is estimated that a sum of 4,000*l.* per annum will be sufficient to attribute to this head of expenses, the details of which are more fully explained in the Appendix, No. 10.

£
56,828
4,000
52,828

The local rates payable on the Hospital premises are municipal and parochial. Of the former there are the police, consolidated, sewers, ward rate, militia or trophy rate, and main drainage; of the latter, tithes, church and poor rates. There are some general taxes, as the land tax and the house and income tax on the houses occupied by the masters and officers of the Hospital. The Hospital premises in London are in four different parishes and three wards. The part in Christ Church, Newgate Street, is rated at 1,014*l.* a-year, and in this parish, in addition to the poor and church rates (and occasional expenditure on the interior of the church, included under the last head of expense) the Hospital pays rectorial tithes to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and small tithes to the vicar of the parish. The premises in St. Botolph, Aldersgate, are rated at 551*l.*, and in St. Sepulchre at 368*l.*, and a rate in lieu of tithe is paid in both parishes. The premises in St. Bartholomew the Less are rated at 15*l.* a-year; the great hall, wards, schools and cloisters occupied by the boys and the domestic servants are not included in these ratings, being exempted. The total amount on an average of the last seven years has in London been 820*l.*, and in Hertford 77*l.*, making together 897*l.* per annum, and the premium for insurance against fire (on which the duty is

£
52,828
958
51,870

remitted under the Act 22 Geo. III, cap. 48, so far as relates to the great hall, schools and other exempted buildings) amounting to 61*l.* a-year, make together 958*l.*

The net income of the Governors of the Hospital is burdened with a large annual charge for pensions to retired officers and servants of various ranks, including one to the widow and another to the child of deceased masters. It has not been thought desirable that the under matrons and nurses and other servants should, by the absence of any provision for old age, be induced to continue in their situations when they are no longer fitted for the performance of their duties, and, therefore, without entering into any contract by which the Governors are bound to grant pensions to any servant, the Committee, by a minute of 1851, adopted a scale of allowances according to a length of service which might be granted to servants of good character in cases of retirement from incompetency arising from advanced age, illness, or infirmities. The amount of pensions now payable under such grants amounts to 1,458*l.* a-year.*

£
51,870
1,458
50,412

The effective establishment of the Hospital may be classed under four heads:—

1. The general office for the government and administration of the affairs of the Charity;

2. The domestic superintendence and service of the children in the Hospital;

3. The medical department; and,

4. The educational staff.

1. The expenses under the first head include the salaries of the officers and clerks employed in the general business of the Charity and its estates, in attendance at the meetings of the Governors and Committee of Almoners, and in the receipt and disbursement of the income, in all accounts and correspondence, in the admission and discharge of the children, in the selection and nomination of the recipients of the blind and other charities. These salaries† and the income tax chargeable thereon, which is paid by the Hospital, amount to 1,868*l.* a year, of which I have attributed 450*l.* per annum as a fair charge or necessary disbursement out of the estate, for the collection of the rents. The remainder, with the expense amounting on the average to about 216*l.* a year at meetings and dinners of the Governors, 250*l.* for advertisements, printing, stamps, and casual expenses, and 250*l.* for stationary, together with other small incidental charges, I compute in the whole at 2,250*l.* a year.

£
50,412
2,250
48,162

2. The domestic establishment includes the warden, house steward, matrons, nurses, beadles, porters, messengers, and labourers, being all persons employed in the service of the Hospital, and the general preservation of the order and discipline in the house, and among the children when not in class. Their salaries and wages‡ added to the income tax of the officers subject thereto, the gowns and liveries of officers and servants, amount to about 5,800*l.* per annum. Taking the average number of children in the Hospital to be 1,130, this disbursement amounts to somewhat more than 5*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per child.

£
48,162
5,800
42,362

3. The medical establishment in London consists of a consulting physician and a consulting surgeon, who receive a fixed stipend of 60*l.* per annum each for their attendance on all occasions when the same is necessary on the children and on the resident masters, officers, and their families. A surgeon and apothecary has a salary of 400*l.* a year, and is provided with a house in the Hospital, and permitted to engage in private practice. A dentist receives a fixed stipend of 25*l.* There is also a surgeon and apothecary at Hertford with a salary of 200*l.* per annum without a residence provided by the Hospital. The salaries of the ordinary nurses and servants in the Infirmary amount to 248*l.* 6*s.* The average expenses of medicines for the entire establishment, with surgical instruments and night nurses in the infirmary, have for six years averaged about

* A list of the pensions has been deposited in the Accountant's Office.

† Chief Clerk, 700*l.*; Receiver, 420*l.*; Wardrobe Keeper and Senior Assistant Clerk, 250*l.*; Second Assistant Clerk, 160*l.*; Third Assistant Clerk, 160*l.*; and Junior Clerk, 130*l.*

‡ Warden, 400*l.*; House Steward, 350*l.*; Matron, 180*l.*; Porter, 90*l.*; Matron, 160*l.*; Steward, 350*l.*; Porter, 72*l.* 16*s.*; Beadle, 80*l.* 12*s.*; two Labourers, 52*l.* each; Head Nurse, 104*l.*; Girls' Nurse, 98*l.* 16*s.*; Eight Nurses, at 85*l.* 16*s.* each; First Beadle, 88*l.* 8*s.*; Second Beadle, 76*l.* 14*s.*; Third Beadle, 70*l.* 4*s.*; Fourth Beadle, 67*l.* 12*s.*; Fifth Beadle, 65*l.*; Sixth Beadle, 62*l.* 8*s.*; two Messengers, 62*l.* 8*s.* each; Watchman, 78*l.*; Ditto, 65*l.*; Engineman, 78*l.*; Labourer, 63*l.* 4*s.*; two Labourers, 61*l.* 2*s.* each; Labourer, 30*l.*; Sixteen Under Matrons, 98*l.* 16*s.* each; Charwoman, 54*l.* 12*s.*; Scullery Servants, 42*l.*

510*l.* a year, making a total annual expenditure on the part of the establishment of 1,500*l.* a year, or dividing the whole sum amongst the same number of children in the Hospital, without taking into account the medical expenses of the rest of the establishment, to 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per child.

£
42,362
1,500
40,862

4. The salaries of the educational staff at London and Hertford* amount to 8,489*l.* per annum, to which must be added the income tax on the salaries liable to that duty, amounting to about 190*l.*, 191*l.* 15*s.* paid to the annual examiners, 73*l.* 10*s.* in the last year to the drill master, and 30*l.* for academical robes. The average expenditure in books, stationery, instruments, and other school materials has in six years been 1,707*l.* 12*s.*, from which if 250*l.* be estimated as the cost of the stationery used in the Office of Administration, the amount chargeable to the school account will be 1,457*l.* 12*s.*, and the sums added together make 10,432*l.*, or 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* for the school instruction of each child. In London there are in all 28 masters and ushers, and in Hertford 7 masters and a schoolmistress and assistant schoolmistress. The number of boys at present being 730 in London and 391 at Hertford, gives a group of 26 boys to each master in the former place and of 56 in the latter. The number of girls under the two mistresses is 27.

£
40.862
10,432
30,430

The expenditure in provisions and stores, including groceries, cutlery, earthenware and all things necessary for the table, together with soap for the lavatories and offices, have amounted to about 9,676*l.* a year for the last six years, and the average number of children during the same period actually in the Hospital being 1,108 gives an average expense of 8*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* for each child. With regard to this calculation it must be observed that the children have nine weeks' holidays, during which all except about 40 or 50 are living with their friends, and that many are absent during the whole leave days, which occur once a month. The board of 12 servants is included in the aggregate sum.

£
30,430
9,676
20,754

The expenditure in apparel of all kinds, linen, and bedding, during the same period has been 5,580*l.* annually, or 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for each child; the expense of washing averages 1,627*l.*, or about 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* each child, making together about 6*l.* 10*s.* for the entire cost of clothing and washing.

£
20,754
5,580
15,174

In London the Hospital is supplied with gas by the City Gas Company, and with water by the New River Company. The supply of both has been gradually increased. I am informed that the cost of gas and water at London and Hertford may be estimated at 1,000*l.* a year. The average expense of coals and other fuel has been 727*l.* a year, making for water, light, and fuel, 1,727*l.* a year, or about 1*l.* 10*s.* per child at the ordinary number received.

£
15,174
1,627
13,547

There are various incidental expenses amounting on an average to about 430*l.* a year, such as the conveyance of children and goods to and from Hertford, allowances occasionally made for the expenses of change of air, sea bathing, &c., for some of the children. This concludes the statement of the disbursements made on or for the benefit of the children whilst in the Hospital.

£
13,547
1,727
11,820

Several heads of expenditure follow which are made on account of the children on leaving or after they have left the Hospital.

£
11,820
430
11,390

The discharges for the five years preceding Easter 1863 average a fraction beyond 179 annually. Every boy, except the Grecians, a few deputy Grecians, and a few boys of the naval school, is superannuated on his attaining the full age of fifteen years, that is, on his sixteenth birthday; and every boy on his discharge from the school receives a card stating that if he should be bound apprentice to any trade or profession within one year from the date of his discharge, and for a term of five years or more, the Governors will pay a sum of not less than 10*l.* as premium to the person to whom he is bound, which payment must be specified in the indenture. The payment to be made varies from 10*l.*

London.—Head Master, 852*l.* 10*s.*; First Assistant Master, 300*l.*; Second Assistant Master, 250*l.*; Assistant to Upper Grammar School Master, 250*l.*; First Master of Latin School, 400*l.*; Second ditto, 250*l.*; First Under Grammar Master, 300*l.*; Second ditto, 250*l.*; Third ditto, 200*l.*; Fourth ditto, 200*l.*; Head Mathematical Master, 500*l.*; Second ditto, 350*l.*; Assistant ditto, 250*l.*; Drawing Master, 260*l.*; Assistant ditto, 140*l.*; First Master of the English School, 400*l.*; Second ditto, 170*l.*; Third ditto, 130*l.*; First Master of the Commercial School, 240*l.*; Second ditto, 160*l.*; Third ditto, 100*l.*; Two Ushers, 60*l.* each; Usher, 55*l.*; French Master, 250*l.*; First Assistant ditto, 200*l.*; Second Assistant ditto, 100*l.*; Music Master, 100*l.*; Librarian, 100*l.*

Hertford.—Head Grammar Master, 400*l.*; Assistant ditto, 150*l.*; Assistant ditto, 100*l.*; Reading and Writing Master, 250*l.*; Assistant ditto and Librarian, 150*l.*; Assistant ditto, 130*l.*; Assistant ditto, 100*l.*; Girls' Schoolmistress, 180*l.*; Assistant ditto, 120*l.*; Organist, 31*l.* 10*s.*

to 30*l.* in the case of a boy, and from 10*l.* to 20*l.* in the case of a girl. Less than a third of the boys who leave the Hospital apply for this assistance. The amount annually paid for premiums for the last four years, during which the larger sum has been more frequently allowed than theretofore, has been about 1,100*l.*, being premiums for 49¾ boys and 6 girls per year. The sums thus paid are frequently in aid of other sums provided by the parents or guardians, whereby much larger premiums are often raised than this fund alone would afford. I append (No. 9) a Table of the trades, &c., to which the last sixty apprentices were bound.

£
11,390
1,100
10,290

In the same four years the bounty fund, paid from the Exchequer under Letters-Patent of 27 Car. II, has been governed by the Charter of the 21st year of Her present Majesty, amending the terms of the original grant to the Royal Mathematical Class, and enabling the Governors to apply it in the outfit or maintenance of those who enter the navy or other sea service, at their discretion. It has been so applied to the extent of 282*l.* per annum. The boys who left during that period were 41, or 10¼ each year. Of these 11 entered the Royal Navy as naval cadets, and 9 as master's assistants, for which appointments preliminary nominations were obtained, generally by the private interests of the parents at the Admiralty, or official persons having them at their disposal; especial attention being, it is said, given to the claims of the sons of naval officers, which many of these boys were. The remainder of the Naval Class entered as midshipmen or apprentices to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, or other private services. These youths receive immediately a gift of a suit of clothes, a sea chest, suitable mathematical and other works, with a sum of 13*l.* 10*s.* in money, and at the end of three years of good conduct in the sea-service in which they have been employed, and proof, by attendance and examination at the Hospital, that they have kept up their mathematical knowledge, a further sum of 24*l.* 14*s.* The disbursements on this head may be calculated for the future at 365*l.* a-year, the full amount of the grant from the Exchequer.

£
10,290
356
9,934

Next to the boys provided for by apprenticeship and those set forward in the sea service are those who are advanced to Exhibitions, tenable for four years, at the universities, who are of the class called Grecians. There are at present four scholars holding Exhibitions of 100*l.* at Oxford and eleven of 80*l.* at Cambridge, together with the Pitt and Times Exhibitions of 30*l.* each, held by two of the fifteen Exhibitioners. The aggregate payment on this head is therefore 1.340*l.* a-year, but the Governors are in possession of funds applicable to this purpose amounting to 1.886*l.* a-year, which will be augmented in a few years hence to 2,000*l.* or upwards. It is contemplated by the introduction of the class of probationary Grecians, hereafter referred to, to keep up the number of Grecians to twenty-five, and thereby enable the Governors to elect six Exhibitioners annually. The number is not at present full, owing to the death of some scholars eligible, and the withdrawal of others to the Indian Civil Service, and other avocations. In addition to the stipend or Exhibition at college, each scholar is allowed an outfit of 60*l.* for apparel, settling fees, caution money, and books. This makes the present expenditure 1,640*l.* a-year.

£
9,934
1,640
8,294

There are various medals and other prizes in books and money, some under particular endowments and some in pursuance of regulations of the Governors, distributable amongst the Grecians and other scholars, and also several gifts of books, bibles, and works on religion, directed to be made to the children on leaving the Hospital or on other occasions. Somewhat less than 250*l.* a-year is thus expended.

£
8,294
250
8,044

There are also some small distributions of money, amounting altogether to 208*l.* a-year, to old pupils of the Hospital in a latter stage of life, for their assistance in "creating a stock in trade," and otherwise in setting them forward in business after their apprenticeship is at an end. The existence of these gifts and the particulars to be stated in petitions for obtaining them, are made known by printed papers delivered to applicants at the office, to which there is a note that application must be made within seven years from the expiration of the apprenticeship. The petitioners are required to attend the Committee on the first Thursday in March. A sum of 18*l.* a-year is also distributable by the treasurer amongst aged men and women, who in their childhood were brought up in the Hospital.

£
8,044
226
7,818

The residue of the income of these endowments, which is thus brought down to 7,818*l.* is applied to charitable purposes having no connection with Christ's Hospital. This income is the produce of estates and funds which have been

£
7,818
6,160
1,658

confided to the Governors in their corporate capacity, for the benefit of other classes of persons. The chief of these is the charity for the blind, originated by Rev. William Hetherington in 1774, and greatly increased by subsequent donors. Under this endowment pensions of 10*l.* a-year are paid to 616 blind persons of both sexes residing in various parts of England.

The Governors have also, since 1727, been the trustees of a part of their Lincolnshire estates and other property for certain of the widows of tradesmen in the out parts of London and adjacent to the north of the Thames, and who are selected as annuitants of 6*l.* a-year from Sarah Bowerman's Charity. These pensions may be reckoned at the number of eighty, and the charge may therefore be stated as amounting to 480*l.* a-year.

£
1,658
480
1,178

The Governors have also, since 1710, been trustees of an estate in the City of London and of some other property for the payment of pensions of 5*l.* a-year each to poor men and women, of the kindred of John West, late of London, gentleman, or of Frances his wife. At the present time 162 of these pensioners receive together 810*l.* a-year.

£
1,178
810
368

The Governors have also, under the gifts of Lady Ramsey and Ferdinand Smythies and a scheme of the Court of Chancery, the application of rents and dividends, amounting at present to 242*l.* a-year, towards the redemption or discharge of prisoners confined for debt in prisons in London, Southwark, or Middlesex.

£
368
242
126

In pursuance of a gift of Lady Ramsey, the Governors also distribute 20*l.* equally amongst ten poor widows, and the same sum equally amongst ten poor soldiers, and 32*l.* in great coats, gowns, shoes, and stockings, amongst the two foregoing sets of recipients. A sum of 31*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* a-year is also divided amongst six poor widows or spinsters, who are nominated by the treasurer.

£
126
104
22

Or the account may be exhibited in another manner:—

	£		£
Governors' gross income	64,473	Rents, rent charges, &c.	2,984
		Insurance	1,316
		Solicitor, architect, and surveyor ..	1,000
		Office charges or collection	450
		Contributions to local charitable objects .	470
		Repairs, and re-instatements, allowances to tenants, estimated not re-productive	1,425
		Net income	56,828
	64,473		64,473
	£		£
Governors' net income	56,828	Blind charities	6,160
		Pensions to widows (Bowerman's) ..	480
		,, (Ramsay's) ..	68
		Pensions to aged persons (West's) ..	810
		,, to soldiers (Ramsey's) ..	36
		Prisoners' charities	242
		Income applicable to Christ's Hospital and its inmates	49,032
	56,828		56,828
	£		£
Christ's Hospital income	49,032	Repairs and alterations in the Hospital, and furniture at London and Hertford	4,000
		Rates and insurances	958
		Pensions to masters, servants, &c. ..	1,458
		Governors' and General Office ..	2,250
		Domestic establishment	5,800
		Medical establishment	1,500
		Educational establishment	10,432
		Provisions and stores	9,676
		Clothes and washing	7,207
		Water, light, and fuel	1,727
		Conveyance from London to Hertford, &c.	430
		Premiums for apprenticeship ..	1,100
		Mathematical class outfits and sea bounties	356
		Exhibitions and outfits	1,640
		Books, medals, &c.	250
		Aid for setting up in business ..	226
	49,032		49,010

The charges on the property, the expenses of management and administration, the upholding the Hospital buildings in London and Hertford, the educational, medical, and domestic establishments and pensions, and the maintenance and care of the children, together with the funds applied to the other charitable objects, thus habitually exhaust the income of the various endowments.

The foregoing recapitulation of the income, it will be seen, does not include legacies, nor sums received from Donation Governors. The legacies during the last thirty years amount on the average to 900*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and the payment of Donation Governors during the last ten years on the average to the annual sum of 4,700*l.*; but the latter, taking only the last four years, have not amounted to more than 3,000*l.* a-year. The legacies are constantly funded as capital; and the donations of the Governors are carried to the current account of the year as income. To the annual current receipts should also be added about 370*l.* a-year, which returns to the account from the sale of left-off apparel, kitchen stuff, &c., and also a remarkable item of receipt of nearly 200*l.* from the sale of the office of the Lists of the Governors at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and Lists of the Committee of Almoners at 1*s.* each, and of Governors in turn for presenting children 1*s.* These occasional receipts together amount yearly from about 4,470*l.* to 6,170*l.*, and if added to the produce of the endowments would form an aggregate income of about 70,000*l.* a-year.

The application of the additional fund not included in the above recapitulation is explained by the sums which have for many years past been applied in buildings, draining and other extensive improvements on the Hospital estates in Lincolnshire and other places, and in the purchase of some additional real estate in London, Kent, and Surrey, as well as in addition to the funded property. The dividends of the building fund now amount to 539*l.* a-year, and are annually added to the capital.

Governors.

The nominal Governors of the Institution, as regards their legal style, are the City Municipality, and in accordance with this formal right the leases of the Hospital property are sealed in the office of the Chamberlain at the Guildhall; but the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London are represented by the 26 Aldermen and 12 elected Members of the Common Council, who form only 38 Governors out of 466, the present number.

With very rare exceptions of an election for special causes the body of Governors, other than the 38 members of the City Corporation, has been composed of donors, some of 200*l.* or 250*l.*, but the greater number of 400*l.* or 500*l.*, nothing less than 500*l.* being accepted as the qualification since 1857, when the system of admitting nominees of existing Governors upon gifts of half the usual donation was put an end to.* The election of Governors by a system which, practically, amounts to a purchase of the office, has been complained of as improvident. It has been argued, first, that the money value of the presentations which every Governor has in his turn is greater than the sum the Donation Governors pay for the privilege; and secondly, that apart from the pecuniary question, the revenues of a public institution should not be subjected to private patronage. On the first point it may be remarked, that the Governors whose patronage is diminished by the introduction of the purchaser, would seem to be the persons who have the greatest reason to complain of the inadequacy of the consideration. On the latter point it must be remembered, that the nomination of a child under ten years of age, which gives him the advantage of a boarding school of a high class and wholly relieves his relations from the expense of his clothing or maintenance for seven or eight years, affording him, in addition, more than ordinary chances of subsequent advancement in life, cannot be other than an exercise of patronage, when it is considered that the election is to be made from more than a million of children, the friends of five-sixths of whom in the present state of an educational institution would probably find it difficult to procure for their sons equal advantages, even of school instruction, for any payment they could afford. The patronage thus acquired may be exercised wisely and liberally, or in a narrow and selfish spirit; but I do not see any reason for supposing that a donor of 500*l.* will exercise a

* Appendix No. 1 contains a list of the present Governors.

discretion less wise or just than a Governor who might be elected without any such preliminary test of liberality. Regarded as a purchase of an absolute right to a share in the administration of this large endowment, the system of Donation Governors could not be defended for a moment; but considered only as a means of obtaining a body of Governors useful to the purposes of the institution as those purposes are at present generally understood, it appears to me to be as good a system as any other yet in existence. I have not found that any method of election hitherto adopted has materially affected the motives or practice of the Governors or Trustees of charities. The Municipal Trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery may be equally disinterested and judicious, but are probably not more so than if a preliminary charitable gift had been a condition of their appointment. There does not appear to be any material difference between the principles and motives of selection of the scholars of the Charter House and of Christ's Hospital, and yet amongst the Governors of the Charter House are some of the most eminent persons in the Kingdom; nor do I find that the 38 official and elective Governors of Christ's Hospital adopt any other rule for the distribution of their patronage.

The individual sympathy with the school and the child which the creation of Donation Governors appears to awaken, is no small benefit to the boys brought up in the Hospital, inasmuch as it frequently facilitates their reception after they leave the school into the offices, warehouses, banks, joint-stock companies, and other concerns accessible to the higher commercial ranks of the city, among whom a large part of the Donation Governors is found. The value of this organization appears to me so great that I should be glad if a method could be devised of extending something of a similar nature to the popular and unendowed schools of the Kingdom.

There is no doubt, however, that the classes from which Governors are chosen, or by which the benefit of a charity is administered, have a material effect in determining the classes which are to participate in it. The sympathies of all ordinary administrators are sympathies of class. A want seen under their own eyes amongst people with whom they are accustomed to mingle will preponderate over any other or more acute wants of classes with whom they have no association, and of whose necessities the rumour only reaches them comparatively from a distance. The result of the administration of charities has generally been that the richer an endowment becomes, the more entirely are its benefits withdrawn from the classes that depend on their manual labour. How to select administrators who will do justice to the working classes of the poorer sort, especially in a charity of this kind, is a very difficult problem. They could not be the Poor Law Guardians, for their discretion would be generally exercised with a natural and not wholly unjustifiable predilection towards making the charity do some part of what the rates must otherwise have done. Some presentations might perhaps be given to the best conducted Benefit Societies, or to such Trade Unions as stand on just principles and do not interfere with the free action of their members or others. It might be useful to enable such societies to express their estimation of worth, or recompense fidelity, by electing the child of a member or office bearer, a suggestion which more properly belongs to another part of this Report. It may not be impossible to commit the distribution of the income of property dedicated to the poor in a great degree to the management of the poor themselves, which has never yet been attempted. A plan for effecting this I ventured to submit to the Board some years ago, in my Report on the Charities of Norwich.

Although public opinion may yet be unprepared for so fundamental a change, it may be permitted to look forward to a time when the application of estates directed to the relief of poverty in any of its forms shall be more directly placed under the government of the suffering classes themselves, whereby they may practically learn the true limit and power of external and eleemosynary aid, and its insufficiency to supply in any measure the place of prudence or self-reliance.

Administration.

The governing body is composed of the President, Treasurer, and Governors in General Court. The President is the Chief Governor of the house, having power at any time to convene a Court. The Treasurer is the chief resident officer,

having authority in everything connected with the institution, over all masters, officers, servants, and children within it; and every one who considers a summary appeal to a superior authority to be necessary addresses that appeal to him.*

A General Court is holden in March, to which a Report is made by the Committee of Almoners of the state of the Hospital and its finances, the vacancies on gifts, and the outstanding presentations, recommending the number of presentations to be issued, and the number of the sons of Lieutenants in the Navy to be presented by the ballot.

In April a General Court, among other things, fills up the vacancies in the Committee of Almoners. General Courts are also held in January, July, and November, and at other times when convened by the President.

The Committee of Almoners consists of the President, Treasurer, and forty-two Governors, of whom six are called honorary, and are elected by the Committee into their body, and the remainder are elected by the General Court, nine going out annually, of whom five only can be immediately re-elected, and two of those who are then chosen must be persons who have never been previously on the Committee. To the Committee, which has regular monthly and other occasional meetings, all the general business of administration is entrusted, subject to the approval or confirmation of the General Court, as in directing leases of estates, and authorising any large or unusual expenditure.

The Committee have also the election of the assistant masters of the schools, and of all officers of the establishment under the rank of steward and matron. The General Committee is also divided into Renters and Education Committees, and other sub-committees, who meet as occasion requires.

The Management of the Estates, Insurance of Buildings, and Local Rates.

I have endeavoured to separate the charges of the management of the Hospital property, so as to distinguish them from the disbursements properly on account of the institution. Expenditure of from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* per annum has been made in improvements on the country estates for several years past, and the suggestion of 7½ per cent. on the country rental as future average for mere repairs and reinstatements is of course necessarily speculative.

It is a direction of the General Court that the land surveyor shall visit every estate triennially, taking such a district each year as the Treasurer and Committee may appoint. A scale of charges, so far as it can be previously defined, is fixed both for the architect and surveyor and the land surveyor, who have their travelling expenses and 2*l.* 2*s.* per day allowed, when absent from town on the business of the Hospital. Before the expiration of leases the property is visited by a Committee consisting of the Treasurer, one or two Almoners, and the Clerk. The professional charges of the solicitor are also fixed by a scale settled in 1860, and appear to me to be reasonable. The leases are, by the constitution of the charity, necessarily sealed by the City Corporation. This is done at the Guildhall, in the office of the Chamberlain, to whom a customary fee of 5*s.* is paid.

Several private Acts of Parliament have been obtained, under which the Governors are authorised to grant leases for 99 years and exercise other powers. By the last of these Acts, 6 and 7 William IV, c. 74, it is required (sec. 10) that the leases granted by the Hospital shall contain a covenant for keeping the buildings therein comprised insured against fire, to the amount of three-fourths of the value, or (sec. 12) omitting the latter covenant, to insert a covenant on the part of the Governors to insure, and lay out the money received in restoration of the buildings damaged or destroyed, and a covenant on the part of the lessee to repay to the Governors the sums paid for such insurance. The latter clause governs the usual practice. The premium is charged to the tenant as additional rent, and such premiums are usually paid by the Governors six years in advance, in consideration of which it is the habit of the insurance offices to grant policies covering seven years. I have calculated the average expense for

* Beyond his residence in the Hospital free of rent, and the produce of two or three small endowments amounting to 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, the Treasurer is unremunerated. Former Treasurers gave security for the cash balances which were placed to their private accounts. These balances appear by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry to have amounted sometimes to as much as 17,000*l.* Mr. Gilpin, the present Treasurer, declined to hold these balances, and they now stand to the Charity Account in the Bank of England.

the insurance of the buildings in London and the country (exclusive of the Hospital buildings) at 1,316*l.* a year.

In the case of an estate so large and property so dispersed, and considering the amount of funds constantly at the disposal of the Governors, no principle of ordinary prudence requires that this large sum should be paid to guard against risks which the Hospital itself is perfectly well able to encounter. An indemnity fund of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a-year, if set apart, would amply provide for all casualties by fire, and probably little less than 1,000*l.* a-year would be saved to the institution.

In respect to local rates the Hospital has been unjustly treated. An Act was passed in 1795 enabling the Governors to purchase property and make improvements in the Hospital in the neighbourhood of Newgate Street, and the influence of the city, or of the parishes in which it was situated, seems to have compelled the insertion of the clause "that the proportion charged at the time of the purchase or taking thereof, upon the houses so to be acquired, for land tax, orphan tax, London workhouse tax, and all other parish and ward rates and taxes whatsoever, should for ever afterwards be paid by the Governors, and should be charged upon the possessions of the Hospital in respect of the premises so purchased and pulled down, and that the proportion for which the Governors should be liable for all other rates and taxes in respect of the premises should be ascertained by the sum to be charged upon them as their proportion of the land tax for the same respectively."

The effect of the enactment is that the Hospital is rated to the extent of nearly 500*l.* a-year for uncovered ground, such, for example, as the space occupied by the great gates in Newgate Street, which is still assessed as if the shops and buildings formerly thereon were standing. This is an example of the absence of any fixed principle in dealing with charitable endowments, sometimes, oppressively to the rest of the community exempting their property altogether from public rates and charges, and in other cases, such as this, imposing upon them burdens which no private person could be called upon to bear.

Selection of the Children.

The regulations for the admission of children have since the last inquiry been altered, by abolishing any necessity for selecting children of freemen of the city. I append a copy of the present rules (No. III). In their terms they exclude absolutely all children of "livery servants" not being freemen, children maintained at the parish charge, or suffering from incurable infirmity or dangerous disease, or more than ten years of age, or more than two children of any one family, except under special Trusts (as in West's case), and also exclude *children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained.* The construction of these words, which has for a long period been substituted for the words of the Regulation of 1677, will be seen hereafter. The rules admit the presentation of an infant the day of his birth, although he cannot be received into the Hospital until he is seven years old; but in practice it is said that he must attain that age within two years of the presentation.

Special Presentations.

There are about twenty-six or twenty-seven children admitted yearly, on an average of years, who are selected by various persons and bodies other than the Governors. Some of them are nominated by the Admiralty, and some by different City Companies, by the Trustees of Guy's Hospital, by various parishes in London and the country, and by particular families. The parochial elections I have found to be variously conducted. In some places the rector or vicar and the churchwardens nominate; in another, the senior churchwarden; in others, the churchwardens without the concurrence of the minister; in others, the churchwardens and overseers; and in others, the vestry elect, by poll if required. It has happened in recent times that no inhabitant has been found in a city parish to accept the nomination for that particular parish. In other city parishes where the population is small it is commonly given to some of the most respectable tradesmen. I may illustrate the absence of any principle of selection by one case. The town of Sherborne is entitled, under a gift made two centuries back by Giles Russell, to send three poor children to the Hospital. The Churchwardens and Overseers of Sherborne were on the point of electing

to one of the vacancies while I was prosecuting my inquiry into the charities of that town. The contest was between three boys, the sons of three inhabitants: 1. A clerk to an attorney, but who had never been articled to that profession. 2. A clerk to an attorney, who had been articled. Both of these had large families, and salaries of little more than £100 a year; and the second made a small additional income by acting occasionally as a land surveyor; his wife was dead. 3. A saddler in a small business, much respected in the town, and also with a large family. The electors were four persons, of whom two had greater regard to the claims of their fellow-tradesman, whose income was the uncertain and fluctuating profits of his business, and the other preferred the professional candidate. The contest created some local interest, and the parish officers would, I doubt not, have been glad to have found a scale by which the relative pretensions of the candidates could have been determined beyond the possibility of question, if such a scale were possible. In the applications which, in such cases, have been made for the guidance of your Board I believe you have not seen any possibility of affording such assistance.

The Royal Commissioners on Education suggest that it may be worth while to compound with the parishes, and give them an equitable sum in aid of their parochial school, admitting a certain number of boys annually by examination out of the collective schools. Sherborne possesses a grammar school of high character, with about 140 boys; a National school, with 160 boys; a British school, with 80 boys; and a private school of good reputation, with 60 pupils, in which the boys from the grammar school are often prepared in mathematics. It would be difficult equitably to apportion the compensation which the schools in the parish would receive for the abolition of its rights of presentation; but if a scheme of examination could be framed for boys about ten years of age in such subjects as would enable them to enter at once into the junior classes of Christ's Hospital in London, and it were publicly known that the presentation would be given only to those who could pass that examination, it might have the effect of stimulating the exertions of many parents to bring the education of their children up to the required standard. It may be feared, however, that a greater chance would be given to the richer than to the poorer parent, and that the examination would be above the teaching of the National or the British School.

One of the special Trusts, under the endowment of John West and his wife, provides for the reception in the Hospital of poor boys and girls born in the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Giles, and St. Mary, in Reading, in Newbury, Berks, and in Twickenham, Middlesex, in certain proportions, to be presented by the respective ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners of such parishes, in vestry assembled, and six girls from the liberties of London, regard in all elections being had to children related, or credibly reputed to be related, to either John West or his wife, which relations, if poor, are to be preferred. There are generally from forty to forty-six children in the Hospital under these Trusts. The six girls from London are nominated by the Treasurer.

In the parochial elections, which are constant subjects of contest, birth in the locality, I am informed, is considered as the primary qualification; the kinship being disregarded if the person be born in another parish. This instance of the perpetuation of a pauper family has, therefore, an evil peculiar to itself. Generally, as in the case of the poor relations of Henry Smith, they are, I believe, permitted to wander to any part of the world; but in this case they are confined wholly to particular parishes, on the penalty of forfeiting their privilege, and in these parishes, therefore, they are usually born, are apprenticed, and die.

The proof of kinship appears to be very unsatisfactory. At the last election at Reading two candidates named Goddard and Wix claimed to be of kin to John West. Goddard objected that the evidence of the pedigree of Wix was defective, the question being before the Vestry, and the parishioners being polled on the accuracy of the pedigree, decided in favour of Goddard. The Governors have since, at the desire of the parish officers, presented their petition to the Court of Chancery asking among other things that directions may be given regulating the mode in which the claims of the relations of West and his wife are to be determined, and the character and extent of the evidence by which such claim ought to be supported.

A jurisdiction which has created *cy pres* trusts may possibly create a *cy pres* pedigree; but whatever order may be made as to future elections I think it is

clear that the endowment, accompanied by such rules and restrictions, must be unwholesome in its operation upon the families especially designated, upon their neighbours in the several parishes, upon the children selected, and upon the school itself.

In a subsequent part of this Report I have suggested a method of dealing with that portion of the estates devised under West's Gift which is not devoted to educational purposes. The present gross income of the estate applicable to the maintenance of children is 2,108*l.* a year. If it be thought right and expedient that this endowment shall be applied in perpetuity to the maintenance and education of the children of this family, whether in Christ's Hospital or elsewhere, a better mode of selection may be devised. It should certainly, even in the interest of the family, be determined by a competition amongst them which may cause such emulation in the different members of the family as would lead to a preliminary education of their children, beneficial not only to those who succeed but also to those who fail. The competitors may be examined at the Hospital, and the restriction of birth or residence in any particular place should be entirely abolished.

Naval Presentations.

Under the resolutions of 1798, which have been referred to, fifty boys, the sons of lieutenants in the Royal Navy, are brought up in the Hospital. This patronage is distributed by lot. Every Governor, after entering upon his office, has his name written on a paper, which is folded and placed in a glass, and at the General Court in March so many names are withdrawn as there are naval presentations to be given. There are about eight or nine annually, and a boy thus qualified may be presented within the year by every Governor whose name is so drawn, without interfering with any other right of presentation which the same Governor may have. A Governor's name is not placed in the glass a second time until all others have had their turn, and it rarely happens that a Governor has more than one of these presentations in his life. The parents or friends undertake that the boy shall enter the Royal Mathematical School if required, and all the boys admitted under these presentations enter that school, unless excused for any defect or capacity; for without them it is apprehended that the number of boys volunteering to be educated for the sea would be insufficient to keep up the required number of candidates for that service.

If the presentations to the sons of lieutenants be regarded as a reward for the public services of the parents, perhaps some mode of distribution might be found which would make it more certain that they would reach the children of the more meritorious of the class than the system of chance allotment now in existence is likely to do.

Presentation of Girls.

For many years past, up to a recent period, six girls were admitted into the Hospital at Hertford every year, besides those received under specific trusts. The six girls' presentations were allotted to the Governors by ballot, at the same time and in the same manner as the naval presentations. All the early and chief gifts of the property now held by the Hospital are expressed to be for the benefit of poor children, without distinction of sex, nor does the Hospital, during the early period of its institution, appear to have been appropriated more to boys than to girls, but for a long period before the last inquiry the number of girls had been reduced to seventy, and even for that number the accommodation seems to have been insufficient. There is perhaps no part in the management of the Hospital in which the public and general good has been so greatly sacrificed to the object of conferring individual benefit as in the almost exclusive regard bestowed on the reception and education of boys. In this the Governors probably thought they were best performing their duty. The education of a boy so as to advance him in life was, as they doubtless felt it to be, a greater material advantage to the recipient of their bounty, or to his parent, than the education of a girl, from whom such immediate profit could not be expected, and so general was this feeling that we find it to be a common expression that a Governor "threw away" his presentation on nominating a girl. It must be remembered that the purpose of the foundation was the public good, and it cannot, I think, be questioned that the general good would have been

better promoted if at least an equal share of the funds of the Hospital had been expended in the education of girls as in that of boys. I do but borrow the expressions of one of the Governors of the Hospital, who disapproved of this neglect of female education, in saying that if but one of the two parents be sensible, well informed, and well educated, it is better for the character and welfare of the children, and therefore of the public, that such advantage should be on the side of the mother of the family, and that although there may be less immediate direct and material profit from the education of the daughter than of the son, greater amount of general benefit would flow from the probability of higher virtues in the offspring.

On the condition of the girls' school I have the advantage of the Report of the Rev. F. C. Cook, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, who, at the request of the Governors, examined it in 1858, at which time there were sixty-one girls in the Hospital at Hertford. Mr. Cook bears testimony to the careful and conscientious discharge of her duties by the schoolmistress, who, he observes, had accomplished nearly all that seemed to have been expected or required from her; but with regard to the progress that had been made in the first class, he came to the conclusion that the reading was no better than what was commonly found in parochial schools some twelve years ago, where the managers systematically discouraged any attempts to cultivate the taste and develop the intelligence of girls in training for domestic service; that after reading, when asked to reproduce the substance of any narrative and answer questions, their attainments were far below those of a good parish school, where the girls are on an average one and a half year younger and much inferior in position and previous cultivation; that in arithmetic they did not rise to the level of a good parish school; and that although equal if not superior to most girls in the art of sewing, they did not learn to cut out, nor had any attempt been made to cultivate their taste.

Mr. Cook added that if he were making a report upon the Institution, regarding it merely as a place where girls should be thoroughly educated for domestic service, for apprenticeship to milliners, to be nursery maids, or the wives of respectable artisans, he should make the following suggestions:—

1. The children should be carefully and frequently examined in all subjects of instruction, in order to ascertain the extent and character of their knowledge, and especially whether they understand what they read, and receive a fair amount of intellectual training.

2. The system of teaching the girls to read, to express their thoughts in clear and correct language, both orally and in writing, and, generally speaking, of leading them to take a practical and intelligent interest in their school work, requires an entire alteration.

3. A teacher, thoroughly trained and certificated, should be at once appointed.

4. The two departments should be either entirely separated and instructed in two adjoining rooms, or one large schoolroom arranged on the best plan, with a class-room, should be at once erected. The present arrangement is one which would not be tolerated in any elementary school under inspection.

5. The girls ought to be under the superintendence of a governess at all times. At present they are watched by the nurse while in the playground, and in their reading-room every evening. Many opportunities are thus lost, perhaps the best of all, to lead their minds in the right direction and to form good habits.

6. The industrial training ought certainly not to be confined to needlework. These girls should learn to wash, to cook, to do every kind of household work. They should learn all this in a rational as well as practical manner. I should recommend that a mistress trained for an Industrial School should be appointed, and all requisite change made in the establishment to enable her to do this thoroughly.

7. The girls should learn music and drawing: the first because it conduces to good and cheerful order and has an undoubted effect upon the character and tone of girls; the second because it will be of real practical use to them as needlewomen.

8. The dormitory appears to be too small and ill-arranged. I would refer the plans to any experienced architect in order to obtain his opinion whether the number of cubic feet of air which each girl has in the present room, and whether the ventilation, &c., are all that is indispensable for sound health. I am mistaken if he did not express a strong opinion as to the necessity of a change.

9. Considerable additions should be made to the school apparatus, maps, drawings, &c. Illustrations, easels, black boards, &c., are required. A more special Report would depend upon adoption of other suggestions.

Hitherto, Mr. Cook adds, I have considered the school merely as a place for educating the daughters of artizans or the orphans of very small tradesmen, and with a view to their employment as needlewomen, &c.

Should such a result appear inadequate, considering the vast resources at the disposal of the Governors and the class of persons for whom this institution might be expected to secure the great blessing of education; should it be deemed expedient and proper to educate the girls generally for the position of nursery governesses, assistants in middle schools, dressmakers of a superior order, Queen's scholars in our training colleges, or other employment which a respectable tradesman, or a professional man with small income, might look forward to without humiliation as a fair prospect for his daughters; should the Governors resolve to supply to some extent the pressing desideratum in the present state of national education, viz., a sound practical intelligent system of instruction and training for the middle classes, some larger and more complete schemes should be adopted, which may be thus sketched out.

§ 1. Supposing that 120 girls were in the institution there should be—

1. A superintendent charged with the maintenance of good order and the general efficiency of the institution.

2. Two governesses trained and certificated.

3. A third governess certificated and especially trained for domestic ecomony.

4. Four girls between the ages of 15 and 18 should be retained and carefully trained as assistants.

§ 2. Two good schoolrooms adjoining, but with a partition, and a class-room.

A small but carefully selected school library, cabinet of natural history, and all apparatus used in the best schools.

§ 3. Dormitories with not more than twenty girls in each; the beds far apart; in each dormitory one of the governesses or elder girls in training. The bedroom of the chief governess or superintendent so placed as to command the whole. A kitchen, perhaps a small laundry for getting up fine washing, should be managed by the industrial mistress with the assistance of the elder girls in turn.

§ 4. The instruction should include all that has been already referred to, and, in addition, French, Latin (a very important subject for governesses), the elements of geometry. The greatest attention should be paid to English composition. The officers should be well paid: the superintendent 70*l.*; the governesses 60*l.* and 45*l.* It would be advisable to engage a clergyman to visit the school once a week, to examine each class once a month, and to present a full and exact report upon the instruction and training once a quarter.

On the 17th of March, 1859, a Sub-Committee of Almoners reported to the General Court that it appeared to them that the alterations which must necessarily be made in the girls' school in order to place their education on an equality with that of the boys would involve the complete remodelling of the system of instruction pursued therein, and the rearrangement and entire reconstruction of the girls' buildings, whilst at the same time it might be doubted whether an education of such a character would be a suitable one for females of that station of life of which the establishment at Hertford chiefly consisted. The question therefore suggested itself as to how far it was the absolute duty of the Governors to maintain a girls' school as a necessary part of the institution, and whether it would not be more advantageous, by discontinuing that branch of the establishment, to increase the number of boys.

The chief obstacle, the Sub-Committee continued, to the total discontinuance of the girls' school arose from the obligation of the Governors, under various trusts which had been accepted by them from time to time, to maintain and educate girls in the Hospital; but the general advantages of the measure were obvious, and the Sub-Committee were therefore very decidedly of opinion that it was desirable to adopt it so far as might be practicable, and to restrict the admission of girls in future to such as might be presented upon the trusts referred to. And the Sub-Committee recommended that the special presentations for admitting girls be not issued for the future, but that such an additional number of boys' presentations be issued to the Governors in turn at the General Court in March as the auditors should recommend, and that the privilege of the Governors

to present girls instead of boys should be abolished. The General Court did not adopt the latter proposal, but it rescinded the rule which required that six girls should be admitted specially every year. The consequence of the resolution of 1859 has been that the number of girls in the school has been reduced to 26, and these, it would seem by the terms of the Report of the Sub-Committee, have only been retained reluctantly and in obedience to specific trusts which they were not prepared to disregard.

The education of the few remaining girls continues without any material change in its character, although considerable efforts appear to have been made to increase the general intelligence of the children and their interest in their work. From the great reduction in the numbers of the girls there is now ample accommodation for those that are left.

Whilst it might have been hoped that a merely literal observance of the terms of the foundation which make no distinction of sex, a regard to the sacred name which the Hospital bears, and even a grateful recollection of the bounty of so many female donors, would have guarded the Governors against a disregard of the claims of female children for education, it would be unjust to blame them for the neglect of a duty which it was not in the spirit of their time very clearly to perceive, and which, if they had more clearly seen, they probably would have been unequal to perform. It is, however, of great importance that this error be not continued now that the public mind is happily awakened to more enlarged views of social duty. No difficulty will be found in obtaining the aid of some of those persons who have so honourably distinguished themselves by their endeavours to improve the education and condition of women in establishing a scheme which shall carry out, perhaps in several homes containing only a few girls in each, rather than by any large concentration of numbers, the system of education which Mr. Cook has suggested, or any better that may be advised. It may be observed also that it might be more beneficial to receive the girls at and maintain them to a later age. It is in this direction that any considerable development of the benefits of the Hospital should in the first instance proceed. It may be made gradually and experimentally by adapting or renting houses in suitable situations in the metropolis, and without any preliminary expenditure in buildings for the purpose.

General Presentations.

The admissions on the general presentations made by the Governors in the ordinary rotation are about 150 annually. Of these the President presents two, the Treasurer two, the Lord Mayor two, and the other Aldermen one each, making altogether 31. The remainder are taken by the general list of Governors, beginning with those whose donations have been last received. By this rotation a presentation returns to a Governor on the general list about three times every 11 or four times every 15 years. Of the number of applications to the 466 Governors individually it is impossible to form any estimate, but the considerable sum which is annually received in the office for copies of the list of Governors is very significant. These lists contain a note intimating that the want of answers to applications is not to be attributed to discourtesy, but entirely to the inability of the Governors to attend to the numerous applications addressed to them. Attempts to make a profit of the presentations have been discovered, and to prevent its recurrence a more stringent law was adopted in January 1858, disqualifying any Governor or any child in case of there being an agreement or even a treaty for money or other consideration, and making the Governor responsible for any act of his agents, unless the Court from the special circumstance of the case shall see ground to excuse him.

I have been furnished with Tables showing the classes from which the children have been taken in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, distinguishing orphans, and stating the income of the parent or family. These Tables, which exhibit the manner in which the patronage has been exercised, not only by the Governors, but also by the local or corporate patrons, I append to this Report (No. IV). It appears that in those three years there were received into the hospital 60 orphan children of professional men, clergymen, and military and naval officers, of whom 11 families are stated to be without any income, and the other 49 to have incomes, not exceeding an average of 172*l.* a-year, the two highest being under 500*l.* and 420*l.*, the former an officer who left a widow and 6 children, and the latter a clergyman who left a widow and 7 children.

Of 132 presentations in the same time to children of the same three classes whose fathers were living, the parents of 6 are stated to have no income, and the income of the remaining 126 to average less than 244*l.* a-year, the 5 highest being 675*l.* (9 children), 600*l.* (12 children), 600*l.* (7 children), 530*l.* (5 children), and 480*l.* (9 children). In the same period there were received 293 children of tradesmen, including deceased merchants, clerks, and persons maintained by salaries; of these, 84 were orphans, 24 of whom are stated to be without any provision, and the families of the remaining 60 to have incomes not amounting in the average to 112*l.* Of the 209 whose parents were living, 18 are stated to be without provision, and 191 to have had incomes averaging less than 181*l.* The highest income returned in these classes is 230*l.* a-year. Seven presentations in the same time are stated to be of the children of persons of no business or occupation, with means varying from 150*l.* to 270*l.* a-year, but of whom one is described as having 8 children and no income. Sixteen are described as the children of journeymen or servants, and seven of persons who had deserted their families. The children of the lower class are generally the nominees on the local or special trusts.

Upon comparison of the condition of the classes whose children were admitted on the Governors' presentations from 1832 to 1836, as set forth by the Commission of Inquiry (Rep., Vol. 32, part 2, p. 256), I think it will appear that the class of parents, both in point of wealth and social position, has been since raised, although from the different manner of stating the facts it is not easy to institute the comparison with much exactness.

Maintenance of the Children.—Provisions and Clothes.

I append (No. V) a Table which shows the provisions supplied to every ward of 45 boys. It appears to be ample and wholesome. A considerable addition has been made to the vegetable portion of the diet, and it is stated that about 50 lbs. of meat and broken victuals, left at each day's dinner, are distributed to the poor. The antique, and somewhat fantastical dress of the blue coat boys is well known; and whilst it is a subject of more or less complaint in the estimation of many, it is no less cherished by others with a traditional attachment. Amongst the latter, it is right to observe that there will be found a large proportion of those who have been educated in the institution. It is considered to be a protection to the boys in the streets, as well from others as from themselves, and to secure them some other advantages. This is a matter on which most persons will form their own opinion, and I shall only observe that it appears to me that the senior boys or Grecians, who are above 15 years of age, may beneficially be allowed to wear a less singular costume.

The boys throughout the school are allowed a new blue coat yearly before Lent, and the upper-school a second new coat at Christmas. The yellows, or kind of petticoat, is only worn during the winter, for which season it forms a warm garment. The Grecians have a waistcoat in its stead. The shoes are made by contract in eleven different sizes from which the boys are from time to time fitted. Four shoemakers are employed at weekly wages in the repair of shoes. Under garments, linen, and gloves, are supplied and repaired, or renewed, as it is observed by the matrons that it is required. The whole of the provisions and clothes are obtained under contracts entered into with particular tradesmen, who have generally supplied the hospital for many years; but the tenders are not submitted to public competition.

There are spacious, well-ventilated, and well arranged infirmaries in both hospitals. The Medical Officers report, and I have not seen or heard any reason to doubt the representation, that the cases of illness brought under their care are not those requiring additional sustenance and stimulants, but generally remedies of an opposite character; and that the reparative powers of the children in cases of accident or disease are almost in all instances ready and active. I append (No. XI) a Table showing the number of deaths in the Hospitals of London and Hertford from 1854 to 1862, with the disease, indicating the average rate of mortality. The complaint of ringworm under which many of the children in the Hospital suffered at the time of the last inquiry has been almost wholly extinguished amongst them.

The introduction of drill has been found to be very beneficial, and the addition of a gymnasium is considered desirable, and will probably be provided

by the Governors now they have so greatly increased the space of ground at their disposition, nor is it considered impossible to provide some field for cricket within accessible distance.

Domestic Superintendence.

The care and ministration to the wants of the boys, and the preservation of order and decorum out of class, belong to the department of the Warden in London, whose assistants are the matron and under matrons, and beadles, and to the Steward at Hertford, under whom are the nurses and other servants. The entire care of the few girls at Hertford is committed to the schoolmistress. The dormitories are in wards, each ward containing forty-five or not exceeding fifty beds. The Grecians have small separate rooms adjoining each of the London wards. In London, an under-matron and servant, and at Hertford a nurse and servant, are attached to each ward. In both Hospitals every child has a separate bed. Lavatories have been added to all but three of the wards in London for the inmates, of which three wards there is a general lavatory.

Inducements to general good conduct, and restraint on ill-behaviour, are found in the gratification of special leave to the boys to spend the day, or a portion of the day, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, out of the Hospital; and in punishment, by the refusal of leave of absence on the ordinary leave day, which is one Wednesday in a month. I am informed that this species of reward and punishment is very efficacious, and that the cane is but rarely resorted to; not once in the week by the Warden, and never, as he tells me, without some hours intervening between the offence and the correction. The masters adopt either one or the other method at their discretion. I have heard of no instance of undue severity, and if any such thing occurred there is no doubt that it would be promptly brought to the attention of the Treasurer.

Almost all the menial offices formerly required of the boys are now performed by servants. Nothing of this character appears to remain which can be reasonably complained of. It is limited to a slight portion of the service of the table, and to the monitors' boys, who attend on the Grecians and monitors, and to the boys cleaning their own shoes.

Five of the masters, not as a part of the necessary duties, but voluntarily, visit the wards in the evenings, and at other times. Prayers in each ward are read by the monitor before bedtime, and the lights are extinguished by the under-matron at a quarter to 10 o'clock. The Warden has keys of every ward, which he may enter at all hours.

The library in London, which was formerly in three rooms, is now thrown into one. It contains a considerable number of works on biography, history, travels, and miscellaneous subjects, together with poetry and works of fiction, in addition to divers editions of the classics and books of reference. The library is open and accessible to all at appointed hours, regulated so that it shall be generally closed only whilst the business of the schools is going on.

The holidays, during which all the children may be absent from the Hospital, at London and Hertford, are five weeks in summer, commencing about the 15th July, and four weeks in winter, commencing about St. Thomas's day. Only those children commonly remain whose parents are living at too great a distance, or who have no houses of their own to receive them. They may be twenty or thirty in summer at each Hospital, and rather a larger number in winter. At Easter the business of the school is suspended for eight days, but absence from the Hospital is only allowed upon special leave.

School Instruction.

The system of education set forth in great detail in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (pages 269-278) has recently undergone considerable modification, in conformity with a recommendation of a Sub-Committee of Almoners in 1856. The main purpose was to lessen the time employed in some unnecessary species of instruction, and to make it more useful to the great mass of boys who leave at 15, and with this view the Governors put an end to the labour employed on ornamental penmanship and relieved the classes below the two upper forms of the Lower Grammar School from the study of Greek. From the upper of these two forms the boys are passed into one of two separate Schools, one of which is the Classical or Upper Grammar School, and the other

the Middle School or English and Commercial School, to pursue either a classical or general education. The Upper School includes the Grecians, the Deputy and Probationary Grecians, and all boys on the two forms called the Great and Little Erasmus. The Middle School contains fifth and sixth forms having the same School rank as the Great and Little Erasmus, and in its course of instruction combines with Latin the Scriptures, English dictation, history and geography, and arithmetic, together with mathematics, for a certain number of the highest Arithmetical Class. The alterations involved the appointment of additional Masters for English, French, drawing, and mathematics.

One of the questions referred to the same Sub-Committee was the expediency of permitting the parents and guardians to determine to which of the two Schools their sons should pass, and this option, which, however reasonable, having regard to the prospects of the child, might probably have disturbed the arrangements of the School and the distribution of the work amongst the Masters, the Sub-Committee did not recommend to be given.

The present course of instruction in every form or class both in London and Hertford, and the various sections and divisions of the schools, the number of boys in each division, the Masters assigned to them, and the books and apparatus used, are stated in the Appendix (No. VI).

The School is annually examined shortly before the summer vacation by Examiners who are specially appointed by the Governors. These Examiners in 1862 were—

London.—Dr. Kynaston, Grecians and Deputy Grecians.
Dr. H. S. Maine, Great and Little Erasmus Classes.
Venerable Archdeacon Brown, Latin School.
Rev. William Haig Brown, Lower Grammar School.
J. Haddon, Esq., M.A., English and Commercial School.
Rev. L. J. Cnoisy, French School.
Richard Redgrave, Esq., R.A., Drawing School.
Rev. Thomas J. Hall, Mathematical School. Grecians and Deputy Grecians in Mathematics and the Royal Mathematical boys.
Hertford.—Rev. John Smith, Reading and Writing Department.
Rev. W. Haig Brown, Grammar School.

The Reports of the Examiners in the year 1863 were limited to the Upper School and the Mathematical Department, owing to the absence of considerable numbers from the School and the disturbed state of the classes in that year in consequence of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

The Reports of 1862 express in high terms the satisfaction of the Examiners with the progress of the School, freely pointing out the matters which were thought to require observation or amendment. I append (No. VII) some extracts from these Reports, in which the Examiners intimate the points in which the examination had not come up to what they expected or desired, or in which they thought further improvements might be made. These extracts it will not be fair to read without considering that they are the exceptions in Reports in which the general tenour is one of high praise.

The promotion in the several classes up to the Great Erasmus is made on the recommendation of the Masters of the preceding class in each School, and by the Masters of the Great Erasmus (sometimes with the concurrent recommendation of the Upper Mathematical Master) to the Class of Deputy Grecian. It appears to have been formerly the course for the Head Master to nominate the Deputy Grecians, being the class from which the Grecians and the Exhibitioners to the University are chosen, and afterwards to select the Grecians from the Deputy Grecians. The Commissioners of Inquiry (page 278) recommend "a searching public examination of the Deputy Grecians by Examiners appointed for that purpose and changed from time to time, or that there should be three or more special examinations at stated and long intervals, making the joint result of the whole the final test. And with reference to the privileges of the selected class the Royal Commissioners on Education (page 501) observe that the Exhibitions, the special prize of the Grecians, instead of being distributed by seniority to the boys of the highest form, should be given strictly by merit, like those of Rugby, Harrow, and other great public schools. In order to extend the period of competition and thereby to lessen the reliance on mere seniority, the Governors in 1862 increased the number of Deputy Grecians from thirty to forty, and resolved that every year at Michaelmas twelve boys should be selected

from the Deputy Grecians and styled Probationary Grecians, at the same time authorizing the Committee of Almoners to retain in the School from time to time as many boys above 15 years of age as should be sufficient to keep up the twelve Probationers, whose ordinary age when elected should not exceed 16. On the Michaelmas following this election of Probationers, eight of the twelve are to be nominated Grecians; again, on the following Michaelmas five of the Grecians are chosen as Exhibitioners, and so on year after year successively. It is considered that by this process out of the forty Deputy Grecians there may be always twelve Probationers, eight candidates for Exhibitions, and five Exhibitioners elect, thus enabling the Governors, if they think proper, to send six annually to the Universities and at the same time preserving some competition until the last year. The competition is still necessarily of a limited nature, as five of the eight will be successful. Under the peculiar constitution of the School, by which only so small a number remains after the age of 15, the only method of really enlarging the field of competition would seem to be by opening the Exhibitions to some other schools. It must be a very rare case in which any competitor with the Grecians could be found in the forms of Christ's Hospital. Opening the contest for Exhibitions to the pupils of some other Schools might not be of unwholesome operation. It would be a constant method of measuring the capacity and attainments of the most advanced pupils of Christ's Hospital with those of other institutions. It is not necessary for this purpose that the field of competition should be unlimited. A rota might be framed that would let in candidates from certain specified Schools every year in their turn.

In reply to a question whether any general view could be obtained of the results of the training and instruction received by the youth of Christ's Hospital, as shown by the subsequent positions in life of any large number of them, a statement was, in the absence from illness of Mr. Trollope, the late chief clerk, prepared and handed to me by Mr. M. S. S. Dipnall, an officer who possesses great knowledge of the institution and zeal for its interests, and from whom, as well as from the Treasurer and all persons connected with the institution, I received the most ready and effectual assistance throughout my inquiry. This statement I append (No. VIII). It contains many names of eminence, and one which would render any college illustrious.

Amongst the large number of persons who have been Governors of the Hospital there must be many who have taken no part in the conduct of its affairs; but it may be confidently said that the institution has never, in modern time, been without a body of Governors who have assiduously attended to its interests, and have laboured to the best of their judgment to make the education given in the Hospital of the highest possible value to the boys brought up in it; and, moreover, that there have always been some of such Governors ready to exercise their influence in the mercantile world, as well as in other employments of life, to promote the success of their scholars after they have left the school. That their labours in this respect have been directed to concentrate and augment, as far as possible, the benefits derivable by those boys placed under their care without any effort to diffuse or extend them to the public at large, was, perhaps, almost a necessity of their position. As guardians and *in loco parentis* of a large number of youths, they could not be expected, and probably did not consider it their duty, to do more than direct their attention to the means of rendering the income at their disposal in the greatest degree profitable to the families and the children whom they or their predecessors had selected as objects of their favour. This helps to explain the disposition to lessen the number of girls, the education of a daughter being a smaller present and direct bounty than the education and setting forward of a son; and it is some explanation also of the fact that although the income of the hospital estates has increased since 1837 by nearly 15,000*l.* a-year, or about 30 per cent., yet the number of children in the Hospital is nearly the same, being now only 1,148 against 1,130 at the former period, or taking the average of ten years preceding that time, is even less now than formerly. One obstacle to the increase has no doubt been the want of accommodation for more, but this difficulty would probably have been removed if the desire to improve the general condition of the boys and the school had not been stronger than any wish to add to its numbers. The expenditure which I have above classed as relating to the Educational Department and Staff has alone been augmented by about 5,000*l.* a-year since 1835, besides the employment of much

larger sums in apprenticing and outfits to the Universities and in Exhibitions. About 500*l.* a-year more is also expended in the Medical Department, whilst the officers, male and female, employed in the business of domestic supervision and service have been considerably increased, and with the augmentation of the establishments has gone on the increase of the Pension List.

There is also an increase of disbursement under the head of provisions, stores, and washing. The aggregate sum which any augmentation of comfort or attention to the children may absorb, is shown by the fact that an addition of the cost of only one penny a day for each child (omitting the vacations) involves an increase of nearly 1,400*l.* a-year to the expenses of the establishment.

The accounts of the Hospital, printed annually, state the average expenditure for each child, including, in the aggregate calculation, all the expenses of management as well as the general disbursements, but excluding the Apprenticeship and Exhibition Fund, the sea wages, and all the expenditure on the estates, and the insurance of property.

The result is—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1857.	1,139 children	40	10	7½
1858.	1,117 „	41	13	4
1859.	1,108 „	40	12	0
1860.	1,100 „	41	3	2½
1861.	1,077 „	43	4	10½
1862.	1,108 „	41	2	6

In this Report I have endeavoured to separate so far as possible the sums which may be considered as actually expended on the children from those attributable to the fact that the Governors are a great proprietary Body with a corresponding establishment. The sums thus especially employed on the charitable objects of the institution appear to me to be—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Domestic superintendence and service (per child per annum)	5	2	7
Medical charge	1	1	6
Educational staff and expenses	9	4	7
Provisions and stores	8	14	7
Clothes	5	0	8
Washing	1	9	4
Water, light, and fuel	1	10	0
Total	32	3	3

This estimate will of course be greatly increased if there be added to it, as may fairly be done, the annual expenditure in and about the wards and schools, and other parts of the hospitals in London and Hertford, the rates and insurance on those buildings, and the incidental expenses, a portion (say a moiety) of the expenses of the chief office, with the allowance of a rent for the buildings in London and Hertford occupied by the institution, the cost of which cannot be stated at less than 200,000*l.*, allowing nothing for the original site. Taking 4 per cent. per annum on this sum, together with the pensions to the retired officers and servants, which are also treated in the accounts as charges incurred for the benefit of the children, and the various additions make up a further sum of nearly 14*l.* per child.

The amount paid in apprenticeships, in sea wages, and in exhibitions is applied for the use of sectional portions of the School only; spread over the whole it would amount to 3*l.* per head, making up altogether an expenditure equivalent to about 49*l.* per annum.

The Royal Commissioners on Education recommend that the benefits conferred by Christ's Hospital "should be bestowed, not by patronage, but as far as possible by merit, in order that parents may also bring up their children well; and children who are well conducted and industrious may look to a place on this great foundation as a reward to be won by them independently of interest or connexion, and as an honour no less than as a pecuniary advantage."

Whether any useful or desirable system of competitive examination could be established for children of ten years of age or under may admit of doubt. It is probably the merit of the parent or of the family rather than of the child that most persons are inclined to consider in the distribution of benefits to children of such tender years. It may be possible to render Christ's Hospital an instrument of public good by making the presentations a reward for the families of

those who may have deserved well. The labours of persons who have done something more than common for the good of their neighbours, their country, or mankind, who have earned distinction in science, in literature, or in art, in the army, navy, or civil employment, or as medical men or ministers of religion in periods of disease and suffering, and in various other walks of life, are not unfrequently brought to a close whilst their families are still young and inadequately provided for. The desire to acknowledge and pay a tribute of respect to departed worth is an ordinary and laudable feeling which may be invoked. The municipality or other collective bodies of every town or district, the councils of learned, scientific, commercial, trade, and other associations, and any like centres of popular union, may be invited on every appropriate occasion to testify in a public manner their sense of the career and desert of any deceased person connected with them, by nominating one or more of his children as candidates for reception into this national college; thus, not only doing honour to the memory of persons esteemed to be of merit, but rendering their families a substantial service. These collected testimonies of public desert, accompanied by the causes assigned in each case, may be annually submitted to a council comprising men of eminence of all classes by whom the children to be received may be ultimately chosen, the causes for the preference being always made public. The election might be made notwithstanding the child were far under the admissible age, for the intervening period might in that case be usefully employed in the preparatory education best fitted to insure success in the school.

I think it is also possible in several ways to extend the benefits of the institution. I will here only advert to the very large income which might be obtained for the ground, consisting of nearly five acres, in the heart of the City of London, upon which the Hospital stands, if it were thought desirable to increase the funds for public education by removing the school to some place or places in the suburbs or country.

There would, as I gather, be a great objection on the part of the Governors to the removal. I have heard that a very advantageous opportunity for such a change occurred on the abolition of the East India Company's College in Hertfordshire, and that the feeling of the Governors was so adverse to the proposal that it was not entertained. There is no doubt, however, that an augmentation of income, which it is mere speculation to calculate, but would be certainly many thousands a-year, might be thus gained, and as a boarding-school there is nothing which absolutely binds it to any particular spot. Retaining its hall, on the ancient site, in the city, as a common resort for special purposes, yet divided into several great schools distributed over the outer limits of the metropolis, it would create so many centres of education, the number of pupils in each being doubled, trebled, or still more multiplied by receiving day-scholars whose parents would be glad to pay a fair price for such instruction.

Even in its present form the institution might be made beneficial to a much larger number of families. If no child be received under the age of ten years, thus maintaining every boy for five instead of eight years, the families whose sons would enjoy the advantages of the institution would be increased by nearly three-eighths in number. It would not be quite three-eighths, as all the children do not enter so young as seven, but during every eight years from 1,400 to 1,500 families instead of about 1,100 would be assisted by the education of their sons. About one-third of the five years would probably be spent at Hertford, and the rest at London. The period between seven and ten would, looking at the classes from which the children are taken, be generally as well or better spent under the care of the mother or the kindred or friends in the neighbourhood of a good day-school, than in Christ's Hospital. The parents and guardians seeking presentations may be furnished with a plan of the course of school instruction under which it would be desirable that their children should be placed in order to enter the Hertford school at ten, at nearly the point of progress at which they now leave it. And a very useful stimulus and direction would thus be given to the work of a large number of boys beyond the walls of the Hospital. Five years spent in the same school is probably long enough in most cases, and better than eight, if the other three be well employed elsewhere; and when so great a boon is conferred on a family as the free maintenance and education of a son during the five most important of his school years, it is not too much to expect that the friends of the child should make, if needful, some sacrifice to

support him in his infancy, and prepare him for the career which the institution promises him.

Another alteration, less consistent with the existing principle of management, may be suggested. On looking at the pecuniary resources of many of the parents or families from which the children are taken, it will not be unreasonable to suppose that some of them would be willing to contribute a portion of the expence of the education of their children, and perhaps would even prefer to do so. If one or two hundred boys or more were presented and received at annual payments of 10*l.* or 20*l.* each, the presentations to which might be distributed like the naval ones, some thousands a-year might thus be added to the funds of the Hospital, and be applicable in the work of education. Instead also of confining presentations to Governors for life, who have given donations of 500*l.*, there might be no great objection to the acceptance of a smaller sum, say, of 200*l.* in consideration of a single presentation, the donor desiring to provide for some dependent or special object, and not seeking to be a Governor.

I venture to suggest these steps for augmenting the educational funds of Christ's Hospital, only on the supposition that something may be done with the funds, which may multiply the schools and increase the facilities for instruction of the public at large. Any funds raised by means of the present institution or liberated from the existing mode of application might be employed in setting up schools in different parts of the metropolis, so that all its inhabitants shall be within accessible distance of seminaries equal to the King's or University Colleges, with staffs of teachers capable of imparting the best modern education at a moderate cost within the means of every person desiring it or capable of appreciating its value. The establishment of such institutions would be costly, and a dedication of considerable property to the purpose may be necessary in the first instance as a guarantee against sacrifices which private individuals cannot be expected to make; but I have no doubt that such schools would, before long, become self-supporting and be of the highest social value. Such schemes, however, cannot be usefully considered in relation to Christ's Hospital alone, but should embrace the consideration of the other vast endowments for educational and charitable purposes in and near London. A plan of the city and suburbs might be made, showing the comparative density of population and the facilities of communication to a certain number of centres, at which large and superior public schools might be most conveniently established, and the objects and income of all the existing endowments having been ascertained, the funds might be apportioned to every school in such a manner as most completely and effectually to promote the true objects of each endowment by reaching as many and educating them as perfectly as possible. It would be but a charitable and reasonable construction of the acts of the founders to assume that this was their real meaning, however imperfectly it might be expressed, or that it would have been so if they could have foreseen our present condition. At this moment, however, pending the labours of the Public Schools Commissioners and in the absence of their report, any such general scheme for extending the benefit of educational endowments would be obviously premature.

An inquiry made by a Department of the State into the results of this great endowment cannot, it appears to me, be properly confined to the mere consideration of the amount of benefit which it confers upon any individual or special objects, but should also endeavour to ascertain whether it be to any and what extent beneficial to the nation at large. It is the recognized duty or policy of the State to provide means for the education of the children of the destitute classes, and to assist, and to some extent, as in factories, enforce, that of the children of the poor. Where it cannot trust to the force of parental obligation, the State seeks to effect this object by means of general and local taxation, in national and British schools for the independent poor, in workhouse and in district schools for the classes dependent on the rates. The object of the State is to dispel that ignorance which it justly regards, not only as a public evil but as a public danger.

Christ's Hospital has long ceased in any degree to supply this public exigency.

It is at present dedicated to the purpose of taking yearly some 150 children of the better educated and more fortunate classes, and of relieving their parents and friends from the sacrifices, personal or social, which they might be obliged to make in order to educate them for occupations in life considered not to be

inconsistent with gentle rank, or of preventing them from falling back to the humbler callings of trade or manual labour. I suppose that there is not a child in the Hospital who would not without the aid of the Hospital have obtained as good an education, either through friends or the parish, as the majority of the poor receive; and there are very few, probably, who would not have been as well educated as the vast majority of the lower middle classes.

If a better provision be required for the children of any person or any class than that which the State offers to all, it is the task of individual and personal endeavour, and the privilege of kindred and of private affection, to struggle for and secure it. Individual life and character derive some of their best and highest forms of development from the efforts which are made to maintain and improve the social position of those connected with us by the ties of consanguinity or friendship. The liberality of private persons, as well as of voluntary associations, may be laudably employed in conferring such benefits on the families of special classes, professions, and other selections of persons; but this is the business of contemporary bounty or charity. It is not a proper employment of perpetual endowments to apply them in upholding or aggravating the inevitable inequalities of fortune.

It is difficult to see how the State, which regards all its members with equal love and favour, can have any interest in selecting and separating a few, not otherwise distinguished, and in raising them to a condition above the common lot, or in guarding them against its casualties and vicissitudes, or shielding them from contact and fellowship with the general body of the people. It is the interest of the public that every child should be taught and trained in his duty towards God and towards his neighbour, but it is of no importance to the public whether he earns his bread as an artisan at weekly wages, or whether he becomes a bank director. If the changes which in the progress of time reduce the fortune and condition of families should associate some of better culture with the masses who have had smaller advantages, the nation viewing the general interests with an impartial eye, may not unreasonably hope that such closer intercourse may tend to impart to the lower classes some of the fruits of that better nurture. Laws which by artificial means seek to prevent such an amalgamation can hardly be wise laws. Misfortune and exile have been the means of bearing the blessings of a higher civilization to other races, whilst it has raised the character of the sufferers themselves. It is the duty of the State to afford equally to all its people the greatest encouragement to strenuous and honest effort, and the most ample protection from undeserved calamity, which its general laws can give. Exceptional privileges and advantages may be won by each family and each generation, and imparted according to its prepossessions; but it is an abuse of the principle of perpetual endowments to use them for the purpose of creating or maintaining such distinctions.

All the aid that bodies established for such exceptional purposes can rightly demand from the State is the power of dedicating to them such buildings or habitations as may give permanence, system, and organization to the fitful impulses of popular compassion or contemporary or occasional charity, without forming any substitute for such charity itself. With our present population and in our existing social condition, it is a very different and a much greater work than it was three centuries ago to provide, as the founders of Christ's Hospital expressed their design, "in such sort and means that no child in his infancy shall want virtuous education and bringing up, neither when he is grown up shall lack matter to occupy himself in good occupation or service profitable to the common weal."

A technical inquiry into the meaning of particular expressions used by donors of long past generations would belong to the curiosities of modern jurisprudence, into which it appears to me idle to enter. After the lapse of two or three generations the estates cease to be the gift of those who formerly owned them, and whose natural power over them has in fact, as their legal power has in every principle of justice and wisdom, departed, and their appropriation whatever it be, is in submission, not to the will of deceased persons but to the will of the State. If, however, there be any binding dedication it is certainly, in this case, in favour of those who have the smallest means and hope of improvement from other sources. Looking at the vast efforts which are needed to elevate the condition of the lower classes, and remove out of the way of the industrious poor the impediments to their well-being, these rich endowments, preserved as their inheritance, may be

regarded, in the words of an eminent Statesman, "as a great power for the mechanism of politic benevolence." Whether the estates of Christ's Hospital shall be administered for the benefit of a small number of favoured persons, or for the poorest classes and the common weal, is a question which the Governors themselves cannot authoritatively determine, which cannot be decided by any Court of Justice having jurisdiction over trusts, or by the opinion or recommendation of any executive department. It must depend upon the action of the legislature, prompted by the public judgment and conscience.

Miscellaneous Charities under the Administration of the Governors.

Charities for Debtors in Prison.

One-fifth of an estate at Horley, in Surrey, producing from 180*l.* to 200*l.* per annum, under the will of Lady Mary Ramsey, of 1596; also a triennial sum of 10*l.* and an annual rent-charge of 4*l.*, under the will of Thomas Stretchley, made in 1678; also the dividends of a sum of 1,518*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, arising from the legacy of Ferdinand Smythies, in 1719, producing dividends of 45*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* a-year, are all applicable to this class of persons.

Under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, of the 9th June, 1849, the Governors are directed to apply the rents of the Horley estate and the rent-charge of 4*l.* a-year, and the dividends of 1,518*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* stock, in or towards the redemption of prisoners confined for debt in any prisons of London or Southwark, or either of them, and whose redemption might be obtained by payment of any sum or sums of money not exceeding 30*l.* And to pay 8*l.* (out of the 10*l.* rent-charge) to the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any one of them, together with the Lord Mayor and two of the Aldermen of London, or three of the Aldermen, or to such persons as they might appoint to receive the same respectively, on their behalf, in order that the same and the application thereof might be settled by the authorities constituted with reference to gifts, legacies, and bequests to prisoners, by an Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV, cap. 64, and to pay the remaining 2*l.* to the authorities to whom the same was made payable by an Act of Parliament of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 22, intituled "An Act for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison."

There is a balance in hand on account of the rents of the Horley estate of 286*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and on account of the dividends on the stock of 188*l.* 3*s.*

The alteration of the law as to imprisoment for debt has been considered as extinguishing altogether the objects of these charities, and if that be the result, a new scheme of application will now be required. On this subject I beg to refer to my Report on Hobby's Endowment, one of the charities under the management of the Clothworkers' Company, a large proportion of the income of which is applicable to similar purposes.

The Charity of John and Frances West.

The estates devised under several instruments made by John and Frances West, from 1710 to 1724, consist of two parts. The first and larger portion being property in the neighbourhood of Soho Square and also in the City, is appropriated to the children of that family, to be selected in the manner already mentioned, and to be brought up in Christ's Hospital, and the other for the payment of pensions to aged persons of their kindred.

Under the direction of the Court of Chancery in 1828, the Hospital is authorised out of the first, or children's portion of the estate, to apply 32*l.* per annum, for each child received under the trust, to the general purposes of the Hospital. A considerable fund has accumulated, and the estate being in a condition to afford a larger payment for each child, a petition by the Governors for an increase of the allowance and other purposes is now before the Court of Chancery. As the whole of the produce of that part of the estate is applicable to the maintenance and education of the children, it is not necessary, for the purposes of this Report, to distinguish it from the general property belonging to the Hospital.

The pensioners' estate comprises valuable property in the neighbourhood of Broad Street, in the City of London, a rent-charge of 32*l.* a-year, and 9,606*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, 3 per Cent. Consols, producing altogether a gross income of 870*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a-year. On this there are outgoings for insurance, surveyors' and solicitors' charges, advertising, a rent-charge to the Pewterers' Company, and a sum of 35*l.* per annum, one moiety of the charge by the Hospital for the management of the estate.

The residue is held by the Governors in trust to pay the rents amongst and during the respective lives of such and so many honest poor men and women, according to the direction in the indenture of 1710, as the same would extend to pay, at the rate of 5*l.* a-piece, by quarterly payments, one-half of such poor persons to be men and the other half women, of the age of 50 years at least; and if any poor persons of such age could be found that should be of kindred, or related, or credibly reputed to be of kindred, or related by consanguinity, to the said John and Frances West, or either of them, either on the father's or mother's side, the same to be preferred; and after such kindred should be served, one-fourth of all the rest of the persons to receive the Charity were to be members, or widows of members, of the Clothworkers' Company, and artizan clothworkers or their widows, and the rest such as thereinbefore described. And it was declared that the said pensions to such poor persons were intended for their respective, proper, and personal use, to prevent their perishing or suffering by want, to be expended in meat, drink, clothes, and other necessaries for them, and not to be assigned to any person, or subject to their creditors or debts, and that the same should be paid to their proper hands respectively.

The preference to the kindred of the founders has excluded all other claims. The Commissioners of Inquiry state (vol. i, p. 326) that in January 1837 there were 149 pensioners on the list of the family of the Wests, and no preference was given on account of residence in any of the parishes specified, yet 105, in fact, resided in or about Newbury, at which place they received their pensions from an agent employed by the Hospital, and they observe that at the same time there were the names of 92 women and 67 men remaining as candidates for the next vacancies on the list, the pedigrees and ages of whom had been proved. The Commissioners add, "This number is continually increasing, the parties are principally in a low class of life, a circumstance which is probably in some degree connected with the hope this gift holds out to them."

In fact, although the estate has greatly improved in value, the poor kindred have far outstripped it, and are constantly becoming more numerous. At the present time 162 pensioners receive 810*l.* a-year. About 12 are elected annually, and 75 men and 149 women, exhibiting pedigrees with sufficient pretence to correctness to be submitted to the Committee of Almoners, await their chances of the next vacancy, in addition to a considerable number whose claims of relationship have not yet been admissible.

Whether trusts of this nature, directly tending to perpetuate hereditary pauperism, ought to be continued, deserves the serious consideration of the legislature. It would not be difficult to lay down a just rule for the distribution of the corpus of the estate amongst the kindred. At least an option might be given to the heads of any of the families to require a sale of the estate and the transfer of their shares to themselves, that they may be extricated from an inheritance daily becoming more injurious in effect, and of less pecuniary value to the several individuals who form the increasing class of competitors for precedence in destitution.

Bowerman's Charity.

The Bucknall estate in Lincolnshire, producing a gross rent of 983*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* a-year and a sum of 1,430*l.* New 2½ per cent. Annuities—dividend 35*l.* 15*s.* a-year—making together 1,019*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, are derived under a deed made by Sarah Bowerman in 1727, whereby the reversion of the Lincolnshire estate was settled on the Governors in trust to pay the clear yearly rents and profits unto and amongst such and so many honest, reduced, and distressed widows (not being pensioners) of traders, tradesmen, or others, in the outparts of the City of London and in the outparts adjacent on the north side of the River Thames, that are not or shall not be entitled to have or receive any of the charitable gifts or annuities of or belonging to any of the Companies or Corporations in or about the City of London, as such rents and profits after the rate of 6*l.* per annum

a-piece would extend to pay towards their better support and maintenance for their lives, or so long as they should continue widows, each of them to be of honest and sober life and conversation, and so testified or certified to be by three or more reputable persons, and upon the death of them others under the qualifications aforesaid, to be elected the next Court day afterwards to receive the said charity.

The estate is subject to heavy drainage rates, to a large tithe-rent charge, and other charges, reducing the gross income by 358*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* annually. Large expenses have also been incurred in recent years in farm buildings.

The Charity was at the end of the year 1862 indebted to the general funds of the Hospital in the sum of 120*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Further expenses in building are said to be necessary in order to render the farm tenantable. After making allowance for this outlay it is stated that a clear income of more than 500*l.* cannot at present be reckoned upon.

The qualification of the applicants for this gift adopted by the Governors in 1742 was, residence in the Liberties of the City of London without the walls, or in the parishes adjoining to such Liberties on the north side of the Thames. Another order of the Governors in 1780 required such residence to have been for three years before the vacancy, and that the widow must be upwards of 60 years of age. The foundation deed also disqualifies any one who possesses real or personal estate to the value of 20*l.* a-year. The number of pensioners has for some years past been filled up to eighty, periodically. The last election was in June 1860, when fifteen pensioners where chosen out of fifty-three qualified applicants, and made up the number of eighty. At the time of my inquiry (November 1863) they were reduced to sixty-four, and I was informed that the list would probably be again filled up by another election in the course of the present year. A sum of 30*l.* a-year is charged to the Charity as its contribution to the general funds of the Hospital for the expenses of management.

If it were possible to distribute these pensions on any principle of desert, the field of choice comprehending the vast population of parishes on the northern and eastern boundaries of the City is certainly large enough, but as the Governors are not likely to have any special knowledge of the people in these rather than in other localities, it may be questioned whether the restriction as to residence may not sometimes be an impediment to the choice of the person whom a Governor may deem the most deserving, and whether, in fact, it is in any case a wholesome or desirable restriction. It may be observed that the restriction is not authorized by the foundation deed, for by that deed it is not the residence of the widow, but either the residence or the place of business of the deceased husband that is required to have been in the specified district. Where the condition is one of local choice it would seem desirable that those who are to make it should be selected from amongst persons who by neighbourhood or function are most likely to possess the requisite local knowledge, and if in the distribution of permanent endowments of this nature it could be made to be generally felt that evidence of the scrupulous performance of the social duties such as the careful education and bringing up of children, would be taken into consideration, they may not be wholly without some moral result.*

Charities for the Blind.

The Rev. William Hetherington, in 1774, transferred to the Governors 20,000*l.* 3 per cent. Old South Sea Annuities, and declared the trusts to be out of the dividends to pay 100*l.* into the treasury of the Hospital to answer all the expenses incident to the trust, and to divide the residue amongst such fifty persons blind and destitute of sight born and residing in England at the rate of 10*l.* a-year to each, being of sober life and conversation, not receiving alms from any parish or place as paupers, nor being common beggars, and not having any annuity, estate, or income for life to the amount or of the yearly value of 20*l.*, as the Committee of Almoners for the time being present at a meeting held in the said Hospital some time in the month of November (in pursuance of a summons for the disposal of the same Charity) should nominate and appoint as the most deserving objects.

Many additions have been made to this fund by other donors. At the time

* For an attempt of this kind, see Minutes of Evidence of the Education Commission, vol. vi, pp. 500, 501.

of the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1836 the following Stocks belonged to this Charity :—

Stock. £	s.	d.		Dividends. £	s.	d.
36,801	19	7	Old South Sea Annuities	1,104	1	2
65,734	4	10	Three per Cent. Consols	1,971	19	11
106,420	11	6	„ „ Reduced	3,192	11	9
250	0	0	„ „ Annuities, 1726	7	10	10
704	2	0	New Three and a-half per Cents.	24	12	10
10,825	0	0	Three and a-half per Cents. Reduced	378	17	6
1,125	0	0	Bank Stock	90	0	0
			Pieschell's Unappropriated Dividends.	125	0	0
				6,894	13	2

At the time of my inquiry (October 1863) the capital and income had increased as follows :—

£	s.	d.		Dividends. £	s.	d.
40,482	3	6	New Two and a-Half per Cents.	1,012	1	0
108,075	9	7	Reduced Three per Cents.	3,242	5	2
			Consols in Court of Chancery	125	0	0
75,355	14	9	Three per Cent. Consols	2,260	13	4
13,662	17	0	New Three per Cents.	409	17	8
1,125	0	0	Bank Stock.	101	5	0
				£7,151	2	2

These funds form part of the Stock hereinbefore stated to stand to the account of the Governors of the Hospital.

There were at the same last-mentioned time 616 blind persons of both sexes residing in various parts of England of 61 years of age, and for the most part much older, all of whom (except six, the nomination of whom is vested in other patrons) have been selected by the Governors, and receive annuities of 10*l.* a-year, amounting to 6,160*l.*

It will be seen that the funds set apart by the founders of the Blind Charities produce an income of nearly 1,000*l.* more than the sum thus distributed, and probably would, after paying all the expenses of the trust, admit of the appointment of seventy more like annuitants from the eligible applicants who are always twice as many as can be chosen. The Governors, however, regard themselves less as properly Trustees for the blind than for Christ's Hospital, and, inasmuch as Mr. Hetherington gave one-sixth of the dividends of his Stock to the Treasurer of the Hospital to discharge the costs of the trust, the Governors carry over for the benefit of the Hospital the same proportionate share of the dividends of most of the other funds which have been subsequently given to the Blind Charity, except, however, those which do not produce one annuity of 10*l.* a-year. Under this rule the amount carried in 1862 from the dividends of the funds for the Blind to the account of the Hospital was 997*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The charges of the distribution of the Blind Charities are stated in the accounts of the same year at 109*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

All which I submit to the Board.

(Signed) THO. HARE.

February 12, 1864.

APPENDIX TO Mr. HARE'S REPORT.

(*Appendix I, containing the names of 466 Governors, is omitted.*)

II.

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE, 1863.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., President, Gloucester House, Park Lane.

The Worshipful William Gilpin, Treasurer, Christ's Hospital.

*His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Northumberland House, Charing Cross.
*Richard Thornton, Esq., Old Swan, London Bridge.
*Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, Bart., Delrow House, Watford.
*The Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Charter House.
*William Cotton, Esq., 3, Crosby Square.

John Derby Alcroft, Esq., 97, Wood Street.
Matthew Clark, Esq., 26, Pembridge Square, Hyde Park.
Frederic Turner, Esq., Palmer's Green, Southgate.
Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman, 71, Queen Street, Cheapside.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., 7, Mincing Lane.
Thomas Williams Helps, Esq., 9, Dean's Yard, Westminster.
Jonathan Mucklestone Hoy, Esq., Beverstone House, Brixton Hill.
James Thorne, Esq., Mawby House, Nightingale Lane, Clapham.
Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq., Brewery, Chiswell Street.
William Brown, Esq., 40, Old Broad Street.
George Darby, Esq., 3, St. James's Square.
Robert Few, Esq., 2, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 2, Pall Mall East.
William Wright Landell, Esq., 40, Thomas Street, Horselydown.
Forster Alleyne McGeachy, Esq., Shenley, Barnet, Herts.
Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Esq., Alderman, 38, Newgate Street.
John Shephard, Esq., Doctors' Commons.
Frederick Wigan, Esq., Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge.
James Bentley, Esq., Cheshunt, Herts.
John Boustead, Esq., 34, Craven Street, Strand.
Sir James Tyler, Knight, Pine House, Holloway.
Thomas Roberts, Esq., 39, Paternoster Row.
John Jones, Esq., Clock House, Wandsworth.
Captain Charles Shea, 31, Connaught Square.
Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., City Club.
William Foster White, Esq., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Arthur Wilcoxon, Esq., Monument Yard.
Charles Gassiot, Esq., Loat's Road, Clapham.
Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., 8, Kensington Palace Gardens.
Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., 10, Carlton Villas, Camden Road.
Henry Pigeon, Esq., 158, Borough.
Arthur Powell, Esq., Whitefriars.
William Rathbone, Esq., Trig Wharf, Upper Thames Street.
Right Hon. William Anderson Rose, M.P., Lord Mayor, Mansion House.
Edward Watson, Esq., Frognal, Hampstead.
Money Wigram, Esq., Moor Place, Much Hadham, near Ware.

Those Governors marked thus * are Honorary Members of the Committee.

III.

Regulations for the Admission of Children into Christ's Hospital, London.

1. That every Governor may present the child of a parent who is free or not free of the City of London, as he shall think proper.

2. That no children be admitted, but such as shall be between the age of seven and ten years, which is to be proved by such certificates, declarations and vouchers as are now or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the General Court.

3. That there shall not be more than two children of any one family upon the charge of this Hospital at the same time, except under wills and trusts, where the obligation may be of a special nature.

4. That no child shall be admitted who is a foundling or maintained at the parish charge.

5. That no child of a livery-servant, unless the father of the said child was, at the time of the child's birth, either a freeman of the City of London, or entitled to claim the freedom by patrimony or servitude;—or children, who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked, or deformed, so as not be able to take care of themselves, or have any infectious

distemper, as leprosy, scald-head, itch, scab, evil; or have rupture, or distemper which shall be judged incurable;—shall be taken into this Hospital, on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted and afterwards found disqualified in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

6. That no child be admitted who is unable to read such elementary reading books as shall be fixed upon from time to time by the Committee of Almoners.

7. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, churchwardens and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained; the said minister, churchwardens and inhabitants engaging to discharge the Hospital of them, before or after the age of fifteen years, if the Governors shall so require.

If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

8. That any Governor having the right of presentation may immediately exercise such right by nominating a child for admission into this Hospital; such nomination to be by the Governor's signature and insertion of the child's name upon the presentation; and in the event of the death of the Governor previous to the child so nominated attaining seven years of age, such nomination shall be available for the admission of the said child into the Hospital, provided such child shall at the time of his presentment for admission to the Court or Committee, be qualified in all respects according to the existing regulations.

9. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above rules, they shall be presented to a General Court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the Committe of Almoners, strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate petition and presentation are true, and conformable to the above regulations; and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.

Note.—*See Orders of Court*, 28th April, 1809; 18th March, 1825; 8th January, 1830; 16th November, 1832; 18th January, 1839; and 26th January, 1860.

1860.—Admitted on this Year's Presentations.

Professional Men.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Nil	6
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	8
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	3 7
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	9
3	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	5 7 8
5	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	2 with 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 9 1 „ 11
2	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	Each 6
15		

Clergymen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	3
6	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	1 with 3 2 „ 5 1 „ 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 11
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	8
1	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	8
2	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	8 9
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	18
3	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	7 10 11
1	Not exceeding 450*l.* a year ...	13
1	Not exceeding 600*l.* a year ...	7
17		

Military and Naval Officers.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
2	Nil	3 8
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	7
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	5
4	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	2 with 3 2 „ 8
2	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	4 8
1	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	8
1	Not exceeding 530*l.* a year ...	5
12		

Tradesmen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
7	Nil	2 with 2 1 „ 4 1 „ 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 10 1 „ 15
9	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 „ 1 2 „ 4 5 „ 5 1 „ 6
7	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	1 „ 4 2 „ 5 2 „ 6 1 „ 9 1 „ 11
8	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	3 „ 5 1 „ 6 2 „ 7 3 „ 8
2	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	1 „ 3 1 „ 8 1 „ 6
4	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	2 1 „ 8 1 „ 10
1	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	6
38		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
7	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 with 1 2 „ 2 1 „ 3 1 „ 4 1 „ 5 1 „ 9
8	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	1 „ 3 3 „ 4 1 „ 5 2 „ 6 1 „ 11
6	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	1 „ 2 2 „ 3 3 „ 4
5	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	3 „ 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 8 1 „ 9
7	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	1 „ 3 1 „ 4 2 „ 5 2 „ 6 3 „ 7
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	7
1	Not exceeding 500*l.* a year ...	10
35		

Persons of no Business or Occupation.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	6
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	7
2		

Persons who have deserted their Families.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children admitted.
1	...	3
3	...	Each 4
4		

Journeymen and Servants.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	5
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	4 6 7
4		

Professional Men deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
4	Nil	2 3 4 5
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	6 7 10
2	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	5 6
1	Not exceeding 308*l.* a year ...	4
10		

Clergymen deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	3
2	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	7 8
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	3
4		

Military and Naval Officers deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	4
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	2
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	6
1	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	7
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	3
1	Not exceeding 500*l.* a year ...	6
6		

Merchants and Tradesmen deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
6	Nil	2* 3 4 5 7 8
12	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 with 2* 1 „ 2 1 „ 3* 2 „ 4 4 „ 5 1 „ 6 1 „ 7 1 not stated*
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	3 5
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	5
21		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others, deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
4	Nil	1 2 8 9
3	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	3 5 11
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	5
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	2 5
10		

Persons of no Business or Occupation deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
...	...	...

Persons who have deserted their Families deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
...	...	...

Journeymen and Servants deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
1	Nil	8
1		

Total Number of Children presented, 179.

* Both parents deceased.

Christ's Hospital, November 21, 1863.

Abstract of the foregoing Statement.

1860.

Children of		No. of Children admitted.	No. of Children in Family.	Average of Children in each Family.	Total Income.	Average Income.
					£	£
Professional men	15					
„ „ deceased	10					
		25	150	6	4,448	$177\frac{2}{25}$
Clergymen	17					
„ deceased	4					
		21	160	$7\frac{13}{21}$	5,175	$246\frac{3}{7}$
Military and naval officers	12					
„ „ „ deceased ..	6					
		18	98	$5\frac{4}{9}$	3,861	$214\frac{1}{2}$
Tradesmen	38					
„ (including merchants) deceased	21					
		59	323	$5\frac{23}{59}$	6,566	$111\frac{17}{59}$
Persons with salaries, viz., clerks and others	35					
„ „ deceased ..	10					
		45	229	$5\frac{5}{45}$	7,428	$165\frac{1}{15}$
Perosns of no business or occupation		2	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	300	150
Persons who have deserted their families ..		4	15	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Nil.	Nil.
Journeymen and servants	4					
„ „ deceased ..	1					
		5	33	$6\frac{3}{5}$	293	$58\frac{3}{5}$
		179	1,021	$5\frac{126}{179}$	28,071	$156\frac{147}{179}$

Parents' Income.	Children admitted.
Nil	29
Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year	5
„ „ 100*l.* a-year	40
„ „ 150*l.* a-year	28
„ „ 200*l.* a-year	24
„ „ 250*l.* a-year	16
„ „ 300*l.* a-year	20
„ „ 350*l.* a-year	5
„ „ 400*l.* a-year	7
„ „ 450*l.* a-year	1
„ „ 500*l.* a-year	2
„ „ 550*l.* a-year	1
„ „ 600*l.* a-year	1
	179

Professional Men.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
1	Nil	4
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	2
2	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 3
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	Each 4
2	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	4 5
1	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	5
1	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	5
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	7
1	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	9
1	Not exceeding 675*l.* a year ...	9
13		

Clergymen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ..	4 7 7
3	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year,...	8 9
5	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	1 with 3 2 „ 4 1 „ 5 1 „ 8
4	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	4 7 9 10
5	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	2 with 5 2 „ 7 1 „ 10
1	Not exceeding 400*l.* a year ...	11
1	Not exceeding 450*l.* a year ...	6
21		

Military and Naval Officers.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ..	3 8
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	4 10
4	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	3 4 5 11
1	Not exceeding 330*l.* a year ...	5
10		

Tradesmen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
5	Nil	1 with 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 9 1 „ 10
2	Not stated, but insufficient ...	4 5
3	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	2 4 9
11	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 with 1 2 „ 3 2 „ 4 1 „ 5 1 „ 6 1 „ 7 1 „ 8 2 „ 9 2 „ 3 3 „ 4
15	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	2 „ 5 3 „ 6 4 „ 7 1 „ 12
4	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	1 „ 4 1 „ 6 2 „ 8
4	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	5 6 7 8
3	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	2 with 6 1 „ 9
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	6
48		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
2	Nil	3 4
4	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	2 with 3 1 „ 4 1 „ 5
6	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	1 „ 3 3 „ 4 2 „ 6
5	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	3 4 5 5 7
6	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	1 with 4 2 „ 5 3 „ 8
5	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	1 „ 2 3 „ 6 1 „ 7
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a year ...	9
1	Not exceeding 525*l.* a year ...	5
30		

Persons of no Business or Occupation.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
1	Nil	8
1	270*l.* a year ...	3
2		

Persons who have deserted their Families.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
2	...	2 4
2		

Journeymen and Servants.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	2 with 4 1 „ 11
4	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	1 „ 2 2 „ 6 1 „ 8
2	Not exceeding 120*l.* a year ...	1 5
9		

Professional Men deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Nil	5 6 11
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	10
1	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	9
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	2
1	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	7*
1	Not exceeding 300*l.* a year ...	4
8		

Clergymen deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	5 6 9
1	Not exceeding 180*l.* a year ...	7
4		

Military and Naval Officers deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	8
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ..	2 with 3 1 „ 4
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a year ...	4
2	Not exceeding 250*l.* a year ...	4 10
1	Not exceeding 260*l.* a year ...	3
8		

Merchants and Tradesmen deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Nil	1 with 4 2 „ 7 2 „ 8
5	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	1 „ 4 1 „ 5 1 „ 8
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a year ...	2
4	Not exceeding 150*l.* a year ...	Not stated 2 5 7
2	Not exceeding 230*l.* a year ...	Each 5
15		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others, deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.
3	Nil	3 5* 7
3	Not exceeding 50*l.* a year ...	2 with 4 8
6		

Persons of no Business or Occupation deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.

Persons who have deserted their Families deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.

Journeymen and Servants deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in Family.

Total Number of Children presented, 176.

* Both parents deceased.

Christ's Hospital, November 21, 1863.

K 2

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Abstract of the foregoing Statement.

1861.

Children of		No. of Children admitted.	No. of Children in Family.	Average of Children in each Family.	Total Income.	Average Income.
					£	£
Professional men	13					
„ „ deceased	8					
		21	116	$5\frac{1}{21}$	3,975	$189\frac{3}{7}$
Clergymen	21					
„ deceased	4					
		25	167	$6\frac{17}{25}$	5,074	$202\frac{34}{25}$
Military and Naval Officers	10					
„ „ „ deceased ..	8					
		18	91	$5\frac{1}{18}$	2,671	$148\frac{7}{18}$
Tradesmen	48					
„ (including merchants) deceased .	15					
		63	353	$5\frac{38}{63}$	7,510	$119\frac{13}{63}$
Persons with salaries, viz., clerks and others	30					
„ „ deceased	6					
		36	184	$5\frac{1}{9}$	6,018	$167\frac{1}{6}$
Persons of no business or occupation ..		2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	270	135
Persons who have deserted their families ..		9	47	$5\frac{2}{9}$	567	63
		176	975	$5\frac{95}{176}$	26,085	$148\frac{37}{176}$

Parents' Income.	Children admitted.
Nil	20
Amount not stated, but insufficient ..	2
Not exceeding 50*l.* a year	16
„ „ 100*l.* „	34
„ „ 150*l.* „	35
„ „ 200*l.* „	23
„ „ 250*l.* „	20
„ „ 300*l.* „	17
„ „ 350*l.* „	4
„ „ 400*l.* „	2
„ „ 450*l.* „	1
„ „ 525*l.* „	1
„ „ 675*l.* „	1
	176

1862.—Admitted on this Year's Presentations.

Professional Men.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
2	Nil	4
		5
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	5
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	3
		5
1	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	6
		5
4	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	6
		7
		8
2	Not exceeding 300*l.* a-year ...	6
		7
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a-year ...	1
1	Not exceeding 480*l.* a-year ...	9
14		

Clergymen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	1 with 3
		2 „ 5
6	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	1 „ 4
		1 „ 5
		3 „ 7
		1 „ 9
6	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	2 „ 5
		2 „ 8
		1 „ 9
		1 „ 11
4	Not exceeding 250*l.* a-year ...	5
		6
		9
		12
4	Not exceeding 300*l.* a-year ...	5
		7
		8
		10
1	Not exceeding 600*l.* a-year ...	12
24		

Military and Naval Officers.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	5
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	4
2	Not exceeding 250*l.* a-year ...	3
		8
2	Not exceeding 400*l.* a-year ...	6
		8
6		

Tradesmen.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
2	Nil	1
		7
1	Not stated, but insufficient ...	5
2	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	2
		4
7	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	1 with 4
		1 „ 5
		3 „ 6
		2 „ 8
8	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	2 „ 4
		4 „ 5
		1 „ 7
		1 „ 10
8	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	1 „ 3
		2 „ 4
		1 „ 5
		3 „ 6
		1 „ 9
2	Not exceeding 300*l.* a-year ...	2
		7
1	Not exceeding 350*l.* a-year ...	9
1	Not exceeding 400*l.* a-year ...	9
2	Not exceeding 450*l.* a-year ...	8
		13
1	Not exceeding 500*l.* a-year ...	6
35		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
2	Nil	1
		2
3	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	3
		4
		8
4	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	4
		5
		6
		8
4	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	4
		5
		7
		10
4	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	1 with 4
		1 „ 5
		2 „ 6
4	Not exceeding 250*l.* a-year ...	1 „ 3
		2 „ 5
		1 „ 7
2	Not exceeding 400*l.* a-year ...	6
		7
23		

Persons of no Business or Occupation.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	5
		6
1	Not exceeding 170*l.* a-year ...	8
3		

Persons who have deserted their families.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	...	4
1		

Journeymen and Servants.

Children admitted.	Parents' Income.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	5
1	Not exceeding 70*l.* a-year ...	6
2		

Professional Men deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
4	Nil	1 with 1*
		2 „ 5
		1 „ 10
3	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	2 „ 3
		1 „ 7
3	Not exceeding 180*l.* a-year ...	2
		7
		9
10		

Clergymen deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
2	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	2
		6
2	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	3
		5
1	Not exceeding 300*l.* a-year ...	9*
1	Not exceeding 420*l.* a-year ...	7
6		

Military and Naval Officers deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
1	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	6
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	2
1	Not exceeding 120*l.* a-year ...	6
1	Not exceeding 210*l.* a-year ...	5
4		

Merchants and Tradesmen deceased.

Children admitted	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
3	Nil	3
		5
		7*
2	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	2
		4
5	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	1 with 2
		2 „ 3
		1 „ 5
		1 „ 7
2	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	3
		9
4	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	2 with 3
		1 „ 5
		1 „ 8
1	Not exceeding 205*l.* a-year ...	5
17		

Persons with Salaries, such as Clerks and others, deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.
5	Nil	2 with 4
		3 „ 6
		1 „ 9
		1 „ 3
5	Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year ...	1 „ 5
		1 „ 6
		2 „ 7
1	Not exceeding 100*l.* a-year ...	2
3	Not exceeding 150*l.* a-year ...	3
		4
		6
1	Not exceeding 200*l.* a-year ...	12
15		

Persons of no Business or Occupation, deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.

Persons who have deserted their families, de ease.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.

Journeymen and Servants deceased.

Children admitted.	Income for support of Family.	No. of Children in family.

Total Number of Children presented, 160.

* Both parents deceased.

Christ's Hospital, November 21, 1863.

Abstract of the foregoing Statement.

1862.

Children of		No. of Children admitted.	No. of Children in Family.	Average of Children for each Family.	Total Income.	Average Income.
					£	£
Professional men	14					
„ „ deceased	10					
		24	129	$5\frac{3}{6}$	3,253	$135\frac{13}{24}$
Clergymen	24					
„ deceased . ..	6					
		30	204	$6\frac{4}{5}$	5,811	$193\frac{7}{10}$
Military and Naval Officers	6					
„ „ „ deceased ..	4					
		10	53	$5\frac{3}{10}$	1,940	194
Tradesmen	35					
„ (including merchants) deceased	17					
		52	281	$5\frac{21}{33}$	7,557	$145\frac{11}{44}$
Persons with salaries, viz., clerks and others	23					
„ „ deceased ..	15					
		38	204	$5\frac{7}{19}$	4,359	$114\frac{21}{38}$
Persons of no business or occupation		3	19	$6\frac{1}{3}$	410	$136\frac{2}{3}$
Persons who have deserted their families ..		1	4	4	Nil.	Nil.
Journeymen and servants		2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	117	$58\frac{1}{2}$
		160	905	$5\frac{21}{33}$	23,447	$146\frac{81}{160}$

Parents' Income.	Children admitted.
Nil	19
Amount not stated, but insufficient ..	1
Not exceeding 50*l.* a-year	17
„ „ 100*l.* a-year	29
„ „ 150*l.* a-year	28
„ „ 200*l.* a-year	32
„ „ 250*l.* a-year	12
„ „ 300*l.* a-year	9
„ „ 350*l.* a-year	2
„ „ 400*l.* a-year	5
„ „ 450*l.* a-year	3
„ „ 500*l.* a-year	2
„ „ 600*l.* a-year	1
	160

V.

The quantities of Provisions supplied daily for a Ward consisting of forty-five boys.

	lbs.	ozs.			
Bread	46	6½	for the three meals:—allowance at breakfast 7½ ozs., at dinner 3 ozs., and at supper 6 ozs.	Each Boy.	
Cheese	4	3½	three times a week for supper, with bread and beer..	allowance 1½ ozs.	„
Butter	2	1¾	four times a week for supper, with bread and milk and water	„ ¾ „	„
Meat	11	4	six times a week for dinner, of cooked meat, free from bone, the produce of 20 lbs. 4 ozs. of uncooked meat with bone	„ 4 „	„
Potatoes	22	8	seven times a week in winter and six times a week in summer, varied once or twice a week according to the season, by cabbages, greens, or lettuces, and occasionally by greens and potatoes together ..	„ 8 „	„
Milk	5⅛	qrts.	with the same quantity of hot water, for breakfast daily, and the same quantities at supper four times a week, with bread and butter	„ ½ pint.	„
Beer	2 1/16	gals.	three times a week at supper, with bread and cheese	„ ½ „	„

The dinner on Saturdays during the winter months is leg of beef soup *ad libitum*, with the usual allowance of bread and potatoes.

The dinner on Saturdays during the summer months is rice-mik *ad libitum*, with 5 ozs. bread and ½ oz. butter.

NOTE.—The Grecians have coffee and bread and butter, with cold meat, or rashers of bacon for breakfast; and for dinner and supper the same as the other boys, only unlimited in quantity, and with the addition of 1 oz. of cheese and ¾ pint of beer each at dinner; they have no cheese for supper, but butter every evening.

The Probationary Grecians have the same as the Grecians, with the addition also of tea in the evening, instead of the ordinary supper.

The Monitors also have coffee and bread and butter, instead of the ordinary breakfast; and all boys over 15 years of age have an additional 6 ozs. of bread daily.

GEORGE BROOKS, *Steward.*

Christ's Hospital, 3rd November, 1863.

VI.

Course of Instruction now pursued at Christ's Hospital, November 1863.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This School is divided into the Upper Grammar School, Middle or Latin School, and Lower Grammar School.

The Upper Grammar School is arranged as follows:—

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books Read.
Rev. Dr. Jacob .. .. assisted by Mr. Hooper, B.A. ..	Grecians .. Probationers.	13	The Latin and Greek languages; Greek, Latin, and English composition; Grecian and Roman history. *Books.*—Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Æschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Theocritus, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Terence, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Juvenal. These are not all read at once, but at different times.

These classes attend the French School twice a week in the evening.

UPPER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books Read.
Rev. Dr. Jacob and Mr Hooper, B.A.	Deputy Grecians.	40 (In 2 Sections).	Greek and Latin languages; Greek, Latin, and English composition; Grecian and Roman history; Greek Testament and Bible history. *Books.*—Homer, Scriptores Græci (containing abstracts from Herodotus, Xenophon, Lucian, &c.), Euripides, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Horace.

Dr. Jacob takes principally the Grecians and Probationers, and partly Deputy Grecians.

Mr. Hooper takes principally the Deputy Grecians, and partly the Grecians and Probationers.

These classes attend the French School twice a week in the evening.

Upper Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Rev. J. Thompson, M.A.	Great Erasmus.	1st Division: 36	Cicero, Horace, Xenophon, Arnold's Latin Prose, Arnold's Greek Prose, Poland's Hexam. and Pentam., Roman History, Scripture History, Lewis's Church Catechism, Giles' Mythology, Bible, &c.
	Great Erasmus.	2nd Division: 36	Electa ex Ov. et Tibullo; Sallust, Xenophon, Ellis's Latin Exercises, Arnold's Greek Accidence, Poland's Hexam. and Pentam., Grecian History, Scripture History, Giles' Mythology, Bible, &c.

These boys attend the French School twice a week, in sections of eighteen each.

Upper Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books Read.
Rev. C. Hawkins, B.C.L.	Little Erasmus.	1st Division: 42	Analecta Minora, Virgil, Arnold's Greek Accidence, Ellis's Exercises, Elements of Roman History.
	Little Erasmus.	2nd Division: 42	Rugby Greek Sentences, Catiline of Sallust, Arnold's Accidence, Ellis's Exercises, Elements of Grecian History.

Each of these divisions is also subdivided into three sections, two only of which (twenty-eight boys) attend the Grammar School at the same time.

These classes attend the French and Drawing Schools each twice a week.

Middle or Latin School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books Read.
Rev. J. T. White, M.A...	6th Form ..	102 (In two divisions of 51 each, and with each division sub-divided into 3 sections of 17 each).	Progressive Latin Reader, Latin Grammar, Latin Suffixes, Ancient Geography (Catechism), Roman History (do.), Bible.
Mr. Wingfield, M.A. ..	5th Form ..	102 (Divided and sub-divided as above).	Progressive Latin Reader, Latin Grammar, Ancient Geography (Catechism), Roman History (do.), Bible.

The Latin School consists of such boys as have failed to secure for themselves admission into the Upper Grammar School at (or before) the half-yearly promotion next after their attainment of 13 years of age.

These classes attend the French and Drawing Schools each twice a week.

Lower Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Rev. R. South, M.A. ..	3rd Class ..	102 1st Division: 51 (Snb-divided in 3 sections of 17 each, 2 of which attend the Grammar School at one time).	Greek Delectus, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Ellis's Latin Exercises, Jacob's Greek Grammar, Eton Latin Grammar, Bible, Faith and Duty of a Christian.
	3rd Class ..	2nd Division: 51 (Sub-divided as above).	

These classes attend the French and Drawing Schools each twice a week.

Lower Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Rev. S. Gall, M.A.	Second Class.	1st Division, 45. Subdivided into 2 Classes.	Adams' Greek Delectus (the beginning). Greek Grammar. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Ellis's Latin Exercises, Latin Grammar.
		2nd Division, 45. Subdivided as above.	Historical Epitome of Old and New Testaments, Church Catechism Explained.

Lower Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Mr. Laing, B.A.	First Class.	1st Division, 45. Subdivided into 5 Classes.	Eutropius, Phœdrus, Latin Grammar, Ellis's Latin Exercises, the Church Catechism Explained. Scripture History.
		2nd Division, 45. Subdivided into 4 Classes.	

Lower Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Mr. Peckover, M.A.	First Class.	1st Division, 45. Subdivided into 3 Classes.	Eutropius, Phœdrus, Latin Grammar, Latin Exercises (Ellis), Church Catechism Explained. Scripture History.
		2nd Division, 45. Subdivided as above.	

Mathematical School.

This school consists of the Upper Mathematical School, the Lower Mathematical School, and the Royal Mathematical, or Naval School.

The Upper Mathematical School consists of the two Senior Classes, viz., 25 Grecians and 40 Deputy Grecians.

The Lower Mathematical School consists of 120 boys, including the boys of the Great Erasmus in the Grammar School, and, in addition, such boys as are qualified by their progress in arithmetic to commence a course of mathematical study: 35 of these boys are on Mr. Travers' Foundation.

The Royal Mathematical, or Naval School, consists of 55 boys, as follows :—

40 on the Royal Foundation.
12 on Mr. Stone's Foundation.
2 on Mr. Stock's Foundation.
1 on Lord Lanesborough's Foundation.

The arrangement for the instruction of these boys is as follows :—

Upper Mathematical School.

Masters.		Course of Instruction and Books used.
Rev. W. Webster, M.A. (Head Master). Rev. T. Potter, M.A., (Second Master). Mr. H. C. Bowker, B.A., (Assistant Master).	The Grecians are instructed by the Head Master, assisted by the Second Master. The Deputy Grecians are divided between the three Masters, the Assistant-Master taking those of the first half year, the Second Master those of the second half-year, and the Head Master the remainder.	Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, geometrical and analytical conic sections, differential and integral calculus, theory of equations, mechanics, and the first three sections of Newton. *Books.*—Potts' Euclid, Hall's Algebra, Woods' Algebra, Todhunter's Algebra, Todhunter's Trigonometry, Drew's Geometrical Conic Sections, Todhunter's Analytical Sections, Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus, Todhunter's Do., Todhunter's Theory of Equations, Parkinson's Mechanics, Tait and Steeles Do., Evans' Newton, and Frost's Newton.

Lower Mathematical School.

Masters.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books used.
Rev. T. Potter (Second Master)	Sections A and B.	60	Euclid, algebra, and occasionally trigonometry.
Mr. H. C. Bowker (Assistant Master)	Sections A and B.	60	*Books.*—Pott's Euclid, Hall's Algebra, Colenso's Algebra, Hall's Trigonometry.

These boys attend the Mathematical School in sections of 30 each, 15 to each master at one time.

The Royal Mathematical or Naval School.

Masters.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books used.
	Orders :		
Rev. W. Webster (Head Master)	1st, 2nd, and 3rd	15	Arithmetic, euclid, algebra to quadratic equations, plane and spherical trigonometry, plane and globular sailing, and nautical astronomy. *Books.*—Colenso's Arithmetic, Pott's Euclid, Hall's Algebra, Colenso's Algebra, Hall's Trigonometry, Jean's Trigonometry, Riddle's Navigation, Jean's Navigation, Inman's Navigation.
Rev. T. Potter (Second Master)	4th and 8th	20	
Mr. H. C. Bowker (Assistant Master)	5th, 6th, and 7th	20	

French School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books used.
Rev. Dr. Brette (First Master)	Grecians.. ..	14	Contanseau's Dictionary, French Grammar by Contanseau, History of France (Duruy's), Half-hours of Translation, Leçons Graduées.
	Grecians, Probationary Grecians, and Senior Deputy Grecians.	25	The same as above, except the History of France.
	Junior Deputy Grecians.	25	The same as Probationary Grecians.
	Royal Mathematical and Naval School.	15	Contanseau's Small Dictionary, Grammar, and Leçons Graduées.
	1 A. Great Erasmus	18	Same books as for the Mathematical School boys.
	1 B. „ „	18	The same as above.
	2 A. „ „	18	The same as above.
	2 B. „ „	18	The same as above.

French School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
M. Geney (Assistant Master)	1st Division:		Spier's French Dictionary, Delille's Répertoire des Prosateurs, Chapman's French Grammar, Chapman's Every-Day French Talk.
	A Section ..	25	
	B „ ..	25	
	C „ ..	32	
	2nd Division:		
	A Section ..	27	
	B „ ..	31	
	C „ ..	26	
M. Delpech (Assistant Master)	1st Division:		Delille's Beginner's Own French Book.
	A Section ..	27	
	B „ ..	28	
	C „ ..	27	
	2nd Division:		
	A Section ..	32	
	B „ ..	31	
	C „ ..	32	

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Bowker (First Master)	First Master's Class:		English history, modern geography, reading, and spelling by dictation.
		1st Division:	*Books.*—Lord's Modern History, Dawson Turner's Text-Book of English History, Chambers's Atlas, Genealogical Tables of Kings of England, &c.
	Section A ..	35	
	„ B ..	35	
	„ C ..	30	
		2nd Division:	
	Section A ..	35	
	„ B ..	35	
	„ C ..	30	
		200	

Sections A and B attend this School three times a week, and Section C every day.

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Fitzjohn (Second Master)	Second Master's Class:		English history, modern geography, and English reading and spelling by dictation.
		1st Division:	*Books.*—Keightley's History of England (2nd vol.), Turner's Analysis, Beale's Text-Book, Genealogical Chart (from Egbert to Victoria), Cornwell's Geography, Cornwell's Atlas.
	Section A ..	46	
	„ B ..	46	
		2nd Division:	
	Section A ..	46	
	„ B ..	46	
		184	

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Sykes (Third Master)	Third Master's Class: Section A .. Section A ..	1st Division: 50 2nd Division: 50 100	English history, modern geography, and English reading and spelling by dictation. *Books.*—Keightley's History of England (1st vol.), Ince's Outlines of History (text-book), Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, Hughes' Geography, with Irish National School Maps.

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Graham (Third Master)	Third Master's Class: Section B .. Section B ..	1st Division: 50 2nd Division: 50 100	English history, modern geography, and English reading and spelling by dictation. *Books.*—Keightley's History of England (1st vol.), Ince's Outlines of History (text-book), Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, Hughes' Geography, with Irish National School Maps.

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Books read.
Mr. Layton (Usher) ..	Usher's Class. „	1st Division: 30 2nd Division: 30 60	White's History of England, Hughes' Geography for Beginners, and Genealogy of the Kings of England, &c.
Mr. Sharp (Usher) ..	„	1st Division: 30 2nd Division: 30 60	White's History of England, Hughes' Geography for Beginners, and Genealogy of the Kings of England, &c.

English School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Wiseman (Usher) ..	5th Order .. 6th „ .. 7th „ .. 8th „ ..	6 6 10 12 34	English history, modern geography, and English reading and spelling by dictation. *Books Read.*—White's History of England, Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, Reid's Geography, Hughes' Class Atlas.

Commercial School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Sharp (First Master)	Section A .. „ B .. „ C .. Section A .. „ B .. „ C ..	1st Division: 30 30 30 2nd Division: 30 30 30 180	Exchanges, profit and loss, fellowship, double fellowship, barter, equation of payments, discount, application of square and cube root, with a repetition of the arithmetic taught by the Masters of the Lower School. *Books Read.*—Colenso's Arithmetic, Hutton's ditto.

The Boys in Sections A and B attend the Commercial School three time a week. Those in Section C attend every day.

Two lessons in writing are given to these boys every week.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Mackie (Second Master)	Second Master's Class:		Vulgar and decimal fractions, duodecimals, stocks, square and cube root, and the application of the above rules, with a *résumé* of all the rules previously taught. *Books Read.*—Colenso's Arithmetic, Hall's ditto, Hutton's ditto, Melrose's ditto.
	Section A ..	1st Division: 46	
	„ B ..	46	
		2nd Division:	
	Section A ..	46	
	„ B ..	46	
		184	

Two lessons in writing are given to these boys every week.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction and Books read.
Mr. Sykes (Third Master)	Third Master's Class:		Proportion, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, commission, brokerage, and repetition of rules previously taught. *Books used.*—Colenso's Arithmetic, Hutton's ditto.
	Section A ..	1st Division: 50	
		2nd Division:	
	Section A ..	50	

These boys receive two, and sometimes three, lessons in writing every week.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction, and Books used.
Mr. Graham (Third Master)	Third Master's Class:		Proportion, practice, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, commission, brokerage, and repetition of rules previously taught. *Books used.*—Colenso's Arithmetic, Hutton's ditto.
	Section B.	1st Division, 50	
	Section B.	2nd Division, 50	

These boys receive two, and sometimes three, lessons in writing every week.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction.
Mr. Layton (Usher)	Usher's Class.	1st Division, 30	Simple and compound rules, reduction, proportion, practice, tare and tret.
	„	2nd Division, 30	
Mr. Sharp (Usher)	„	1st Division, 30	Simple and compound rules, reduction, proportion, practice, tare and tret.
	„	2nd Division, 30	

These boys receive two, and sometimes three, lessons in writing every week.

Drawing School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction.
Mr. Back (First Master) ..	1st, 2nd, 3rd Orders. (Royal Mathematical Boys.)	15.	Drawing from models, combining pictorial composition, practical geometry, charts, linear perspective, &c.
	A B C Sections.	166, Divided into Sections of about 30 each.	Model drawing, free hand drawing, practical geometry, and linear perspective to the more advanced.
Mr. Mason (Assistant-Master).	A B C Sections.	185, Divided as above.	Elementary principles in free-hand drawing, model drawing, and practical geometry.

School at Hertford.

Grammar School.

Name of Master.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction, and Books read.
Rev. N. Keymer.....	1st Form ..	69	The Latin language and religious knowledge.
„	2nd „ ..	65	*Books read.*—The Latin Beginner, Phœdrus, the Holy Bible, the Prayer Book, Crossman's Introduction, the Catechism.
Mr. Dyson.....	3rd „ ..	69	Latin Beginner, Holy Bible, &c.
„	4th „ ..	85	
Mr. Stoddart.....	5th „ ..	44	Latin Beginner, Holy Bible, &c.
„	6th „ ..	52	
	7th „ ..	8	
		392	

Hertford School.

Reading and Writing School.

Names of Masters.	Name of Class.	Number of Boys.	Course of Instruction, and Books read.
Mr. J. T. Hannam.	1st Division:		Reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, catechisms, Psalms, geography.
	1st Class ..	29	
	2nd Class ..	27	
	2nd Division:		*Books.*—First Book of Arithmetic of the Irish National Society, the Graduated Series of Reading Books, Darnell's Copy Books, Carpenter's Spelling Book.
	1st Class ..	23	
	2nd „ ..	28	
Mr. T. Kempton (Assistant Master).	1st Division:		
	3rd Class ..	30	
	4th „ ..	19	
	2nd Division:		
	3rd Class ..	30	
	4th „ ..	21	
Mr. W. Hands (Assistant Master).	1st Division:		
	5th Class ..	30	
	6th „ ..	21	
	2nd Division:		
	5th Class ..	30	
	6th „ ..	19	
Mr. O. H. Wagner (Assistant Master).	1st Division:		
	7th Class ..	40	
	2nd Division:		
	7th Class ..	45	

VII.

Extracts from Reports of Examiners.

Rev. Dr. Kynaston.—June 1862.

Grecians and Deputy Grecians.

The *vivâ voce* examination was decidedly good, but the composition work was very inferior, except in the case of the few head boys, and in the lower

division of the class it was, I regret to say, worse than under any circumstances I should expect to see it. I feel confident, however, that Dr. Jacob's excellent supervision will soon put this part of their business into better shape; though I could wish his teaching were, in the composition department, less encumbered with such elementary training, and that he had the additional time to devote to his Grecians, whom, even now, he fails not to advance to a high university standard before they leave the school.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BROWN.—June 1862.

Latin School.

I have examined the boys in Holy Scripture, Roman History, Modern Geography, and the Latin Language, including the writing of that language from dictation. I was much struck by the accuracy with which the boys had prepared the contents of the chapters of the Bible in which they were examined. The plan pursued in giving the instruction in Latin has proved, as I anticipated it would, admirably adapted to the case of boys who, owing to peculiar circumstances, cannot be expected to advance far in such studies, and appears to develope their intelligence as far as it is practicable.

REV. L. J. CHOISY.—June 1862.

French Class.

My chief regret is that the number of the boys attending M. Geney's classes cannot be reduced, for, as much as I could see, the ten last boys of those classes get but a smattering of French, and I am obliged, in the examination, almost to pass them over in order not to lose time with them. Perhaps it might be seen whether, after they have been six months with their master, it is worth while to keep them in the French classes. I do not fear mentioning the matter, the less so as M. Geney understands very well how to manage the scholars; there is no fault of his in the boys being backward in their studies. I had a proof of it in Section B, 1st Division, one of the best clases, I might almost say the best class, I have ever examined at Christ's Hospital. I found there the boys clever and lively, vying with each other in answering my questions, and I could not help complimenting the master and the boys on the result of the examination.

I have heard with much pleasure that steps have been taken to stimulate the industry of the Grecians, for I must own they were not up this year to what they were the first year I examined at the Hospital. On the other hand, the Deputy Grecians seemed to me to be much ahead of their elders in point of activity, discipline, and anxiousness to make the best of the opportunities of learning afforded to them.

RICHARD REDGRAVE, Esq., R.A.—June 1862.

Drawing School.

I should desire, were it not beyond the scope of my duties, to urge the value to the students of having some good framed works placed before their eyes on the walls of the class room; examples of excellence attained by students, and of the best modes of executing the studies which form the subject of their course of instruction. These would be a valuable assistance to the master as a means of reference.

VIII.

Charity Commission Inquiry.

Question.—Have you any general idea of what becomes of the boys of Christ's Hospital, that is to say, of the positions they fill as young men, and of their general success in life, as a result of their education?

Answer.—After a good deal of consideration, I will reply, briefly, that the general result is highly satisfactory, and this I venture to say, not only from a personal knowledge with respect to a large number of "old Blues" of the more recent period (say of the last thirty years) but from a knowledge also of the positions attained by many others who received their early education in the Hospital.

To illustrate this, however, it will be both convenient and advisable to divide the "old Blues" into three classes, and to give a short account of each class:—

1. The Grecians or Exhibitioners.
2. The Royal Mathematical or Naval boys.
3. The large mass of boys who leave the school at 15 years of age or thereabouts.

Down to the year 1832 (with some irregularity as to number in a period long before that date), the Governors were in a position to send one and occasionally two Grecians only to the Universities each year; and from 1832 until 1840 only two Grecians were elected to Exhibitions annually, and with comparatively few exceptions, these after taking their degree, entered into Holy Orders, some undertaking Masterships in the Hospital and elsewhere, and others entering into parochial or college work.

In the course of the last hundred years the Exhibitioners of Christ's Hospital have distinguished themselves in a very remarkable degree, and no reader could fail to be struck with the list of "former Grecians" given in the Rev. William Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," pp. 297 to 308, and especially in the period ranging from 1760 to the termination of that list in 1833.

In this period are to be found the names of Coleridge and Bishop Middleton and Dr. Trollope, of Dyer and Dr. Richards, and Thornton, in after life the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, of Pittman and Mitchell, of Thomas Barnes, to whose powerful editorship and co-proprietorship the "Times" owes a great deal of its success; of Dr. Gilly and the late Rev. Professor Scholefield and Dr. Adams, of Dr. Greenwood and Dr. Rice, of Lynam, Alt, and Iliff, men who have been all distinguished in their various careers, and have reflected high credit on the school of their early training.

Beyond the honours and positions gained by these, the list referred to contains a very varied enumeration of fellowships and prizes and literary productions connected with the old Grecians, and completely vindicates the high order of scholarship then aimed at and attained. Amongst the Hospital Grecians of the same period it may be mentioned that two (perhaps more) became barristers, one of whom died some years ago, after giving promise of considerable future success.

During the last twenty-two years, owing to largely increased Exhibition funds being at the disposal of the Governors, they have been able to send three, four, and latterly five Grecians annually to the universities. Of the Grecians preferred to College in the course of the last thirty years (to connect with the termination of the Rev. William Trollope's list) nineteen or twenty have been in the list of Wranglers, and have taken the second, fourth, eight, tenth, twelfth, and various lower places, besides two who were Double First Class* men; ten others have been in the First Class in Classics,* eleven have become Fellows, one was first in Classics and First Chancellor's Medallist, after carrying off a large (perhaps unprecedented) number of previous distinctions, and at an early age was appointed to the Regius Chair of Civil Law at Cambridge, then to that of Reader in Civil Law at the Inner Temple, and is now the Legal Member of the Supreme Council in India.

* 1863. Of four Examiners for Honours (newly appointed) at Cambridge, two are old Grecians, namely, one from each of the Divisions marked with an asterisk above. One of these two gentlemen was Examiner for Classical Honours in 1853–54.

One of the Double First Class men was Senior Classic of his year and is now Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. and the other is now Fellow and Lecturer of his College at Oxford; six are head masters of public schools; of two at the Cape of Good Hope, one is Superintendent of Education and the other, a more recent Grecian, has been appointed principal of a local College; two hold high appointments connected with public education in India, four have masterships at Merchant Taylor's, St. Paul's, the City of London School, and Dulwich College respectively; one, a Fellow of his College, is Classical Lecturer at King's College, London, and several fill Masterships in various other public Schools, including six in Christ's Hospital and one in Edinburgh Academy. Two hard-working clergymen have been presented to metropolitan livings; several are barristers, and one of these is in the Charity Commission Office, another Grecian is in the Inland Revenue, two have commissions in the army, eight (including one deceased) have gained appointments by open competition in the Indian Civil Service; the candidates who gained the first* and eight places at the first of competitive examinations (1856) for that service, having been former Grecians, and others, successful in subsequent examinations, attaining very high marks. A former Grecian (Roberts) holds a high judicial appointment in India, and another (Farr) is understood to be the head of a college in South Australia, Several of the Grecians who have left within the period now referred to have applied themselves to literature, and several have died; but rare indeed have been the instances of Grecians who are known to have done otherwise than well.

2.—*Of former Naval or Royal Mathematical Boys.*

Several hold high rank in the Royal Navy, including a Rear-Admiral and a Captain, C.B.; two others who were in the Honourable East India Company's Service, namely, one as a Captain in the army (having changed his line) and the other as the commander of one of the Company's merchant-ships, are now Governors of the Hospital. Between the close of the Great War and the opening of the Crimean war, very few of the Royal Mathematical boys entered the Royal Navy; several went into the Indian services in various capacities, but most of them into the general merchant service. Of the latter it is understood some have had commands in the local services in India, China, &c., and some have quitted the sea service for the Colonies and for various other avocations. The scientific education of these boys has thus not infrequently been turned to good account; one (Cleverly) is Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, another holds an important appointment connected with the shipping of the port of Liverpool, and it is believed that a second has a high appointment at the port; one is an architect and one has a high place in the General Registry of Seamen in London, whilst another holds a responsible position at Greenwich Hospital, of which yet another is one of the resident Lieutenants.

Since 1858, owing to the facilities afforded by the Supplemental Charter granted by Her present Majesty, many of the Royal Mathematical boys have entered the Royal Navy, either as Naval Cadets or as Masters or Clerks' Assistants, and already several have been mentioned with great commendation.

It may be added, on the authority of one of the Mathematical Masters, that those who have joined the Navy have generally taken high places in the examinations; of the nine who entered as Naval Cadets, five passed first either in the preliminary or final examination, and five have received first-class certificates. Of the sixteen who entered as Clerks or Master's Assistants, six have taken the first place. One, after leaving school, obtained a commission in the Royal Marines and passed first. Of the whole number only two or three have been lower than sixth in any examination. Others have entered the Peninsular and Oriental and other Companies' Services, as well as many of the best private services connected with the port of London. There is every reason for believing that these boys, scattered over the world and therefore generally less heard of than the Grecians, do credit to their old school and look back to it with affection and good feeling. It should here be stated that the Royal Mathematical boys are expected to present themselves at the Hospital on the first opportunity after three years' service, and on producing a certificate of good conduct and passing an examination by the Head Mathematical Master, they each

* H. D. Sweeting, the deceased Grecian above referred to, was first, with 2,845 marks, or 175 marks above the second candidate.

become entitled to a sum little short of 25*l*. Before the date of the Supplemental Charter, certificates of good conduct were not required, the money by a technical construction having been considered as due to the Captains to whom the youths were apprenticed.

The certificates produced in accordance with the present rules have been very satisfactory, and it is confidently hoped that the system will continue to work well and prove an incentive to steady good conduct and perseverance, whether with respect to the navy or the merchant maritime service.

3.—*Of the general mass of Boys who leave the Hospital in the Ordinary way at 15 years of age or thereabouts.*

It may be said, looking to their great number, that they are to be found in almost every rank of society, and in nearly every profession, trade, and class of employment. Comparatively few of them are known to be in the law, although those few include a serjeant-at-law, and a barrister and six or eight solicitors, the cost of the stamp on the articles, added to the premium required, being commonly beyond the means of the boys' parents or friends. The same observation may be made in reference to the profession of architects, although here one name of eminence and several of high respectability can be mentioned, and to some extent it holds also with regard to civil engineers, amongst whom, however, one well-known name is that of a Blue. A considerable number of Blues are known to be in the medical profession, and names of great respectability and even eminence (including one of the serjeant surgeons to the Queen) can be mentioned amongst them. Several, not to say many, are clergymen, having worked through the Universities without the Hospital's Exhibitions, and of these one is now a Canon of St. Paul's, and one a Canon and Archdeacon of Winchester; another was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his college, and several have done very well indeed. The name of the late Rev. Hartwell Horne, a former deputy Grecian, must ever be mentioned with respect as one of the most learned and distinguished amongst Blues. One (now deceased) of such clergymen not "Grecians" was lately a Governor of the Hospital, and another was, until his recent resignation, Master of one of the City Companies Schools. It is thought that few old Blues become farmers, but many of them are to be found in the city as thriving merchants; some are successful stock-brokers, others are largely engaged in trade as colonial or other brokers, or as wholesale dealers; many are retail tradesmen. A well-known old Blue and Governor of the Hospital has lately retired from partnership in a publishing firm of eminence second to none, and another is now a partner in the same firm and a Governor also; two are City Deputies, and another a member of the Common Council, and two others within the last few years have been members of that Court. A well-known late town-clerk of London was a Blue, and the present chief clerk to the Chamberlain and several other civic officials were Blues. A Lord Mayor of rather more than twenty years since was a former Blue. In the Bank of England one or more Blues may be found in almost every office, and in the large Joint Stock Banks, as well as in the private banks, there are a considerable number of them, and in several instances they hold high positions. The like may be said of the insurance offices, the docks, and other large mercantile establishments. The Managing Director of an important Discount Company, and the Assistant Secretary of the largest Fire Office in London were Blues, and the late Assistant Secretary of the Bank of England was also a Blue.

Amongst Government officials, to whom allusion may be made as "old Blues," may be mentioned the present Secretary, as well as the Comptroller-General of the Customs, the Receiver or Accountant-General of the Post Office, the Accountants at the Charity Commission and Inclosure Commission, besides one or more Blues in the Admiralty, the Treasury, the War Office, the Inland Revenue, the India Office, Queen Anne's Bounty, and various other Public Departments, one being also a C.B. Several, it is believed, have appointments in India or the Colonies, and a name still highly respected in Canada is that of the Honourable Hamnett Pinkey, deceased, a Blue in his young days, and for many years a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

It is understood that not many Blues are in the army, the expense of the necessary further education on leaving the Hospital at 15 years of age, coupled with the cost of the commission and the outfit, being generally beyond the

means of the parents or immediate relatives; nevertheless, in the late East Indian army, two (one of whom is deceased) are known to have attained the rank of Major-General, and several others have held, and some continue to hold, good rank in the army in India. A Blue, now a Governor, was an assistant-surgeon on board one of the ships engaged in the siege of Acre; another was surgeon on board the "Tiger," and was taken prisoner in the late Crimean war; and another young man, F.R.C.S., fell a victim to disease at Scutari after accompanying wounded men from Balaklava.

An old Blue, several years since, was master shipwright at Woolwich dockyard, and another is believed to be identical with the late Commissary-General. Another is secretary to a learned society and author or editor of some works connected with the Turkish language, and another a Professor of English at the Lycée Napoleon, Paris, and at the "Ecole des Mines."

Very few Blues settle in America, but they are numerous in India and at the Cape, and so much so in New South Wales and Victoria that societies of Blues exist both at Sydney and Melbourne.

A Governor who had received his early education in the Hospital, and who died about eighteen years since (Mr. Bent), was at one time in Parliament.

Of "Old Blues" twenty are at this time Governors of the Hospital, and five of them are on the Committee of Almoners, and of these five, one is the Treasurer of one of the Royal Hospitals of London.

Several other Governors are the sons of old Blues; and, as showing some estimation of the Hospital, it may be mentioned that several years ago a gentleman who, as a clerk, had had a son admitted into the Hospital, and then himself met with rapid success in the city, gave 500*l.* to the Hospital, withdrew his son, and was elected a Governor.

Of Governors and Almoners of bygone years many have been the "old Blues," who have testified by their gifts and their attention to its affairs during their lives or by their legacies (and some by both), their attachment to the place of their early education. The names of the Rev. Dr. Tew and Mr. Parr, of Stephens, Sangster, Precious, F. Wilson, Godwin, Latham, Crouch, Corderoy, Le Keux, Wilby, Rev. Dr. Richards, and Thackeray (most of whom were Governors), may be mentioned as being some of the largest donors by will to the Hospital, and many names of lesser donors by will could be given as those of old Blues.

The large gifts of Serjeant Moses (1688), of E. Mitchell (about 1683), and of the Rev. J. Worting (about 1722), all Blues, attest the attachment to the Hospital as having been strong even when the diet and usages there might be termed somewhat rough compared with the present comforts and advantages enjoyed by its inmates.

Large numbers of the boys on leaving school go into wholesale warehouses and counting-houses; many are apprenticed to various trades* not only in London but in the country; some are articled to professions,* and a noticeable fraction go to sea, several of these having of late years gone into the Peninsular and Oriental Companies, and various private services.

One of the naval instructors on board the "Britannia" (not passed out as a Royal Mathematical boy) may be mentioned as a Blue of about thirty years ago. Several of the ordinary Blues are connected with the daily press or with literature; and amongst popular writers of a period not long gone by, the names of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb (both Blues) are too well known to need remark. Several are masters and officers in the service of the Hospital, and two are the Secretaries to the largest Orphan Asylums in London, and several are secretaries to other institutions or societies.

It must necessarily happen that with the varied talents and acquirements of the boys, and their varied opportunities on their leaving school,† a proportion will always be found in the humblest walks of life; but enough has now been said to illustrate the general results of the Hospital's education, and the careers of its more distinguished as well as of its ordinary scholars.

It would seem as if the public school spirit infused into the boys, and quickened by a sense of self-dependence, acted as an incentive to exertion and

* With the assistance of the Hospital's Apprentice Fund.

† An opportunity for a boy leaving at 15 years of age may determine his whole after-career. In this point of view, the fact of their being so much before the public eye, coupled with the kind notice of Governors and of successful old Blues, does much for them, and generally a good feeling prevails towards them.

industry, and in after-life brought its valuable fruits; the walks of trade and the varied avocations of the middle classes being the scene of the chief operations of Blues, as distinguished from that of the more wealthy pupils of Eton, Harrow, and some of the other great schools.

Looking to the classes from which Christ's Hospital is mostly replenished, it is only natural to expect that the commercial idea would be the leading one amongst the boys, and such is the fact; and from the universality, so to speak, of Blues, a kind of emulation appears to be begotten, and a strong desire to hold up in the world, and this very feeling leads collaterally to the advantage and even reinstatement of families, the help of aged parents or of younger brothers or sisters, and is, it may be said, a great moral and public good.

Of course, among so large a number of persons as the alumni of Christ's Hospital, instances of misfortune and wrong-doing occur from time to time, and cases of poverty and even extreme distress come under the notice and receive the assistance of "The Benevolent Society of Blues." That old Blues, however, generally do well and are able to provide comfortably for the decline of life, may be incidentally inferred from the very small number, comparatively speaking, who apply for the pensions given by that Society, as well as by the considerable number who subscribe to its funds without in any way anticipating a necessity of seeking its aid, and who, at its festivals, as well as at the anniversary dinners on "Founders' Day," assemble to talk over old times and relate their successes and adventures since leaving school.

It may likewise be added, as a general rule, that when old Blues meet in India or the Colonies, or in foreign countries, and make mutual discovery of the home of their early training, a warm interest and friendship are at once reciprocated, and a community of feeling of no transient description often established.

N.B.—The foregoing has been compiled with great care, and with further inquiry many additions could be made to the instances quoted. There may be one or more errors in the precise name of the appointments or honours gained, or a person deceased may be cited as though living, but it is believed there is no mis-statement affecting the general result.

IX.

TRADES, &c., to which the last Sixty Boys apprenticed were severally bound.

Architect and Surveyor	2	Hosier	1
Bookseller	1	Ironmonger	1
Cabinet maker	2	Jeweller	1
Chemist	11	Land Surveyor	1
Citizen, and Armourer and Brazier	1	Master Mariner	2
Do., and Goldsmith	1	Printer	1
Do., and Mercer	1	Schoolmaster	1
Do., and Tallow Chandler	1	Shipbroker	1
Civil Engineer	2	Shipowner	6
Corn and Provision Merchant	1	Stationer, wholesale	1
Decorative Artist	1	Stockbroker	1
Die Sinker	1	Surveyor	1
Draper	7	Tailor (Citizen and Lorimer)	1
Draughtsman	1	Tobacconist (Citizen and Spectacle Maker)	1
Drysalter	1	Warehouseman	2
Engineer	1	Watchmaker	1
Harness maker	1		
Hatter (Citizen and Girdler)	1		60

X.

MEMORANDUM as to the Expenditure for the Maintenance of the Establishments of Christ's Hospital, London and Hertford.

	A.	R.	P.
Area of Christ's Hospital—London	4	3	20
" " Hertford	6	3	28
	11	3	8
Ground covered with buildings—London	1	2	20
" " Hertford	1	0	1
	2	2	21

Average annual outlay for works done during six years 1857 and 1862, more particularly defined as—

	£	s.	d.
New works, additions, and alterations	587	0	0
Recurring special repairs and cleansings	991	0	0
General daily maintenance	2,822	0	0
	4,400	0	0
Architect's and Surveyor's commission, 5 per cent.	220	0	0
	4,620	0	0
To amount as above	4,400	0	0
Deduct new works not likely to occur again	587	0	0
Leaving future probable outlay (works)	3,813	0	0
Architect's and Surveyor's commission	190	13	0
Probable annual expenditure	4,003	13	0

The buildings maintained on the establishments comprise principally as follows:—

At London.—Sixteen large dormitories, with lavatories, wardrobes, and apartments for matron, with servant to each.

Six schools, with their class-rooms.

The library; the day room.

The Infirmary, with its eight wards, day room, dispensary, nurses' and servants' apartments.

The great hall, general wardrobe, the cooks' and servants' apartments, kitchen and scullery.

The counting-house, with its court and committee-rooms.

Fourteen official residences for the treasurer, masters, clerks, warden, and matron.

Five lodges for the beadles and messenger.

Offices and store-rooms for the warden and steward.

At Hertford Establishment.—Eleven wards, with their twenty-three dormitories, and their lavatories, day-rooms, wardrobes, apartments for matron, and servant to each.

Three schools, with their class-rooms and library.

The great hall, with the kitchen, scullery, store-rooms, cooks' and servants' apartments.

Five official residences for masters, mistress, steward, and matron.

Two lodges for beadle and porter.

Sheds, outbuildings, &c.

The Infirmary, with its several wards, apartments, and offices.

Beyond the substantial repairs to the before-mentioned buildings, which cover an area of 2 acres 2 roods 21 perches, the following separate matters are attended to, and their cost included in the average annual outlay of 4,400*l.*, viz.:—

The service fittings and additions for the supply of water and gas.

To keeping in repair the furniture and providing additions as required for all the children in their dormitories and wards, infirmaries, halls, schools, class-rooms, studies, libraries, day-rooms, &c.

Also, the furniture of kitchens and servants' apartments to all the wards and dormitories throughout.

Also, the fenders, fire-irons, stoves, Holland and Venetian blinds, to all the wards, dormitories, schools, residences, and lodges.

Also, the apparatus and furniture to all the kitchens, sculleries, and store-rooms for the use of children; also, the heating apparatus to the great hall, schools, and library, and the hot water apparatus of general lavatory, and to thirteen dormitory lavatories in London.

Also, the furniture to the treasurer's house, the court-rooms and counting-house, the warden's and steward's offices.

The fitting up of the hall in London for the annual speech-day and the nights of public supping.

The cleaning of all the windows throughout.

The keeping in repair the stone paving and gravelled surfaces of playgrounds,

cloisters, yards, &c., having an area in London of 3 acres 1 rood, and at Hertford of 5 acres 3 roods 27 perches; total 9 acres 27 perches.

The keeping in repair all the school, playground, hall, and other clocks.

The keeping in repair the organs in the great halls.

The keeping in repair that portion of the churches occupied by the children, and providing for their decent burial.

It is customary for similar establishments, such as St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to have, for the daily care and maintenance of the buildings, a clerk of the works, who is provided with a residence and office, and who acts under the direction of the architect and surveyor.

At Christ's Hospital the architect and surveyor performs both duties, having an office but no residence.

XI.

Deaths in the Nine Years from 1854 to 1862.

Year.	Average No. of Children.	Number of deaths.	London.	Hertford.	
1854	1318	9	7	2	London—Scarlatina and effects, 6; diseased spine, 1. Hertford—Low fever after measles, 1; measles, 1.
1855	1282	4	1	3	London—Accident. Hertford—Typhus fever, 2; fever, 1 (a girl).
1856	1197	5	4	1	London—Consumption, 1; liver complaint, &c., 1; fever 1; bathing when hot, 1. Hertford—Fever, 1.
1857	1139	2	1	1	London—Heart disease, 1. Hertford—Measles, 1.
1858	1117	11	6	5	London—Consumption, 2; scarlatina, 1; dropsy, &c., 1; water on brain, 2. Hertford—Consumption, 1; diphtheria, 4.
1859	1108	5	1	4	London—Water on brain, 1. Hertford—Consumption, 1; lung disease, 1; congestion of brain, 1; cause not stated, 1.
1860	1100	2	2	—	Disease of knee-joint, 1; fever, &c., 1.
1861	1077	2	—	2	Lung disease after measles, 1; gastric fever, 1.
1862	1108	5	3	2	London—Tuberculosis, 1; scarlatina, 2. Hertford—Scarlatina, 1; effects of do., 1.
45)10,4 6		45	25	20	
$232\frac{6}{45}$					

1 death in 232, or $4\frac{9}{29}$ in 1,000.

London.	Hertford.	
	Boys.	Girls.
843	414	61
833	386	63
777	358	62
726	351	62
706	349	62
693	358	57
717	338	45
711	329	37
728	350	30
6,734	18)3,233	2)479
$269\frac{9}{25}$	$179\frac{11}{18}$	$239\frac{1}{2}$
1 death in 269	179	239
Or, $3,\frac{193}{269}$ in 1,000.	Or, $5\frac{105}{179}$ in 1,000.	Or, $4\frac{44}{239}$ in 1,000.

Report on the Endowment and Income and Expenditure of Bethlem Hospital.

MR. MARTIN'S REPORT.

Inspection commenced November 29, 1863.

No witnesses were sworn.

To the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

IT appears from Stow's "Survey of Westminster" that in very early times lunatics and distracted persons were received into a house near St. Martin's Lane, from which they were transferred to the Priory of St. Mary of Bethlem, in the parish of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate, founded in the year 1247 by Simon FitzMary, a citizen of London.

The period of this transfer is not known.

In the year 1346 the house was taken under the protection of the citizens of London.

The earliest mention of Lunatics being received there is in a deed-poll dated 30th January, 1 Hen. IV, by which it appears that there were then there six men out of their mind and six other sick.

In the year 1546 the citizens of London purchased the patronage of Bethlem, with all the lands and tenements belonging to it, and in the same year it was included in the Charter granted by King Henry VIII to the hospital of St. Bartholomew.

Some further particulars respecting the early history of the hospital are given in the thirty-second Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, part VI, page 471.

The Hospital now comprises:—

Patients of three classes.

1. The ancient foundation applicable to general purposes, but for many devoted to the treatment of patients deemed curable.

2. A foundation for the maintenance of incurable lunatics.

3. An establishment for criminal lunatics for whom separate wings, one for men the other for women, have been added to the buildings.

The women in this department, with the exception of one who is very old and infirm, have been removed, and the men will also be removed when a proper place is ready to receive them.

The maintenance of the criminal patients is charged to the Government, and forms a distinct item of receipt in the annual accounts of the charity.

Distinct salaries are paid in respect of them to the officers of the Hospital, the chaplain excepted, and separate attendants are kept for them.

Payments for Criminals.

There are at present 128 criminals* in the Hospital; forty of them being of a better class are charged at 35*l.* per annum. These, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, are permitted to occupy one of the ordinary wards. For the others 30*l.* per head is paid.

Endowment.

Endowment of General Foundation.

The endowment of the general foundation consists of houses in London and the neighbourhood, of a small farm at Waltham Cross, Herts, farms in Kent, and a farm recently purchased in Lincolnshire.

It comprises also a large amount of stock in the public funds, and several annuities and rent-charges, the gifts of different donors.

Surplus of money from the Prison Fund.

Under the Act 53 Geo. III, for providing relief for poor prisoners in the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons, the surplus monies which should

* They have been removed since this Report was made.

remain after relieving the poor prisoners were to be paid every third year to Bethlem for the benefit of that Hospital.

During the ten years over which the accounts set forth in the last Report extend, nothing had been received from this source. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt on mesne process a considerable income has been derived from it.

Between 1853 and 1862 the following sums were received. They are included in the "Casual Income:"—

	£	s.	d.
1855	2,000	0	0
1858	2,500	0	0
1861	2,666	18	1

Since the late Bankrupt Act this source of income has ceased.

Incurable Foundation.

The foundation for incurables consists of land and rent-charges in Lincolnshire, given in 1729 by the will of Edward Barkham, for the maintenance of incurable lunatics. There is also a sum of stock belonging to it.

The incurable patients were formerly maintained partly from their own resources, or at the expense of their friends.

At a General Court holden 27th April, 1846, it was resolved that they should be maintained wholly at the charge of the Hospital.

Endowment at the time of the former Inquiry in the year 1835–36.

General Foundation.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Old Bethlem estate				1,254	10	1
Piccadilly				2,045	16	6
Tower Street				88	10	8
Tower Street Estate, Lime Street, Riches Court				1,063	17	6
Fore Street				134	10	0
St. George's Fields				200	0	0
Shepherd's Bush				82	4	0
Mile End				61	15	0
Waltham Cross				220	0	0
Cottington Court				550	0	0
Barfeston				234	0	0
Garlings				200	0	0
Cliffe's End				200	0	0
				6,335	3	9
Annuities	86	2	5½			
Dividends on stock	3,593	18	0			
Interest on Exchequer Bills ..	30	0	0			
				3,710	0	5½
Surplus of payment for poor prisoners				—		
				10,045	4	2½
Foundation for Incurables.						
Lincolnshire estate	5,790	12	2			
Annuity	4	4	0			
Dividends	24	0	0			
				5,818	16	2
Total income				15,864	0	4½

The stock consisted of:—

				Dividends.		
General Fund.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Old South Sea Annuities	3,000	0	0	90	0	0
New South Sea Annuities	3,500	0	0	105	0	0
3 per cents. of 1726	12,000	0	0	360	0	0
3 per cent. Consols	67,664	0	0	2,029	18	4
3 per cent. Reduced	18,450	0	0	553	10	0
3½ per cents.	5,837	10	0	204	6	2
Bank Stock	3,000	0	0	240	0	0
Long Annuities, per annum				7	10	0
3½ per cents.	105	0	0	3	13	6
				3,593	18	0
Incurable Fund.						
New South Sea Stock	800	0	0	24	0	0
				3,617	18	0

The legacies and benefactions from 1836 to 1853 have been :—

Legacies and Benefactions since the former inquiry.

	£	s.	d.
Consols	245	8	5
Reduced	185	10	3
Long Annuities, per annum	9	14	7
Cash	4,738	10	0

These are all applicable to the general fund.

Purchases since 1836.

Purchases.

Date.		Consideration.	
	For the General Fund.	£	£
1839	Parcel of 2A. 2R. 3½P. near the Hospital, leasehold for for 836 years, bought for an approach and plantation .	300	
1840	A triangular parcel near the Hospital, containing 2A. 1R. 19 P.*	6,500	
1849	Cottages at Garlings	200	
1856	Farm at Wainfleet	9,000	
1857	Land at Mongeham, Kent	300	
1862	Cottages at Waltham Cross	250	
			16,550
	For the Incurable Fund.		
1840	Land at Sloothby	76	
1841	Land at Wainfleet	80	
1848	Land at Anderby	390	
1852	Cottages at Wainfleet	80	
1852	Land at Mumby Chapel	425	
1863	Land at Anderby	1,635	
			2,686
			19,236
1844	Paid for enfranchisement at Waltham	..	244
			19,480

* The 2A. 1R. 19P. purchased for 6,500*l.*, has been let on building leases, and produces 557*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* a-year.

Present Endowment.

General Foundation. Houses and Land.

Parish.	Land and Houses.	Rents.	
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Old Bethlem Estate.			
Liverpool Street	..	750 12 3	
Liverpool Buildings, &c. ..	..	585 19 4	
			1,336 11 7
Bishopsgate estate	..	..	345 9 3
Piccadilly Estate.			
Piccadilly	..	1,857 12 6	
Duke Street	..	355 8 6	
Jermyn Street	..	1,257 17 0	
Ormond Mews	..	27 7 0	
			3,498 5 0
Lime Street estate	..	..	1,567 16 0
Fowke's Court estate . ..	..	..	304 11 0
Mile End estate	..	..	154 2 6
St. George's Fields estate ..	..	..	557 7 3
Fore Street estate	..	..	126 0 0
Shepherd Bush	1 2 4	..	124 15 0
Waltham Cross	76 1 10	..	216 13 6
Kentish estates	1,061 2 2	..	1,720 7 9
Lincolnshire estate	167 1 2	..	341 6 8
	1,306 2 18	..	10,293 5 6

GENERAL FOUNDATION. STOCK.

	£	Dividends. £	£	s.
Consols	38,000	1,140		
Reduced	18,200	546		
New 3 per cents.	19,000	570		
			2,256	0
Bank Stock	3,000	..	262	10
2½ per cent. Stock	21,000	..	525	0
			3,043	10

ANNUITIES.

Donor.	Paid by.	£	s.	d.
Wollaston, Sir J.	Goldsmiths' Company ..	52	2	6
North, S.	Plumbers' Company . ..	2	0	0
Cullum, Sir Thos.	Drapers' Company . ..	3	0	0
Penoyer, W.	Christ's Hospital	10	0	0
Blundell, Peter	Mercers' Company . ..	2	0	0
Parker, Wm.	Merchant Taylors' Company .	1	0	0
Kendrick, J.	Draper's Company . ..	3	0	8
Shambank, J.	St. Bride's Parish	1	0	0
Gresham, Sir T.	Mercers' Company . ..	10	0	0
Blundell, Peter	Grocers' Company	2	0	0
		86	3	2

Foundation for Incurables.

LAND, HOUSES, AND STOCK.

	A.	R.	P.	Income. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lincolnshire Estate.									
Farms, &c.	3,846	1	3	6,064	10	6			
Houses, &c., at Northolm .	..			57	0	0			
Barkham Street	..			204	1	6			
Income from land and houses	..			..			6,325	12	0
Rent charges, &c. ..	..			..			623	10	4
Stock, 1,000*l.* 2½ per cent. .	..			..			25	0	0
Total Income	..			..			6,974	2	4

QUIT-RENTS AND RENT CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
From Goodwin's Charity land	2	0	8
Quit-rents	1	9	8
Tithe-rent charges*	620	0	0
	623	10	4

* At the commutation prices the amount in 1863 was 664*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Houses at Barkham Street.

The houses at Barkham Street have been built since the last inquiry at a cost of 7,811*l.*

At 6 per cent., which is not too high a rate for buildings, they should produce 468*l.* a year.

The actual income it will be seen is 251*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, being little more than the money would have produced in Consols. This therefore cannot be considered a profitable investment.

State of the property.

All the property of the Hospital is stated to be in very good condition.

The Lincolnshire estate is very much scattered and dispersed. The Governors are anxious to make exchanges of their outlying parcels, but have met with little encouragement in their endeavours.

Present Endowment.

General Summary.

	A. R. P.	Income. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Foundation.			
Land and houses	1,306 2 18	10,293 5 6	
Annuities, &c.	..	86 3 2	
Dividends	..	3,043 10 0	
			13,422 18 8
Incurable Foundation.			
Land and houses	3,846 1 3	6,325 12 0	
Rent charges	..	623 10 4	
Dividends	..	25 0 0	
			6,974 2 4
	5,152 3 21	..	20,397 1 0

Amount of the Receipts accounted for during ten Years.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Curable Fund.		
Rents and Annuities	85,764 12 6	
Dividends	31,729 9 5	
Property-tax returned	4,223 18 0	
Timber	530 3 6	
Casual receipts	7,849 1 6	
Benefactions	1,084 16 1	
Transfer of leases	30 0 0	
		131,212 1 0
Incurable Fund.		
Rents	58,342 13 2	
Rent-charges	6,518 18 5	
Quit-rents	13 7 0	
Dividends	221 2 0	
Property-tax returned	3,171 16 2	
Timber	1,247 17 11	
Casual receipts	17 1 6	
From the Accountant-General	246 17 0	
Sermons	18 18 0	
		69,798 11 2
Criminal Departments.		
Received for salaries and retirements ..	6,333 16 0	
Received for maintenance and clothing ..	40,029 15 5	
Received for repairs, &c.	1,304 4 4	
Casual receipts	15 19 9	
		47,683 15 6
		248,694 7 8
Add Stock sold	32,034 5 7	
Add Stock transferred	2,000 0 0	
		34,034 5 7
		282,728 13 3

Deducting extraordinary items, the income of the Hospital for ten years has been :— Ordinary income for ten years.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Curable Fund.		
Rents and Annuities	85,764 12 6	
Dividends	31,729 9 5	
Timber	530 3 6	
		118,024 5 5
Incurable Fund.		
Rents	58,342 13 2	
Rent-charges	6,518 18 5	
Quit-rents	13 7 0	
Dividends	221 2 0	
Timber	1,247 17 11	
		66,343 18 6
		184,368 3 11

Giving an average income of 18,436*l.* 16*s.* a-year.

Expenditure for Ten Years.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during ten years is shown in two Tables :—

I. Comprises what may be termed the external expenditure.
II. The other comprises the expenditure on the Hospital patients.

Table I shows :—

The expenses of management;
The outgoings on the estates;
The amount of retiring allowances;
The amount of investments.

The annual average of each head of expenditure is shown by rejecting the last figure in the column of pounds.

TABLE I.

	General Fund.	Incurable Fund.			
MANAGEMENT:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tavern bills	575 8 1				
Rent and expenses of London office	553 3 5				
Beadles	169 10 10				
		..	1,298 2 4		
Salaries of clerk, receiver, and assistants	3,555 7 5				
Salary of surveyor	1,250 0 0				
Lincolnshire agent	..	1,987 10 0			
			6,792 17 5		
Charges in Lincolnshire.. ..	..	985 0 2	985 0 2		
Views	191 0 6	144 12 6	335 13 0		
Surveys	61 13 0	..	61 13 0		
Law bills	1,520 4 1	314 17 7	1,835 1 8		
Miscellaneous expenses	150 8 10	139 6 9	289 15 7		
OUTGOINGS:				11,598 3 2	
Curate of Wamfleet	..	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0		
School and charities, &c. ..	242 5 6	1,843 4 1	2,085 9 7		
Buildings and repairs	9,387 18 3	7,411 16 2	16,799 14 5		
Insurance	3,875 9 6	648 9 3	4,523 18 9		
Rates and taxes	275 10 11	2,244 6 2½	2,519 17 1½		
Plantations	..	877 9 1	877 9 1		
Sea-banks	..	450 12 1½	450 12 1½		
				29,357 1 1	
Total of management and outgoings ..			.. ..	40,955 4 3	
Retiring allowances	..	..	..	13,284 8 9	
Investments	23,328 15 11	356 12 7	..	23,685 0 6	
Clerk, from Government ..	..	..	..	300 0 0	
				78,144 13 6	

Expenditure of Bethlem Hospital for Ten Years.

TABLE II.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FABRIC:									
New buildings and repairs	..			42,449	2	9			
Repairs of criminal wings	..			1,304	4	4			
Rates, taxes, and insurance	..			3,545	4	6			
							47,298	11	7
SALARIES AND WAGES:									
Physicians	7,120	12	6						
Surgeon	600	0	0						
Apothecary	2,871	5	0						
Chaplain	1,848	4	0						
				12,440	1	6			
Steward, clerk, and matron	..			4,183	17	4			
Officers from Government	..			1,681	5	4			
Clerk of the works	..			546	0	0			
Attendants	13,861	5	2						
Attendants for criminals	3,599	8	7						
				17,460	13	9			
*Income tax on salaries	..			121	8	9			
							36,433	6	8
Furniture and repairs thereof	..			9,361	9	3			
Bedding and clothing	..			17,518	13	5			
Expenses of grounds	..			520	4	9			
							27,400	7	5
Provisions	..			68,032	11	0			
Wine, medicine, and surgical instruments	..			3,357	4	8			
Coals	..			9,500	8	4			
Soap, &c.	..			4,965	14	2			
Washing	..			5,749	12	0			
							91,605	10	2
Books	..			..			617	19	6
Excursions and amusements	..			..			50	12	0
Organ-tuner	..			..			52	0	0
Undertaker	..			..			175	4	0
Incidental and miscellaneous expenses	..			..			1,899	19	2
Advertisements	..			..			218	15	0
Printing and stationery	..			..			3,064	14	4
							208.816	19	10

Management.

It will be seen by reference to the printed Reports, page 430, that the management of the Hospital is vested in—

A President;

A Treasurer;

The Aldermen of London;

Twelve Common Councilmen; and

An unlimited number of nomination Governors, being such as are appointed by the President and Treasurer, or elected by the General Court of the Governors.

Four General Ordinary Courts are held in the year: others are called on special occasions.

The ordinary business is delegated to a Committee elected at the General Court in April.

From this committee a Sub-Committee is formed for the management of the Hospital.

The constitution and duties of the Committees are set forth fully in the printed Report, since which time no alteration has been made in the constitution of the governing body, unless it be that no persons are now appointed to be Governors unless they have made a donation of 50*l.* to the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, or one of them.

The President has now the privilege of appointing annually four gentlemen to be Governors who have contributed that sum, and the Treasurer two; whereas the President had formerly the right of appointing two gentlemen without their making any contribution whatever.

The printed Report contains an elaborate Table showing the attendance of each Governor at every Committee for ten years.

* This sum includes two payments made in 1853 and 1854. The present receiver could not give any clear explanation of it. The income-tax is included in the amount of salaries and wages given in the table, though it is, in fact, deducted, and the amount charged to the expenditure of the Hospital, under the head of "Salaries."

This Table was constructed for the purpose of pointing out the persons who were responsible for particular transactions.

The same reason does not now exist. The subjoined statement of the number of attendances of those Governors who have attended ten times and upwards during ten years will show the persons who have been most active in the administration of the charity.

Governors who have attended Ten Committees, from 1853 to 1862, inclusive.

Name.	No. of Committees.	Name.	No. of Committees.
Johnson, John Edward (Treasurer)	157	Pigeon, A. S.	41
Garling, H.	113	Baggalley, R.	38
Mylne, R. W.	105	Green, P.	38
Falkener, Ed.	87	Jones, W. S.	23
Webster, Dr.	83	Broke, S. B.	16
Obbard, Robert	74	Farquhar, J.	16
Oldfield, David	73	Kemble, Henry	15
Lawrie, P. N.	71	Bewley, J.	14
Leicester, George O.	69	Jerner, J.	14
Drew, Beriah.	63	Lake, James	14
Anderton, James	63	Price, Ralph	13
Laurie, Sir P. (President)	61	Bentley, James	11
Conder, Edward	52	Elliott, Charles	11
Hankey, J. A.	48	Few, Robert	10
Wilson, Josiah	44		
			1,437

Dividing the number of attendances by 29, the number of Governors who have attended above ten times, the average attendances of each Governor will be about 49 during the 10 years.

From 1827 to 1836, 41 Governors attended above 10 times, making up among them 1,323 attendances, giving an average of 32 for each of them.

It thus seems that the individual responsibility of the Governors is much greater than it was.

Tavern bills.

The printed Report refers to certain annual dinners. These were given chiefly or altogether at the expense of the newly-elected Governors. Since 1856, they have been defrayed by the Hospital. The charges for them and for an annual dinner for the Audit Committee are included under the head of Tavern Bills. The particulars of some of these bills are given in the Report on Bridewell Hospital, and are worth examination.

Office in Bridge Street.

The affairs of the Hospital, except matters immediately connected with the patients, are transacted at the office in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where a furnished house, the property of Bridewell Hospital, is set apart for the residence of the Treasurer of the two Hospitals. Apartments there are also provided for the Receiver.

Rent of office.

Since the year 1861 inclusive, the sum of 250*l.* a-year has been charged to Bethlem Hospital for the use of the offices. This payment includes coals, candles, and similar expenses.

Beadles.

The prison and the great hall referred to in the former Report have been pulled down. The Beadles' lodges remain, and the Beadles have not yet been discontinued.* Small payments are made to them for parcels, coffee for the refreshment of the Committee, messages, &c., which are classed in the accounts under their name.

Officers.

The officers employed in the management of the property and external administration of the Charity are—

	Salary.
The Clerk and Receiver and Accountant	£300
The Surveyor	150
Two Clerks	95
The Lincolnshire Land Agent	200
	£745

Testimonial to Mr. Adams.

In the salaries is comprised a sum of 108*l.* 15*s.*, being the moiety of the cost of a piece of plate presented to Mr. Adams in 1854 as a testimonial on his retirement. The other moiety was defrayed by Bridewell.

* There is now only one.—(1865.)

Mr. Adams was the gentleman by whom the system of embezzlement practised by Mr. Hudson, formerly Receiver, was detected.

Mr. Hudson's pension.

Mr. Hudson was also Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and is in receipt of a pension under 1 Vict., cap. 30, sec. 26, by way of compensation for the loss of that office.

Some demur seems to have been made at the Treasury to the payment of the pension, but on the production of the receipt of the Treasurer of the Hospitals for 3,000*l.*, agreed to be received in discharge of all demands of the Hospitals, an order was made for the payment of Mr. Hudson's pension at the rate of 508*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per quarter; being 2,034*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

Mr. Hudson appears to have been treated with undeserved lenity by the Governors. Had they declined to accept 3,000*l.* they might have obtained something in the nature of an assignment of his pension; indeed, it is possible that the country might have been saved the cost of a pension granted for the loss of an office the duties of which Mr. Hudson could not discharge, having been obliged to abscond. His colleague was appointed one of the Masters of the Court.

The whole of this business is involved in mystery.

Charges.

The "charges" mentioned in the Lincolnshire accounts are small payments made by the agent. They comprise postage, contributions to local charities not specifically mentioned, rent dinners (which it has been ascertained come to about 5*s.* per head), and various small miscellaneous payments. An account of them is transmitted monthly to London.

Views.

Views of the estates are made usually once in three years by a Deputation consisting of about four of the Governors.

Apartments of the Trustees at Wainfleet.

In one of the farm-houses at Wainfleet, distinguished as the Hall, a sitting-room and three or four bedrooms are distinguished as the Rooms of the Trustees, and are used by them on their triennial visit. The Receiver also goes to them at the audits; at other times they are used by the tenant.

On the occasion of these visits the Trustees are boarded and lodged at the rate of 10*s.* for three meals, any tenant or other person whom they may invite being charged at the same rate.

These terms do not include wine, of which a small stock, bought out of the funds of the Hospital, is kept for the use of the Governors. One wine bill only was found in examining the accounts for ten years.

Law bills.

The Clerk has ceased to be the Solicitor of the Hospital, and a considerable reduction of the law bills has ensued.

The average annual amount of these bills for the Hospitals of Bethlem and Bridewell for ten years ending 1836 was 523*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*

Assuming these bills to be equally divided between the Hospitals, we have 261*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* for each of them.

The annual amount for Bethlem for the ten years ending 1862, it will be seen, has been 183*l.* 10*s.*, showing a decrease of about 80*l.* a-year.

The bills are examined by members of the Committee, who are of the legal profession.

The cost of management, it has been shown, has amounted to 11,598*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, or 1,159*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

The income from lands, and houses, and annuities has been—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
General Fund	85,764	12	6
Incurable „	58,342	13	2
	144,107	5	8

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Per annum	14,410	0	0
Deduct Annuities	86	0	0
Rents	14,324	0	0

This gives about $\frac{1160 \times 100}{14324}$, or 8 per cent. on the receipts.

On the present rental, viz.:—

	£
General estate	10,293
Lincolnshire estate	6,325
	16,618

The per-centage is $\frac{1160 \times 100}{16618}$, or not quite 7 per cent.

Outgoings.

Curate.

The Governors, as the chief landowners in Wainfleet and impropriators of the tithes and patrons, pay to the curate or incumbent a salary or stipend of 200*l.* a year.

Schools.

They also maintain schools there for the education of the labouring population of the place. The schools are conducted on the National system, and are under Government inspection.

The Governors contribute also to other local charities.

Reduction of expenses in Lincolnshire.

It appears by the printed Report that from 1817 to 1836 the rental yielded 105,673*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, but that only 32,110*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was applicable to the purposes of the charity.

The expenses of the sea-banks and of the estate in general have very greatly diminished, and a very much larger sum now finds its way into the Hospital chest.

Retiring Pensions and Allowances.

Particulars of Retirements.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Blacker, Mrs.	12 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capper, Mrs., Matron	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	—	—
Cooper, —	..	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garret, Rev. —, Chaplain	95 0 0	..	..	75 0 0	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Hunter, Mrs., Matron	75 0 0	100 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Monroe, Mrs. M.	..	..	..	350 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrison, Sir Alexander	112 10 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Nichols, N., Steward	414 3 3	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0	469 0 0
Roberts, —	..	..	..	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas, Mr., Apothecary	250 0 0	250 0 0	312 10 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	187 10 0	312 10 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Welton, C., Clerk	..	..	..	39 7 6	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0
	1,158 13 3	1,186 0 0	1,262 10 0	1,643 17 6	1,221 10 0	1,209 0 0	1,234 0 0	1,121 10 0	1,121 10 0	1,121 10 0
Attendants by Government	34 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0
	1,192 13 3	1,274 0 0	1,350 10 0	1,731 17 6	1,309 10 0	1,297 0 0	1,322 0 0	1,209 10 0	1,209 10 0	1,209 10 0

Retiring Pensions.

The retiring allowances are considerable.

Sir Alexander Morrison was one of the physicians of the Hospital at the time of the former inquiry.

Mrs. Capper, formerly Mrs. Forbes, was an old and valuable servant. She had been in the service of the Hospital since the erection of the new buildings.

Mr. Nicholls was also an old and valuable officer. His retiring allowance includes a premium of 119*l.* for a policy of insurance of his life.

Mr. Garrett was elected in 1833.

Mrs. Hunter in 1840, and Mr. Wilton in 1845.

Dr. Monro did not live to enjoy a pension. The sum mentioned in the Table was voted to his widow.

Mr. Thomas has lately died.

Investments.

The investments mentioned in Table I are various purchases made during the ten years. They have been defrayed by sales of stock, which it will have been seen amounted (with a loan of 2,000*l.*) to 34,034*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The investments and the loan repaid amount to 23,885*l.* 8*s.*, showing a diminution of 10,348*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* in the funds of the Hospital.

Expenditure on the Hospital.

Improvements and and New Buildings.

The principal Expenditure in Improvements and New Buildings at the Hospital since the former Report has been.

		£
1837.	Laying out the ground	250
1838.	Enlargements	22,000
1844.	Enlargement of the chapel and erection of convalescent wards	7,970
1851.	Erection of infirmaries, &c.	3,500
1853–4.	Alteration of windows	4,220
1855.	New kitchens	10,400
1856.	New chimney shaft	369
1861.	New well	575
		49,284

TABLE showing the Annual Cost of Repairs and New buildings at the Hospital for ten years, exclusive of the Criminal wings.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1853	2,051	17	0
1854	8,029	13	10
1855	7,071	6	9
1856	7,887	1	3
1857	3,236	0	11
1858	3,621	9	9
1859	3,254	14	2
1860	2,532	17	4
1861	2,154	4	4
1862	2,609	17	5
	42,449	2	9

Taking out the years 1854, 1855, 1856, the average on seven years for repairs, exclusive of any considerable new buildings, will be 2,780*l.* a year.

The annual repairs, when compared with those on the criminal wings, do not appear extravagant.

The Officers and Servants engaged in the administration of the Hospital are:—

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
*1 Resident Physician	600	0	0
†1 Surgeon	80	0	0
†1 Chaplain	200	0	0
*1 Apothecary	300	0	0
*1 Steward	300	0	0
*1 Matron	150	0	0
	1,630	0	0

Of the total amount of these salaries 200*l.* is repaid by Government on account of criminal lunatics.

* Lodged only. † Neither boarded nor lodged.

Other Officers, Attendants, and Servants.

Males.

		£	s.	d.
1	Clerk of the Works (lodged only)	54	12	0
*1	Steward's Clerk	60	0	0
*2	Receiver's Clerks	87	0	0
*1	Organist	20	0	0
1	Chapel Clerk	5	0	0
†1	Under-Storekeeper	52	0	0
†1	House Porter (a great coat once in three years)	38	0	0
†1	Assistant ditto (ditto)	32	0	0
‖1	Gatekeeper (ditto)	55	0	0
†1	Cutter of Provisions	43	0	0
†1	Cook	35	0	0
†1	Assistant ditto	22	0	0
1	Head Attendant (boarded and lodged)	60	0	0
†1	Attendant	60	0	0
†1	ditto	55	0	0
†4	ditto at 40*l.* per annum each	160	0	0
†1	ditto 38*l.* per annum	38	0	0
†1	ditto 37*l.* per annum	37	0	0
†1	ditto 36*l.* per annum	36	0	0
†1	ditto 35*l.* per annum	35	0	0
†3	ditto 34*l.* per annum each	102	0	0
†1	ditto 33*l.* per annum	33	0	0
†1	ditto 32*l.* per annum	32	0	0
†1	ditto 31*l.* per annum	31	0	0
†1	ditto 28*l.* per annum	28	0	0
†1	ditto 27*l.* per annum	27	0	0
†4	ditto 26*l.* per annum each	104	0	0
†6	ditto 25*l.* per annum each	150	0	0
*‡3	Carpenters at 30*s.* per week each	234	0	0
*‡1	Smith 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡1	Plumber 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡1	Engineer 40*s.* per week	104	0	0
*‡1	Bricklayer 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡1	Painter 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡2	Stokers 25*s.* per week each	130	0	0
*‡1	Labourer 24*s.* per week	62	8	0
*‡1	Gardener 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡2	Assistant ditto 20*s.* per week each	104	0	0
*‡1	Mattress-maker 27*s.* per week	70	4	0
		2,586	4	0

Females.

		£	s.	d.
1	Housemaid	24	0	0
1	Laundrymaid	30	0	0
1	ditto	25	0	0
6	Attendants 30*l.* per annum each.	180	0	0
2	ditto 27*l.* per annum each.	54	0	0
3	ditto 25*l.* per annum each.	75	0	0
2	ditto 23*l.* per annum each.	46	0	0
4	ditto 22*l.* per annum each.	88	0	0
1	ditto 21*l.* per annnm.	21	0	0
2	ditto 20*l.* per annum each.	40	0	0
2	ditto 19*l.* per annum each.	38	0	0
1	ditto 18*l.* per annum.	18	0	0
1	Portress 10*l.* per annum.	10	0	0
		£649	0	0

The Hospital is repaid by Government, on account of criminal lunatics, the wages of 10 male and 2 female attendants, with an allowance of 35*l.* per annum each for maintenance and clothing.

The wages of male attendants commence at 25*l.* per annum, and they increase, if their conduct be satisfactory, 1*l.* yearly afterwards, until they become 35*l.* per annum, after which no further increase is allowed. Attendants in charge of a ward are allowed 5*l.* per annum extra. Female attendants commence at any amount not exceeding 18*l.* per annum, and after they increase with like restriction 1*l.* yearly until they become 25*l.* per annum, after which no

* Neither boarded nor lodged.
† In addition to board and lodging, have each a suit of clothes, a hat, and working blouses.
‡ Occasionally employed at King Edward's Schools.
‖ Lodged only, with a suit of clothes and a hat.

further increase is allowed. The wages of male attendants were permitted previous to the year 1841 to increase to 60*l.* per annum.

Class of Patients.

It is expressed in the instructions for applications for admission to the Hospital "that a preference will be given to patients of the educated classes, to secure accommodation for whom no patient will be received who is a proper object for admission into a county lunatic asylum."

It seems that in the year 1858 a claim was advanced on behalf of the City Union to send their pauper lunatics to Bethlem, but the subject claim was not pressed, and has not been renewed.

Inquiry of 1851.

Under the provisions of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 100, the Secretary of State in the year 1851 directed an inquiry into the Hospital by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Their Report, bearing date 7th February, 1852, has been printed, together with the evidence and the observations made upon it by the Governors, and contains much valuable information on the internal administration of the Charity.

In consequence, no doubt, of this Report, by the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 96, sec. 35, Bethlem has been placed under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and is regularly inspected by them. For this reason any report on the internal management of the Hospital appears unnecessary for the purposes of the present inquiry, more especially as very valuable Tables are now printed annually which throw great light on the management and progress of the institution.

LIST OF TABLES.

No.

1. Patients admitted and discharged.
2. Average number of patients in the Hospital attending chapel, and under restraint, during the last seventeen years.
3. Total number of curable Patients admitted into Bethlem Hospital during 100 years, ending the 31st December, 1862, with the amount of cures and deaths.
4. Annual admission, cures, and deaths of curable Patients during the last foryt-two years.
5. Form of mental disease.
6. Monthly admissions, cures, and deaths.
7. Ages.
8. Duration of disease before admission.
9. Degree of education.
10. Religious persuasion.
11. Domestic condition.
12. Residence.
13. State of general health.
14. Behaviour.
15. Suicidal tendency.
16. Number of previous attacks.
17. Apparent or assigned causes.
18. Occupation of curable Patients admitted during 1862.
18. „ „ discharged cured in 1862.
18. „ „ discharged uncured in 1862.
18. „ „ who died in 1862.
19. Particulars of Patients who have died during the year 1862, as reported to the Bethlem Sub-Committee.
20. Return of employment, July 1, 1862.
21. Females employed on July 1, 1862.
22. Time in Hospital.
23. Patients cured.
24. Daily average number of Patients in the Hospital during the year 1862.
25. Return of the incurable Patients now in the Hospital.
26. Time the incurable Patients have been in the Hospital.
27. Degree of education of incurable Patients in the Hospital.
28. Synopsis of offences of the criminal Lunatics confined in Bethlem Hospital, 31st December, 1862.
29. Time the criminal Patients have been in the Hospital.

The information furnished by these Tables is such that it has not been thought necessary to repeat the statistics attempted in the former Report.

Specimens of Tables 2, 20, 21, and 24, with the Dietary Table, are subjoined.

(No. 2.)—Average Number of Patients in the Hospital attending Chapel, and under restraint, during the last Twenty-two Years.

During the Year.	Number of Patients.	Sunday Chapel Attendance.	Weekly Average of Patients under restraint.
1841	341	80½, or 23·60 per cent.	9, or 2·64 per cent.
1842	369	139, or 37·66 „	3, or 0·81 „
1843	367	181, or 49·31 „	3, or 0·81 „
1844	359	*164, or 46·45 „	1½, or 0·33 „
1845	403	} † {	⅔, or 0·17 „
1846	395	} † {	1⅓, or ·06 „
1847	392	147, or 37·50 „	¼, or ·05 „
1848	399	138, or 34·51 „	$\frac{73}{365}$, or ·05 „
1849	406	138, or 33·9 „	$\frac{63}{365}$, or ·04 „
1850	391	147, or 37·59 „	$\frac{37}{365}$, or 0·25 „
1851	388	133, or 34·28 „	None.
1852	374	132, or 35·36 „	„
1853	343	141, or 41·1 „	„
1854	311	159, or 51·1 „	„
1855	334	170, or 51·50 „	„
1856	340	179, or 52·64 „	„
1857	321	171, or 53·27 „	„
1858	354	192, or 54·23 „	„
1859	353	195, or 55·21 „	„
1860	341	194, or 56 86 „	„
1861	344	192, or 55·80 „	„
1862	327	180, or 55·04 „	„

Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.

Males	150
Females	92
	242

(No. 20.)—Return of Employment, June 30th, 1862.

MALES.

Galleries.		Chapel.	Gardener.	Mason.	Plasterer.	Bricklayer.	Plumber.	Painter and Glazier.	Carpenter.	Engineer and Smith.	Capstan and Pumping.	Tailor.	Shoemaker.	Knitting and Glove-making.	Household Works.	Reading, Writing, Drawing, &c.	Lacemaking.	Mattrass Making.	Kitchen.	Straw Platting.	Cooper.	Baker.	Weaver.	Engraver.	Blanket Quilting.	Brushmaking.	Total.
M. ...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inf. ...	2	}	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	3	}																									
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
	4	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
M. C.	1	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	2	}																									
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		...	14	...	...	1	1	5	2	1	...	3	...	11	45	68	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156

IN HOSPITAL.

		Employed.	Unemployed.
52 Curables	... ...	46 ...	6
35 Incurables	... ...	27 ...	8
119 Criminals	... ...	83 ...	36
206	Total	156	50

(No. 21.)—Females employed on June 30, 1862.

	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
Needlework	35	5	5	45
Fancy work	12	6	1	19
Laundry and household work ..	10	3	11	24
Music, reading, &c.	4	4	..	8
Total employed	61	18	17	96
Total unemployed	2	16	3	21
Patients in Hospital ..	63	34	20	117

* To 30th June, when the enlargement of the chapel was begun.
† Partially suspended during the enlargement of the chapel.

(No. 24.)—Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital during the year 1862.

Curables.			Incurables.			Criminals.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
52 $\frac{9}{365}$	69 $\frac{169}{365}$	121 $\frac{178}{365}$	35 $\frac{43}{365}$	35 $\frac{241}{365}$	70 $\frac{284}{365}$	115 $\frac{7}{365}$	19 $\frac{312}{365}$	134 $\frac{319}{365}$	202 $\frac{59}{365}$	124 $\frac{357}{365}$	327 $\frac{51}{365}$

Number of Daily Rations during 1862.

Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
44,343	25,834	49,229	119,406

Dietary Table.

Breakfast.

Every day .. Males .. Tea, with 7 oz. of bread and butter.
„ .. Females .. „ 6 oz. „ „

Dinner.

Sunday	.. Males	.. 6 oz. boiled beef, (free from bone,)	4 oz. bread,	$\frac{3}{4}$	lb. vegetables,	1	pint beer.
„	.. Females	.. 5 oz. boiled beef,	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Monday	.. Males	.. 6 oz. roast mutton,	4 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	„	1	„
„	.. Females	.. 5 „	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Tuesday	.. Males	.. 6 oz. boiled mutton,	4 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	„	1	„
„	.. Females	.. 5 „	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Wednesday	.. Males	.. 6 roast beef,	4 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	„	1	„
„	.. Females	.. 5 „	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Thursday	.. Same as Monday.						
Friday	.. Same as Tuesday.						
Saturday	.. Males	.. 16 oz. meat-pie,	.. 4 oz. bread,	1	oz. cheese,	.. 1	pint beer.
„	.. Females	.. 14 „	.. 4 „	1	„	.. $\frac{1}{2}$	„

Supper.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, .. Males .. Same as breakfast.
Wednesday and Saturday .. Males .. 7 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer.
Every day .. .. Females .. Same as breakfast.

Table 2 is interesting as showing the gradual diminution and final discontinuance of restraint.

Tables 20 and 21 are valuable as showing the extension of the employment of the patients since the last inquiry.

Washing formerly formed part of the employment of the patients. It was found, however, that few of them were qualified for laundry work, and the washing is now put out.

It is necessary to mention the fact, as the change took place during the ten years over which the accounts extend. The average, therefore, will not correctly show the annual expense under this head.

Table 24 furnishes the means of making an approximation to the cost per head of each patient, which, assuming the numbers to hold good for ten years, and putting out of consideration the cost of new buildings and repairs, is given by the fraction $*\frac{165{,}506}{327}$—50*l.* 9*s.*

This can be considered only as a very rough approximation. The cost of maintenance, furniture, and clothing per head is about 36*l.* 8*s.*, being above the highest sum charged per head to the Government for maintenance and clothing, exclusive of salaries and wages.

Printing and Stationery.

It will be seen that during ten years the charges for printing and stationery have amounted to 3,064*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Of this some part is in respect of "Management;" the exact proportion could not have been ascertained without an

				£	*s.*	*d.*
* Total expenditure for ten years				208,816	19	10
New Buildings, &c.	42,449	2	9			
Ditto, Criminal Wing	1,304	4	4			
				43,753	7	1
				£165,063	12	9
Divide by 10 and reject the remainder				£16,506	0	0

examination of the vouchers. It was stated that by far the greater part is in respect of the Hospital itself, and for this reason the whole has been placed to that account.

The cost of the Reports is included in it.

It is considered that the present management of the charity contrasts favourably with that which prevailed at the time of the former Report. The Dinner and Tavern Bill above referred to, and one or two items of expenditure, are not justifiable; the retiring allowances are large, and should not have been granted without sufficient legal sanction.* Remarks.

The propriety of the expenditure on buildings and repairs involves a question upon which there is much difference of opinion, the Commissioners in Lunacy and some of the Governors holding that it is expedient to dispose of the present building and to remove the Hospital to the country, while others consider that it should be retained where it is.

This branch of the inquiry forms the subject of a separate Report.

The cost per head of the patients appears to have increased, but the increase may be well accounted for by the general rise in the price of provisions and other articles, and also by the expense incidental to the improved treatment of the patients and the more liberal arrangements made for their accommodation and comfort.

The maintenance of incurable lunatics being now provided for by the county asylums, which had no existence at the time of Mr. Barkham's Gift, it is submitted that the Lincolnshire estate should be transferred by competent authority to the general fund. In the former report, indeed, it was shown that for many years this portion of the charity was of little use, if not a cause of positive evil.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that it is impossible for any one who was acquainted with the Hospital at the time of the former inquiry to pass through it now without being struck with the great improvements which have been made.

Some of these are no doubt due to advice and authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy, but others of an important nature were voluntarily adopted by the Governors, while the Hospital was exempt from visitation.

All of which, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS OFFLEY MARTIN.

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* It is to be observed that remarks on Bethlem do not necessarily apply to Bridewell, which, though managed by the same Governors, is altogether distinct from Bethlem, and forms the subject of a separate Report.

The Magdalen Hospital.

REPORT OF Mr. SKIRROW.

Dated March 4, 1864.

This charity was neither inquired into nor reported upon by the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities.

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To the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of an Order of the Board dated 3rd November, 1863, I inquired as to the foundation, endowments, and objects of the St. Mary Magdalen Hospital in Southwark, and as to the circumstances of the same charity, and whether any and what improvements might be made in the management thereof.

In the course of such inquiry, which commenced on 17th December, 1863, and lasted several days, I received both oral and documentary evidence, but not upon oath, and I have to report as follows :—

In 1758, Robert Dingley, the founder of the charity, and other persons, formed themselves into a society for establishing, by means of voluntary contributions, a house for the reception, maintenance, and employment of penitent prostitutes, and with this view entered upon premises situate in Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, then used for the London Hospital, under the following agreement :—

By an agreement dated 2nd May, 1758, William Trotter, on behalf of the Governors of the London Hospital, agreed to let to Robert Dingley all those four messuages situate in Prescot-street, and all that other messuage situate in Chambers-street, in Goodman's Fields, in the parish of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, with their appurtenances, late in the tenure of the said Governors, and used by them as an Hospital, from midsummer next ensuing the date thereof, for the term of seven years and one-half of another year, at the yearly rent of 48*l.* for the first seven years, and at the rent of 24*l.* for the last half year of the said term.

This lease was renewed from time to time, and the last of such leases expired at Lady Day 1846.

By a minute of the Society dated 11th May, 1758, it was resolved that necessary repairs should be done on the premises in Goodman's Fields, and that fifty beds, with other necessary furniture, should be provided.

At a meeting of the Society held on 1st June, 1758, a scheme embodied in forty-seven Articles was proposed for the future government of the charity, and Mr. Robert Dingley was appointed treasurer.

At a general meeting of the Society held on 12th July, 1758, these forty-seven Articles, with certain amendments, and three additional Articles, were approved of and confirmed.

It will be sufficient at the present time merely to call attention to those Articles, which disclose the mode in which the charity was originally conducted, without setting out the whole of them at length, and more particularly as the Hospital is now governed under bye-laws made in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament hereinafter mentioned. It was provided—

By the 1st Article that a subscription of twenty guineas should be a qualification for a Governor for life.

By the 2nd Article that an annual subscription of five guineas should be the qualification for a Governor for that year, which subscription, when it amounted to twenty-five guineas, should be a qualification for a Governor for life.

By the 3rd Article that every lady subscribing as above should be entitled to vote personally or by proxy.

By the 8th Article that a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Committee of twenty-one should be chosen.

By the 22nd Article that no prostitute should be admitted exceeding thirty years of age.

By the 23rd Article that no pregnant women should be admitted.

By the 24th and 25th Articles that every person upon admission should by subscribing the following rules of the Hospital engage to observe them, viz. :—

"To be bound for three or five years at the discretion of the Committee, with a proviso for cancelling the Articles at any time as circumstances may offer, to the satisfaction of the Committee for the time being, such as reconciliation of parents and relations, change of fortune, and the like."

By the 26th Article that every week a Committee of three should be appointed, who were jointly to visit the wards and make their report.

By the 28th Article that every person admitted should enter into a contract with the treasurer to charge herself with the payment of 10*l.* per annum for her

board, lodging, clothes, and necessaries, which contract should be void, provided such person continued in the Hospital three years, or a less time at the option of the Committee.

By the 35th Article that each ward should dine at a separate table.

By the 36th Article that there should be a superiority or preference of wards, according to the education and behaviour of the persons admitted; that the lower wards should consist of inferior persons, and of those who may be degraded for their misbehaviour.

By the 38th Article that they should be advanced according to the time of their having been in the house and their good behaviour from the inferior to the superior wards.

By the 39th Article that wards should be allotted for persons newly admitted, where they were to remain for a time for the trial of their behaviour before they were classed in the other wards.

By the 42nd Article that each person should be employed in some work or business according to her ability, and have part of the benefit arising from her labour or ingenuity as the Committee should judge her deserving of, which sum might be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable circumstances might offer for establishing of them in the world.

On the 10th August, 1758, being the first meeting for the admission of penitents, seven women were admitted, one rejected as not being a prostitute, one rejected as tainted with venereal disease, and two sent to the London Hospital for the same reason, a practice adopted from this to the present time.

By indentures of lease and release dated the 20th and 21st November, 1763, three pieces of ground, containing about six acres, situate in St. George's Fields, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the county of Surrey, were conveyed in consideration of 310*l.* to Robert Dingley and Philip Milloway, their heirs and assigns, as trustees of the society; and by a deed dated 6th April, 1769, indorsed on the indenture of release Robert Dingley and Philip Milloway declared that such lands were purchased by them for the use and benefit of the society, and that the consideration money therein mentioned was the proper money of the society, and that their names were only used in trust for the society.

An Act of the 9th Geo. III, styled "The Magdalen Hospital Act, 1768,', was then obtained, and such Act was subsequently amended by an Act of th 11th and 12th Vict., styled "The Magdalen Hospital Amendment Act, 1848." e

Copies of these Acts, which are "Public Acts," will be found i Appendix A.

By "The Magdalen Hospital Act, 1768," after reciting the formation of the charity, that the premises in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, were ruinous and too small for the objects of the charity, and that R. Dingley and P. Milloway were seised in fee of the six acres of land lying dispersed in St. George's Fields in trust for erecting an hospital thereon for the reception, maintenance, and employment of penitent prostitutes, and that a considerable sum of money had been subscribed for those purposes, and that it would be convenient for the purposes of the charity if R. Dingley and P. Milloway and others seised or possessed of lands in the said fields were empowered to make exchanges, wheregy R. Dingley and P. Milloway might become seised of six acres of land in one plot, in trust for the purposes aforesaid; and that there was a right of common over the said six acres promiscuously with other lands in the fields, and that neither the six acres of which R. Dingley and P. Milloway were seised in fee, nor any other lands of which they might become seised in trust for the purposes aforesaid, could be inclosed and built upon unless such right of common was extinguished;—it was enacted as follows, viz.:—

Corporation established for the purposes of the Act.

That there should be a corporation for the well governing an hospital for the reception, maintenance, and employment of penitent prostitutes, and that certain persons therein named, together with any other person or persons who had paid or at any time thereafter should pay to the Treasurer of the Hospital 21*l.* or upwards at one time for the use of the Hospital, should be Governors of the Hospital; and also that every person who should pay to the Treasurer the yearly sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* or more for the like use should, during the continuance of such payment, or if such payment should have been made for six successive years, and also every person appointed by any General Court of the Governors, be respectively Governors of the Hospital; and that the President, Vice-President,

Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 5.

Treasurer, and the Governors should be a body corporate, by the name of "The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of the Magdalen Hospital for the reception of Penitent Prostitutes," and that they should have perpetual succession and a common seal, and might sue and be sued in that name, and by that name be enabled to have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess, and retain to them and their successors for the use of the Hospital all moneys then paid or that should be thereafter paid, given, devised, or bequeathed by any person for the charitable ends and purposes in the Act mentioned; and that they by the name aforesaid should and might at any time thereafter, without licence in mortmain, purchase, take, or receive any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any estate or interests arising or derived out of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments for the purposes aforesaid. Provided that no person who should be elected into or employed in the place or office of secretary, chaplain, physician, surgeon, or apothecary of the Corporation, or into any other inferior office or employment thereunto belonging, should during such employment act as Governor, except the then secretary, surgeons, and apothecaries.

Style of the Corporation.

Powers of the Corporation.

Particular officers disqualified from acting as Governors.

That the President, or, in his absence, one or more of the Vice-Presidents, or the Treasurer, with any eight or more of the Governors, or in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, any nine or more of them should compose a General Court.

General Court.

That a General Court should be held four times at the least in every year, viz., on the last Wednesdays in July, October, January, and April, or oftener if required, upon notice given by five or more Governors by publishing the same in the newspapers five days at least before the holding of such Court.

Quarterly, General, and other Courts. (Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 3.)

That a General Court should be held in April in every year, a like notice whereof should be given, at which the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Committee (consisting of such number of Governors as such General Court should think necessary), and the officers and servants of the Hospital, should be elected for the ensuing year.

Annual Court for the election of Vice-Presidents, &c., and other officers. (Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 3.)

That the Governors at any General Court should have power, in the corporate name, to enter into such contracts as the Governors, or any nine or more of them then present, should think proper; to do, manage, and transact such matters as to them or any nine or more of them at any such Court should appear to be necessary; to delegate such powers to the Committee as they should think necessary; to order and dispose of the Common Seal, and the use and application thereof; to make bye-laws "for the better governing, regulating, ordering, and managing of the Hospital officers, servants, and persons employed in and about the affairs of the Hospital, and the persons applying to be admitted therein, and for the auditing the accounts of the Hospital;" to put in force such bye-laws, and to revoke and alter the same: Provided that no bye-law should have effect until confirmed by the next succeeding General Court, whether annual, quarterly, or extraordinary, and that the same methods should be observed in altering or repealing any such bye-laws.

Powers of the General Court to make contracts and transact other business.

Delegation of powers to Committee. (Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 6.)

Use of the common Seal.

Making, revoking, and altering Bye-Laws.

That in case of the death or resignation of the President, of a Vice-President, or Treasurer, the Governors, or any nine or more, at any General Court, might appoint others in their place.

Election of President, &c.

That all questions at any General Court or Committee should be decided by vote, and in case of equality of votes the President or Chairman to have the casting vote; and upon demand of any five members or Governors present at such General Court or Committee, the same should be determined by ballot to be immediately proceeded upon and completed.

Method of voting.

That the Governors, or any nine or more of them, at a General Court might appoint officers and persons necessary to be employed, and should suspend or remove them and appoint others in their places, and should make reasonable allowance to such officers and persons for their services.

General Court to appoint, suspend, and remove officers, &c., and allow them reasonable salaries. (Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 3.)

That the Committee, or any five or more of them, at any weekly or other meeting might suspend or remove such officers and other persons, and appoint others until a General Court should be held; and the Governors, or any nine or more of them, at a General Court might confirm such appointments, or remove such officers or other persons, and appoint others in their room.

Committee empowered to suspend or remove officers, &c., and appoint others, until a General Court be held. (Amended by 1848 Act, sec. 3.)

Officers, &c., to account upon oath when required. (A declaration substituted for an oath by 1848 Act, sec. 12.)

That such officers and other persons (when required) should render to the Committee, or any five or more of them, an exact account in writing, upon oath to be taken before two or more of the Committee, of all moneys received and disbursed by them; and in case any money so received should remain in their hands the same should be paid to the Committee, or any five or more of them, or to any persons appointed by them to receive the same.

On default, such officer, &c., may be convicted before a Magistrate and imprisoned until he shall account or compound.

That in case any such officer or other person should not render such account, or refuse to verify the same on oath, or to make such payment as aforesaid, then any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the county of Surrey should inquire concerning such default in a summary way, as well by the confession of the parties as by the testimony of one or more witnesses to be examined on oath; and in the event of a conviction might commit the party offending to the jail of Surrey or Middlesex, until he should have accounted or compounded, and paid the composition money.

Persons admitted into the Hospital and servants not to gain thereby a settlement in the parish.

That no person admitted into the Hospital as a penitent prostitute or hired servant should, by reason of such admittance or service, gain a settlement in the parish in which the Hospital is situate.

Right of common extinguished.

That all right of common over the four acres lying together in one plot, and the right of common claimed by R. Dingley and P. Milloway, their heirs and assigns, over any other part of St. George's Fields, by virtue of the four acres, should be extinguished.

Power to exchange certain lands vested in R. Dingley and P. Milloway, and extinguishing right of common.

That R. Dingley and P. Milloway, their heirs, &c., might exchange the other two acres, part of the six acres, for other lands in St. George's Fields which adjoin the four acres; and other persons might exchange lands in St. George's Fields which adjoin the four acres for the two acres; and that after exchange made the right of common over the land taken in exchange by R. Dingley and P. Milloway, &c., and the right of common claimed by them over any other part of St. George's Fields by virtue of their title to the four acres, should be respectively extinguished.

No building to be erected within 10 feet of the road from the south end of Blackfriars Bridge.

That the Governors should not erect any building within 10 feet of the roads from the south end of the bridge at Blackfriars, or do anything to the prejudice of such roads.

Limitation of actions and venue; pleading the general issue; treble costs. (Repealed by 1848 Act, sec. 13.)

That actions for anything done in pursuance of the Act should be brought within six months after the fact done, and the venue laid in the counties of Middlesex or Surrey, that the general issue might be pleaded, and the Act and the special matter given in evidence thereunder, and that the defendants upon succeeding in such action should have treble costs.

No exchanges were effected under this Act; and the Corporation are the owners of a plot of 3A. 0R. 9P. of land in St. George's Fields, the site of the present Hospital, retained in hand, and of twelve tenements let for the benefit of the charity, and of other dispersed pieces of land in the same Fields, containing in the whole 3A. 2R. 22P., also let, but at a peppercorn rent.

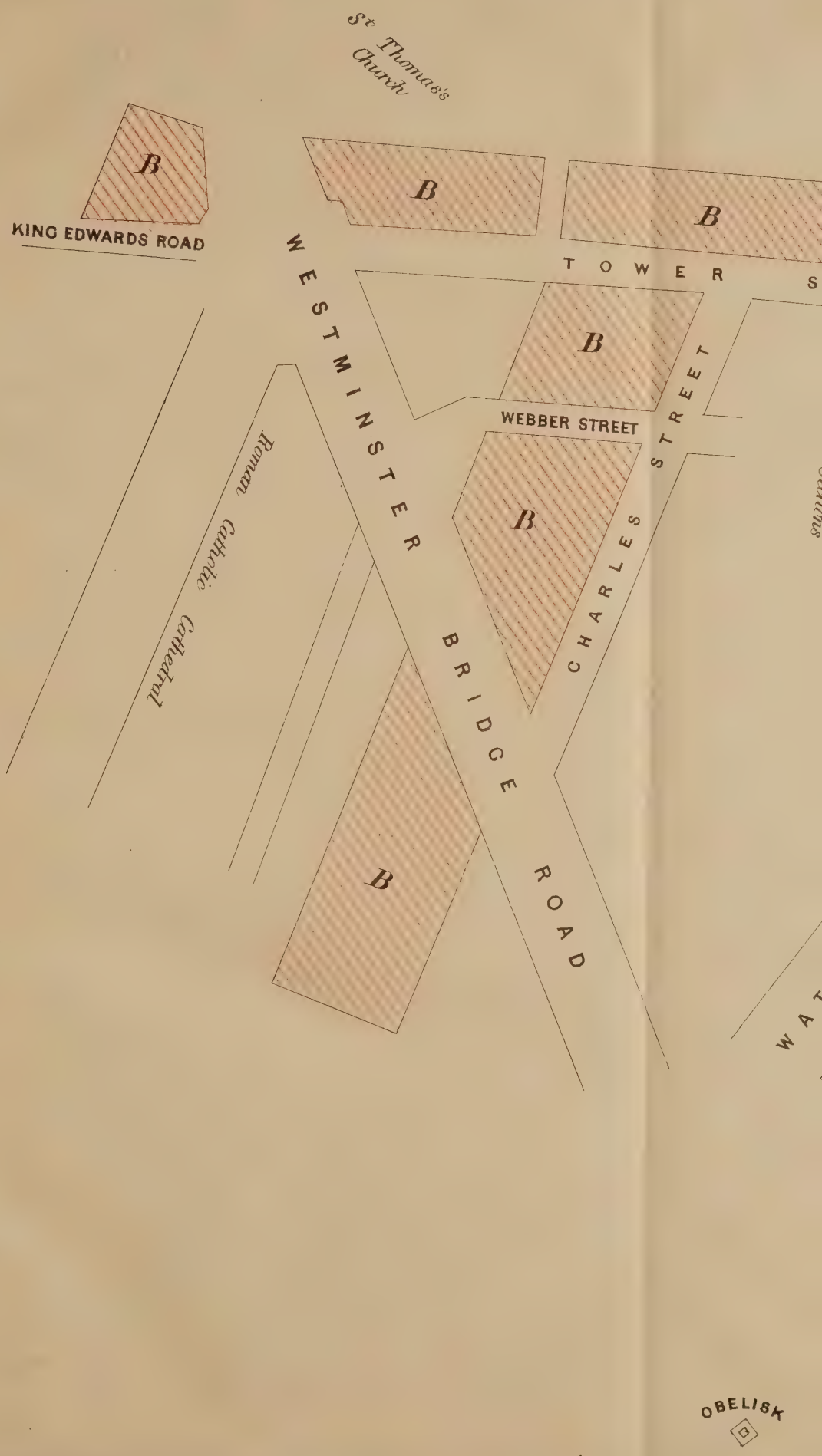
Lands and premises held of the Corporation of London.

The Corporation also hold certain lands and premises of the Corporation of the city of London, under the circumstances hereinafter detailed.

The annexed map shows the whole of the real estate belonging to or in the possession of the Hospital, the part coloured red being freehold, and the part coloured yellow being leasehold.

By a lease dated the 4th August, 1835, the President, &c., of the Magdalen Hospital demised to Martin Stutely, in consideration of the costs incurred by him in erecting twelve messuages, the site of such messuages (marked A on the plan) for the term of forty-six years from the 24th of June, 1835, at the annual rent of 42*l*. This lease consequently expires in 1881.

By an indenture of lease dated the 4th December, 1783, the President, &c., of the Magdalen Hospital, in consideration of the rent and covenants demised to Charles Gilbert the 3A. 2R. 22P. dispersed acres of land (marked B on the plan), and then in his occupation for a term of ninety years from the date thereof, at a yearly peppercorn rent. The lessee, however, did not covenant to repair, but merely to indemnify the President, &c., against all taxes and assessments, and to yield up the premises at the end of the term.


St Thomas's Church
B
B
B
KING EDWARDS ROAD
TOWER
B
WEBBER STREET
CHARLES STREET
Roman Catholic Cathedral
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD
B
B
OBELISK

B

T

WEBBER STREET

BLACKFRIARS ROAD

By an indenture of lease dated the 9th October, 1794, and made between the President, &c., of the first part, the said Charles Gilbert, then a bankrupt, of the second part, and his assignees of the third part, after reciting the lease of the 4th December, 1783, and certain proceedings in Bankruptcy, the President, &c., with the consent of Charles Gilbert, and in consideration of the rents and covenants therein contained, demised to the parties of the third part the same premises from and after the expiration of the term of ninety-nine years until the full end of fifty years from thence ensuing at a yearly peppercorn rent. Such lease, however, like the former one, contains no covenants to repair, but there are covenants on the part of the lessee to indemnify the President, &c., against all taxes and assessments, and to yield up the premises at the end of the term. This lease consequently does not expire until the year 1932.

By an indenture of lease dated 1st March, 1799, and made between the Mayor, &c., of the City of London, of the one part, and the President, &c., of the Magdalen Hospital, of the other part, reciting that by an indenture of lease dated the 1st day of March —— the Mayor, &c., of London had demised into James Hedger, among other parcels of ground thereby also demised, all those two pieces of ground situate in St. George's Fields thereinafter particularly described, to hold from the Feast of Annunciation, 1785, for the term of twenty-five years; and after reciting that the said James Hedger, by another indenture of lease dated 27th September, 1788, had demised the said two pieces of land amongst others unto Charles Gilbert for the term of twenty-one years and one-half of another year from the Feast of St. Michael then next ensuing, at the several yearly rents of 35*l.* and 250*l.* during the several terms. And after reciting that the said two pieces of land were then vested in the President, &c., for the remainder of the term of twenty-five years, by the recited lease of the 27th September, 1788, granted, and after reciting that the Committee for letting the Bridge-House estates did on the 16th day of May, 1798, agree that in consideration of a surrender of the said two pieces of land being made to the Mayor, &c., a lease of the same premises should be granted to the President, &c., for sixty-one years, from the Feast of St. Michael, 1798, the Mayor, &c., demised all that piece of ground situate in St. George's Fields, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, in the county of Surrey, containing in front from north-east to south-east, at the south-east end next the road leading to Blackfriars, 69 feet 3 inches, and from south to north at the west end 47 feet 6 inches, and from west to east on the north side 412 feet 7 inches, and abutting on premises belonging to the Magdalen Hospital; also one other piece of ground situate in St. George's Fields containing from north to south on the east side 47 feet 3 inches, and in front from north-east to south-west, on the south-east side next the road leading to Blackfriars, 83 feet 6 inches, and from south to north on the west side 153 feet 7 inches, and abutting part on premises belonging to the Magdalen Hospital and other part on ————, and in front from north-west to south-east on the north-east side next Higlers Lane, 64 feet 6 inches, which premises were then in the occupation of the President, &c., and more particularly described on the plan in the margin thereof; to hold from the Feast of St. Michael, 1798, for sixty-one years at the yearly rent of 10*l.* This lease consequently expired on Michaelmas-day, 1859, but an understanding exists between the Corporation of the City of London and that of the Magdalen that a further term of sixty-one years from this day should be granted at an increased rent, viz., that of 25*l.* a year.

The two leases of the 4th December, 1783, and of the 9th October, 1794, were granted under the following circumstances:—

As to the lease of the 4th December, 1783:

It is stated in a minute of the General Court, dated 29th October, 1783, that the lease from the Hospital to Charles Gilbert of the lands in St. George's Fields, and a lease from Charles Gilbert to the Hospital of the adjoining lands, were engrossed and ready to be executed, and it is presumed that the grant of the latter lease by Charles Gilbert to the Hospital was the consideration for the granting of the former lease by the Hospital to Charles Gilbert.

As to the lease of the 9th October, 1794:

By a Minute of the General Court dated 6th June, 1792, after reciting that the Governors of the Charity were possessed in fee of certain lands in St. George's Fields, which they had granted to Charles Gilbert for the term of ninety-nine years, of which term there was about the term of ninety years unexpired, of which lands the said Charles Gilbert was desirous of having a further term

of years; and that the Charity held two pieces of ground, one on the south side and the other on the north side of the Hospital and immediately adjoining thereto, of Charles Gilbert by a lease of which there was about the term of five years unexpired at the rent of 5*l.* per annum, of which two pieces of ground, together with another small piece of ground adjoining that on the north side, Charles Gilbert had a lease from the City of London for an unexpired term of about eighteen years; and that it appeared to the Court that it would be for the interest of the Charity to be possessed of the two pieces of ground which they then held of Charles Gilbert, together with the small piece of ground adjoining to that on the north side, for as long a term as might be obtained, to prevent any inconvenience or nuisance arising from buildings which might be erected thereon overlooking the courtyards or gardens of the Hospital; it was resolved that the Committee be empowered to grant to Charles Gilbert such further term in the lands he then held of the Hospital as should to them appear right; and that the Committee was thereby empowered to treat and agree with Charles Gilbert for all his right, title, &c., in the two pieces of ground which the Hospital then held of him, and also in the piece of ground adjoining that on the north side, as should to them appear to be most for the benefit of the Charity either by exchange or purchase; and that the Committee was thereby further empowered to treat and agree with the City of London, for as long a term in the aforementioned pieces of ground as the City of London should be disposed to grant to the Hospital; and the Committee was thereby further empowered to put the Corporation seal to such agreement or deed for the above purposes as their solicitors should approve, and to pay such a sum of money out of the funds of the Hospital as should be necessary to be paid in consequence of any bargain or agreement they should think right to make for obtaining any further term in the above-mentioned pieces of land. It was resolved that the above proposals should be adopted.

By indenture of lease made 2nd June, 1836, between the President, &c., of the Magdalen Hospital of the one part, and Martin Stutely, of St. Martin's Lane, of the other part, it was witnessed, in consideration of the costs which the said Martin Stutely had expended in erecting the messuages thereinafter mentioned (marked C on the plan), the President, &c., demised all that piece of ground, with the three messuages thereupon erected, situate on the east side of the road leading from the Westminster Road to Waterloo Bridge, containing from south to north on the west front next the said road 47 feet 6 inches, from west to east on the north side by a level line bounded by premises belonging to the President, &c., 41 feet 6 inches, from north to south on the east side bounded by premises held by the President, &c., on lease from the Mayor, &c., of London, 47 feet 6 inches, and from east to west on the south side and home to the said road 40 feet 9 inches; to hold from the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist then last for forty-six years at the yearly rent of 8*l.*; and the lessee thereby covenanted to insure each house for 300*l.* at the least.

By "The Magdalen Hospital Amendment Act, 1848," it was enacted:—

Directions as to holding Quarterly Courts, and the powers of such Courts.

By the 3rd section, that the quarterly General Courts of the Governors should be held on the third Thursday in January, April, July, and October in each year, instead of the days in the 1768 Act mentioned, at noon, and on such other days within the said months as might be fixed by the Committee, or oftener if required upon notice given in accordance with the 1768 Act, and that at the quarterly General Court held in April the Vice-Presidents and Treasurer and the Committee (consisting of such number of Governors as such General Court should from time to time think necessary, not being fewer than twenty-four of such Governors) should be elected for the ensuing year, and that the Governors at any General Court held as aforesaid should have power to elect the officers and servants of the Hospital, and from time to time to make any bye-law for the election by the Committee of such officers and servants, with power for any such General Court to alter or revoke such bye-laws, and every General Court to be held as aforesaid should and might exercise all the powers given by the 1768 Act vested in a General Court of the Governors.

The General Court to regulate the amount of subscriptions, &c., to constitute a Governor.

By the 5th section, that the General Court might regulate the amount of subscriptions or donations to the Hospital which should constitute a Governor.

Certain powers may be delegated

By the 6th section, that any General Court might appoint a special Committee of three or more Governors, and delegate to the Committee for the time being or to any such special Committee all the powers thereinafter contained, and the Committees to whom such powers should be delegated should with

respect thereto be subject to such regulations and have such powers and continue in office for such time as should be directed by any General Court. — by a General Court to Committees.

By the 7th section, that any moneys belonging to the Hospital might be invested in the name of the Corporation or in the names of the Trustees for the Hospital nominated by the Committee, on mortgage of lands or tenements in England or Wales being freehold or copyhold, or held upon lease for any term of years of which not less than sixty years should be unexpired, or in stock in the public funds of Great Britain, or in Exchequer Bills, South Sea Stock, or Bank Stock, and that such Stocks, &c., might be sold and re-invested when and as the Committee should deem expedient. — Investments of money belonging to the Hospital.

By the 8th section, that when persons having the equity of redemption in the lands mortgaged to the Corporation or to Trustees for the Hospital should release the right to redeem or such right should be absolutely foreclosed, such lands might after such release or foreclosure be held by the Corporation for the purposes of the Hospital for any period not exceeding five years without the Corporation being liable to penalties, &c., under the Statutes of Mortmain. — Rights and powers of Corporation upon foreclosure, &c.

By the 9th section, that the Corporation might grant leases, with or without previous agreements, of the lands and tenements then vested in them or in Trustees for the benefit of the Hospital (except the Hospital itself and the site thereof, and except lands held on mortgage) for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years, to commence and take effect in possession from or antecedently to the date of the agreement or lease, or from any period not exceeding twelve calendar months from the date of such agreement or lease, for the purpose of such lands being built upon or for re-building, &c., with power to lay out ways and ornamental grounds for the use of the lessee, so that there be reserved the best rent during the term, taking all special circumstances into consideration, without taking any fine, provided that the rents received should be for the benefit of the Hospital. — Power to grant building-leases for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years but without fine.

By the 10th section, that the Corporation might, with the concurrence of the persons entitled to the equity of redemption of lands or tenements mortgaged to the Corporation or their trustees, grant leases of such lands and tenements, either with or without previous agreements, for terms not exceeding twenty-one years, so that there be reserved the best rent during the term, without taking any fine. — Power to grant leases (not to exceed twenty-one years) of the premises mortgaged to the Corporation, but without fine.

By the 11th section, that the receipts of the Corporation, under their common seal, for moneys payable on account of the Hospital, should be effectual discharges for the same, and that the persons to whom the receipts should be given should not be obliged to seek or be responsible for the application of the money paid by them. — Receipts under the seal of the Corporation to be an effectual discharge.

By the 12th section, that whenever by the 1768 Act it is enacted that officers and other persons should be required to account on oath, a declaration, in the form prescribed by 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 62, should be used instead of the oath. — A declaration substituted for the oath on accounting.

By the 13th section, the provisions in the 1768 Act as to the limitation of actions, the laying the venue, the pleading the general issue, and giving the special matter in evidence thereunder, and as to treble costs, were repealed. — Repeal of provisions in 1768 Act as to the limitation of actions, pleading the general issue, and treble costs repealed.

By the 15th section, the provisions of the 1768 Act were to remain in force except such as were repealed or altered by the 1848 Act. — The 1768 Act to remain in force when not inconsistent with the 1848 Act.

The Governors are possessed of three books, called Will Books, in which are contained office copies of and extracts from some but not all the bequests by which the Charity has been benefited. With regard to those cases where the nature of the bequest is unknown (in number 118), entries are to be found in these and other books of the name of the testator, the amount paid by his personal representatives in satisfaction of the bequest, and the date of such payment. This has necessitated a search at Doctors' Commons (for having recourse to provincial registers was out of the question) for 115 of these 118 wills, which has been attended with reasonable success. All the particulars thus gathered will be found in Appendix B.

The bequests which in any way partake of a special character are as follows:— — Bequests with Special Trusts.

Bartholomew Tayer, of Sydenham, by will dated 4th October, 1767, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 25th June, 1768, left to his

wife and sole executrix the residue of his personal estate, stocks, and effects, for her life, and after her decease he willed that the gentlemen Trustees of the Leather Sellers' Company should be executors and trustees of his will, and to receive all the interest of his moneys in the stocks, the principal not to be moved, but the interest to be paid to certain charities (of which the Magdalen Hospital was one) by the trustees of the Leather Sellers' Company for the time being. The bequest to the Magdalen Hospital was as follows:—"Item. I give the interest of 300*l.* of my Three Per Cent. Bank Reduced Annuities to the Magdalen Hospital for ever." The sum of 245*l.* 9*s.* Reduced Bank Annuities, representing this Charity, is now standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in a cause of "The Attorney-General *v.* the Leather Sellers' Company."

Elizabeth Hanmer, by will dated 16th October, 1773, and proved 4th November, 1777, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave annually to the Magdalen Hospital, so long as it should subsist, 5*l.* 5*s.*

Henry Fourdrinier, of Lombard Street, London, by the first codicil to his will, and which codicil is dated the 3rd November, 1798, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 23rd January, 1799, directed that the subscription to Macklin's Bible and the engravings belonging thereto should be paid up as it became due by his executors; and that when the work should be complete it should be bound up very handsomely in Russian leather, and, together with the engravings, presented to the Magdalen Hospital, of which he was a Governor. The Governors are possessed of this Bible.

Philip Bendlowes, of Haughton, Durham, by will dated 1st March, 1765, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1st June, 1769 (after certain devises in favour of his wife and three sisters during their lives) devised unto Trustees his freehold, copyhold and leasehold messuages, lands and hereditaments in the counties of York and Durham, and all his bank and other stock in trust for sale, and out of the moneys arising by such sales upon trust to pay thereout unto the Trustees or Managers for the time being of the Magdalen House for Penitent Prostitutes, established at London, 3,000*l.*, with interest in the meantime until such sale, to be paid out of the rents and profits of his said estates, bank and other stocks after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to be accounted from the day of the death of the survivor of his said wife and his said three sisters until the actual payment thereof; in trust to be placed out at interest or otherwise to be laid out in the purchase of inheritance, in fee simple, in the names of any four or three of the Trustees or Managers of the Magdalen House for the time being, and to apply the interest thereof, or the rents and profits of such lands, when purchased, to and for the sole use and benefit of the Magdalen House. The sum of 694*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* was received on this bequest.

Charles Nicholes, of Philadelphia, by will (date unknown, but prior to 1808) as to the residue of his estate, directed it to be remitted in a good bill on London and to be applied to the benefit and use of the Magdalen Reformed Female Asylum, meaning thereby the Society over Blackfriars for reclaiming Women of the Town. And he requested that a composition or psalm commemorative of him as the donor of such residue of his estate should be prepared and sung on those occasions when any public exhibition of which chanting was a part took place in the institution. The request of the testator has been disregarded.

Thomas Waterhouse, Clerk, chanter of the Cathedral Church of St. Fin, Barry, Cork, dated 10th November, 1762, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 16th September, 1763, left to the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley 100*l.*, 3*l.* per Cent. Bank Annuities, upon trust to pay the yearly interest of the same to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of a Society calling themselves the Governors of the Magdalen House for the reception of Penitent Prostitutes, to be applied by them towards carrying on the charitable design of that society; and if the above institution should ever cease to exist, he willed that the interest should be applied by Samuel Bulkeley, or his heirs or executors, to the use of such other charitable institution as they should most approve. The testator also bequeathed the contents of two bonds which were in the hands of Samuel Bulkeley, one for 30*l.*, with several years' interest, and the other

likewise for the said sum with many years' interest, both principal and interest to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of the said society for the uses above mentioned; he likewise left to the above-mentioned society 10*l.* due to him upon a note of hand. This bequest of the sum of 100*l.* was satisfied.

It appears that from the foundation of the Hospital in 1758 to 31st December, 1863, the bequests were in number 372.

Those on account of which money has been received are—

In number	339
Money is to be received on	2
No money has been received on	31
	372

The following Table shows the sums of money received on the 339 bequests during five successive periods, and the total of such receipts:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
1st period.	Foundation to 1782 inclusive	.. ..	27,566	12	5¾
2nd „	1783 to 1802 „	.. ..	19,340	3	8½
3rd „	1803 to 1822 „	.. ..	21,590	14	7
4th „	1823 to 1842 „	.. ..	25,950	0	10
5th „	1843 to 1863 „	.. ..	5,599	13	11
			100,047	5	6¼

Consequently, during the fifth, as compared with the fourth period, the falling off in money derived from bequests was 20,350*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

I have been unable to obtain the amount of the chapel collections prior to 31st December, 1795. However, from 1796 to 1828, both inclusive,—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
The receipts were		51,730	10	5
And from 1828 to 1862, both inclusive		14,782	10	6
	Total ..	66,513	0	11

Consequently, during the latter as compared with the former period the falling off was 36,947*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

The amount received from general subscriptions and benefactions from the first foundation of the charity in 1758 to the present time cannot be ascertained without an expenditure of time and labour in searching the books of the charity, which would not in any way be justified by the result; however, they must have been considerable.

The Property of the Charity both Real and Personal.

Description of Real Property.	Acreage.	Name of Tenants.	For what term leased or held.	Gross Yearly Income.
				£ s. d.
Freehold.				
Hospital buildings, chapel, garden, &c., in St. George's Fields, Southwark	3 0 9	In hand ..	—	—
Twelve houses built on land adjoining the hospital		Executors of Martin Stutely	46 years from June 1835	42 0 0
Land and houses in St. George's Fields	3 2 22	Assignees of Charles Gilbert	149 years from 4th Dec., 1783, by a lease and a lease in reversion	Peppercorn.
Leasehold.				
Ground adjoining hospital held under Corporation of London from year to year at a rent of 25*l.*	..	Occupied as next mentioned	—	—
Three houses on part of the last-mentioned piece of ground	..	Martin Stutely, or his assigns	46 years from June 1835	8 0 0
Yard and garden ground (residue of ground held under Corporation of London, except a small portion, part of hospital site)	..	John Hall ..	Yearly .	20 0 0
Stock in the Public Funds.		*In whose name invested.*		
£ s. d.				
245 9 0	Reduced. (This represents the bequest of Bartholomew Tayer)	Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in a cause Attorney-General *v.* Leather Sellers' Company		7 7 3
9,048 16 6	Reduced	The Corporation of the Magdalen		271 9 3
54,194 11 4	Consols	Ditto		1,625 16 8
9,228 3 11	New 3 per cents.	Ditto		276 16 11
6,500 0 0	Bank stock	Ditto .. (In 1863). .		552 10 0
Other Personalty.				
Annuity under Will of Elizabeth Hammer				5 5 0
Four 25*l.* shares in National Reversionary Investment Company				5 0 0
£14,107 16 0 on several mortgages at 4 per cent.				564 6 3
1,507 13 10 ditto ditto 4½ per cent.				67 16 11
				3,446 8 3

Observations on the Property.

1. The Hospital comprises certain buildings hereinafter described, and a large garden at the rear thereof.

In 1768 the Hospital was erected on part of the 3 acres 9 perches of land at a cost of 10,136*l.* 15*s.*

In 1858 a new dormitory was built over the second story of the south wing, and the ground floor on the same wing enlarged at a cost of 1,543*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

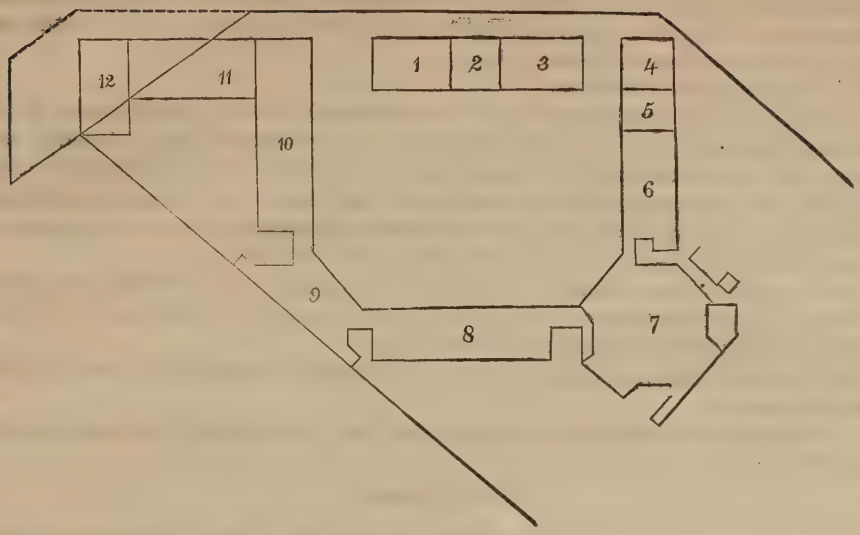
In November 1863 a new laundry was erected and one large dormitory capable of accommodating twenty women at

	£	s.	d.
An expense of	2,337	8	3
The fittings costing	172	8	0
Total ..	2,509	16	3

The laundry was thus built at a corner of the Hospital, and partly on the freehold estate and partly on the leasehold demised by the city of London.

This outlay of 2,509*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* appears to me to have been unfortunate, as the large dormitory increased the accommodation to 140 beds, a number the funds of the Hospital are insufficient to support at the present rate of expenditure; and the Laundry, which, owing to its situation in London, can earn little or nothing by general washing, is a much more extensive and complete building than was reasonably required to meet the particular demands of the establishment.

Plan of the Hospital.



1. Ground Floor.—Clerk's office and residence.
2. Hall.
3. Chaplain's residence.
1, 2, 3. First Floor.—Board-room and Bed-rooms.
4. Out Ward, 1st floor, Dormitory.
5. No. 2 Ward, 1st floor, Dormitory.
6. No. 1 Ward, 2nd floor, 4, 5, 6, Dormitory.
7. Chapel.
8. Ground Floor.—Committee Room, Chaplain's ditto, Matron's ditto
8. First Floor.—Dormitory, No. 4 Ward.
9. No. 4 Ward on ground floor.
9. No. 6, Sick Ward, 1st floor.
10. No. 3 Ward, ground floor.
10. No. 3 Dormitory, 1st floor.
11. Laundry on ground floor.
11. No. 5 Dormitory, 1st floor.
12. Wash-house, ground floor.

The Hospital is rated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Hospital itself at	550	0	0
The Lodge	36	0	0
	586	0	0

The Hospital is insured against fire for 16,000*l.* as follows, the annual premium being 12*l.*:—

	£	s.	d.
Front building	2,000	0	0
Furniture	20	0	0
The other buildings	13,000	0	0
Furniture, linen, apparel, &c.	880	0	0
Organ	100	0	0
	16,000	0	0

The Hospital has somewhat the appearance of a prison, as the windows facing the street and the Surrey Theatre are in part boarded up, and a high wall bounds the premises on the sides. In the garden are a few trees, but the cultivation of vegetables and flowers has long been discontinued, the site and air proving wholly incompatible with anything like remunerative production. There are gravel walks on the sides and grass in the centre of the garden, where the women take occasional exercise. Still, although the comforts of and accommodation in the Hospital are such as very few, if any, of the women have previously experienced, they are considered by them but a poor compensation for the loss of liberty, which is said to be acutely felt. Although the Hospital is not perhaps a model of what a building of this description should be, in consequence of alterations, additions, and enlargements having been made therein from time to time, still it is sufficiently commodious.

The wards and dormitories are well lighted and ventilated, and the new laundry excellent. Each dormitory has its own lavatory, and there are baths

which every woman is obliged to use once a week. The high wall which bounds the garden is considered as absolutely necessary in London, not only to prevent escapes from within, but also to throw as much difficulty as possible in the way of communication from without.

2. The leasehold premises.

Although 28*l.* a year is paid by the sub-lessees to the Corporation of the Magdalen Hospital, such Corporation has to pay to the City of London 25*l.* a year, and consequently the latter sum ought to be deducted from the 3,446*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* the income of the charity, as mentioned in the above schedule. Such deduction being made, the present income applicable to the purposes of the charity will be 3,421*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and not 3,446*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

3. The stock has arisen in part from bequests, with trifling exceptions unfettered by specific trusts, and in other part from the investment from time to time of donations and voluntary contributions.

4. Elizabeth Hanmer's legacy has been sufficiently described in the schedule of specific bequests.

5. The money invested on mortgage has been derived from the same sources as the stock.

The Bye-Laws.

Upon the passing of "The Magdalen Hospital Act, 1768," and at subsequent periods, bye-laws were made for the regulation of the Hospital, its inmates and officers, and at a Quarterly Court held on 15th July, 1850, a new code was confirmed and ratified, which has remained unaltered to the present time, with the single exception that at an Annual General Court held on 17th April, 1862, it was resolved that the office of chaplain and secretary should be amalgamated, and that the person filling the same should have 300*l.* a year and residence, free from all taxes and repairs, and that the following rule should be inserted in the bye-laws, viz.:—"That he should perform such other duties pertaining to the office of chaplain and secretary as should be directed by the Committee;" and it was resolved that he "should at any time, if the Committee should think it desirable, preach the Sunday morning and evening sermons, or either of them, regularly or during the absence of the preacher."

The Patron of the Hospital is Her Majesty the Queen.

Bye-Laws.

"I.—Of the Government.

"1. This is composed of—

A President,
Eight Vice-Presidents,
A Treasurer,
A General Court,
A Committee of thirty-two.

"2. The President is appointed for life; the eight Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and Committee of thirty-two are annually chosen, and seven of the Committee go out annually.

"3. All the officers and servants, whether appointed by the General Court or the Committee, are chosen annually. The former are chosen at the General Court on the third Thursday in April, and the latter at a Committee summoned for that purpose on the second Thursday in May."

Observations on Bye-Law I.

None but Governors can fill these offices, or attend the General Court, or become members of the Committee.

"II.—The Treasurer.

"1. He has the general superintendence of the institution in the absence of the Committee.

"2. He takes care that the regulations in the Acts of Parliament, the bye-laws made by the General Courts, and the orders of the Committee, are carried into effect and strictly observed.

"3. He receives the benefactions, keeps an account of all receipts and payments, and presents it at the four General Courts, or oftener if required.

"4. All bills are paid by him at the Hospital, and no draft on any banker is payable unless signed by three of the Committee, or by a Vice-President, or the Treasurer, or Secretary and two of the Committee.

"5. If any money remains in his hands more than is sufficient to defray the current expenses, he is to inform the Committee thereof, and if they approve of it he is to lay it out in the public Funds, Exchequer Bills, East India bonds, or a mortgage, as authorised by the Magdalen Amendment Act, in the names of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Magdalen Hospital.

"6. He reports to the next General Court the quantity of stock thus purchased, and no stock is sold without an order of the General Court."

President.

Arthur Pott, Esquire.

Vice-Presidents.

The Marquis of Westminster.
The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Rev. Lord Bayning.
The Lord Egerton of Tatton.
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edwd. Cust.
Sir William Page Wood (Vice-Chancellor).
Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart.
John Pepys, Esq.

Treasurer.

Samuel Tomkins, Esq.

Committee.

Elected at the annual General Court held in April 1863.

The Earl of Radnor.
Col. Hon. E. B. Wilbraham.
The Count Strzelecki.
Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, Bart.
Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.
Mr. Alderman Finnis.
Capt. C. R. Egerton, R.N.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, jun., Esq., Q.C.
John Baggallay, Esq.
Benj. Bond Cabbell, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.
Thomus Dunn, Esq.
Robert Few, Esq.
Samuel Fisher, Esq.
Henry Fortescue, Esq.
James W. Freshfield, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.
Rogert Gosling, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
John Edward Johnson, Esq.
John Ledger, Esq.
Robert Low, Esq.
Major Wm. Lyon.
Alexander Atherton Park, Esq.
Alfred Staines Pigeon, Esq.
William Pott, Esq.
Robert Pott, Esq.
Thomas Bless Pugh, Esq.
John Shephard, Esq.
Edmond Wilder, Esq.
George Vaughan, Esq.

Observations on Bye-Law II.

Section 3. An account is kept in the name of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Governors of the Magdalen Hospital, at Messrs. Drummond's, bankers, Charing Cross.

"*III.—The General Courts and Elections of Officers.*

"1. A General Court consists of the President, or, in his absence, of one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Treasurer, and eight or more Governors; and, in the absence of the President, all the Vice-Presidents and Treasurer, of nine Governors, who, in that case, choose their Chairman. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or Chairman presiding is to explain the business of the assembly, to propose questions, and to put them to the vote, and if required by five Governors, to take the votes by ballot, such ballot to begin and be deter-

mined immediately. The Chairman may vote in common with others, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman is further to have the casting vote.

"2. A paper of Agenda is prepared by the Committee and given to the Chairman at every Court by the Secretary.

"3. The Chairman begins the business of the Court with desiring the Secretary to read the minutes of the last General Court. These minutes are then confirmed, corrected, or rescinded, such confirmation or alteration being signified at the end of those minutes by the Chairman.

"4. After examining the minutes of the preceding Court the other business is taken into consideration in the order in which it stands in the Agenda.

"5. If the Court is summoned for any particular business that business is mentioned in the summons and is inserted in the Agenda to be proceeded with immediately after the examination of the minutes.

"6. When the paper of Agenda is finished any business that is proposed by any Governor is taken into consideration, provided such business is stated before one o'clock.

"7. Minutes of the proceedings of every General Court are taken during the sitting of the Court by the Secretary, and when the business is finished, these minutes are read and signed by the Chairman immediately before he leaves the chair.

"8. The General Courts are held quarterly, viz.:—The third Thursday in January; the third Thursday in April; the third Thursday in July; the third Thursday in October, or on such other days within the said months respectively as may from time to time be fixed by the Committee, or oftener if occasion shall require, upon such notice thereof respectively being given as is expressed in the Acts with respect to holding the Courts.

"9. The Secretary gives notice by letter to the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of the day and hour of holding General Courts, Ordinary or Extraordinary, and the same is also advertised in two or more of the public newspapers five days before such Court.

"10. At the annual General Court, held on the third Thursday in April, the eight Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, Committee, and Officers, are chosen, and a general view of the state of the charity is laid before the Governors by the Committee.

"11. At every quarterly Court the Treasurer lays before the Governors the general state of the House respecting the receipts and disbursements of the quarter, the cash which remains in hand, &c.

"12. The Treasurer also reports the number admitted, the number provided for, and in what manner during the quarter.

"13. The General Court orders and disposes of the common seal, and the use and application of it.

"14. The General Court has power to enter into contracts, and to make, alter, or revoke all rules, bye-laws, and orders.

"15. By the Magdalen Hospital Amendment Act, the General Court has power to appoint a Special Committee of three or more Governors of the Hospital, and to delegate either to the Committee for the time being, or to such Special Committee, power to invest the moneys belonging to the Hospital, either in the name of the Corporation, or in the name of Trustees for the Hospital, nominated by the Committee for the time being, on mortgage of any messuages, lands, or tenements in England and Wales, being freehold or copyhold of inheritance, or held upon leases of which not less than sixty years shall be unexpired, or in the public funds or Exchequer bills, South Sea Stock, or Bank Stock.

"16. No rule, bye-law, or order, or alteration or repeal of a rule, bye-law, or order, can have effect unless confirmed by a succeeding General Court, either annual, quarterly, or extraordinary.

"17. The General Court hath power from time to time to appoint such officers and servants as shall be thought necessary, and to accept the resignation of any officer or servant, and to suspend or remove all such officers or other persons, or any of them, and appoint others in case of death, suspension, resignation, or removal.

"18. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Committee, Chaplain, and Secretary, Preachers, Apothecary, Solicitor, Matron, and Auditors are appointed by the General Court. All other appointments are made by the Committee.

"19. The salaries of those persons who are appointed by the General Court are fixed by the Court, and the salaries of those who are appointed by the Committee are fixed by the Committee.

"20. If any vacancy happens in any office appointed by the General Court, such vacancy is declared at the ensuing quarterly General Court (unless the Committee deem it advisable to summon an extraordinary Court earlier), and a day is then appointed for the election. In the event of a Court not being formed, the Committee are empowered to fix a day for the election, and, if they shall deem it necessary, in this case to provide a proper person to do the duty of the office, which is vacant till a successor can be regularly appointed by a General Court.

"21. At all elections the right of voting by proxy is confined to ladies. No proxy can be received at any election unless such proxy be signed by the lady who gives it, and delivered at the election by a Governor.

"22. At all contested elections two of the Governors present are named by each of the candidates to be scrutators. Any doubts that arise respecting the election are referred to the Chairman of the Court and the scrutators, and their decision is final, unless any of the parties should think fit to appeal to a special General Court, to be summoned for the express purpose of confirming or rescinding the Act of the preceding Court.

"23. The anniversary meeting is held in the months of March, April, or May, but not on the same day as the annual General Court.

"24. The general yearly account is published at the anniversary meeting.

"25. Any five Governors have power to require a General Court, provided they address themselves to the President or one of the Vice-Presidents or Treasurer by letter, specifying the purpose for which such General Court is required to be held."

Observations on Bye-Law III.

Sec. 6. It is the particular duty of the Secretary to attend to the observance of this bye-law.

Sec. 7. The minutes which are in rough draft are copied into the minute-book, and read and signed by the then Chairman at the next general Court.

Sec. 10, 11. For the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, the number of Governors attending the annual and quarterly courts seldom exceeded ten, nine being the number required to make a Court.

Sec. 16. All the proceedings of the General Courts and Committees respecting the annual election of the officers and servants of the Institution, are subject to a similar confirmation by a subsequent General Court or Committee. Those persons who are elected to any office may nevertheless perform the duties of such office without waiting for the confirmation of their election.

"IV.—The Committee.

"1. The Committee are appointed (agreeably to the Acts of Parliament) to transact and manage the affairs of the Magdalen Hospital.

"2. Of this Committee three constitute a quorum, and the President, Vice-President and Treasurer are always of the Committee, one of whom is Chairman, but in their absence the Committee choose a Chairman.

"3. The Chairman may vote in common with others, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman is further to have a casting vote.

"4. The Committee meet every Thursday at one o'clock precisely, except on the first Thursday in the month, when they meet at eleven.

"5. The first Thursday in every month is appointed for the admission of petitioners, when the Committee admit all such petitioners as they approve into the Hospital and send to the probationary out-ward such as they deem fit for that establishment.

"6. In cases of extraordinary emergency petitioners may be admitted at any other meeting of the Committee, or in the absence of the Committee the Treasurer may admit them, such admissions being subject to the confirmation of the Committee on the first Thursday in the next month.

"7. The Committee may dismiss any women from the House as occasion requires, and in cases of emergency in the absence of the Committee the Treasurer has the same power.

"8. Any three of the Committee, or two of the Committee and Secretary in Committee, have power to draw on the bankers of the Charity or transact any business which will not admit of delay.

"9. The Committee contract for and inspect the clothing, furniture, and provisions, and take care to prevent impositions.

"10. The Committee being summoned for that purpose, have power to suspend, dismiss, or elect all officers or servants not specified in the 18th Article of the chapter relating to the General Courts and elections of officers.

"11. In cases of necessity the Committee are empowered by the Act of Parliament to suspend any officer appointed by the General Court and appoint another in his room, or in case of death in the room of the person so deceased, until a General Court shall be held.

"12. When a vacancy happens in any office, the appointment to which belongs to the Committee, such vacancy is notified to them at their next meeting by the Secretary. A day is then fixed for receiving the applications and examining the qualifications of all persons who wish to be candidates, after which another day is fixed, when the Committee are summoned to proceed to the election.

"13. At every meeting of the Committee a book of agenda is given to the Chairman by the Secretary.

"14. As soon as a quorum is formed the Chairman desires the Secretary to read the minutes of the last Committee. These minutes are confirmed, corrected, or rescinded, and then signed by the Chairman.

"15. The House reports are then examined and the other business is gone through in the order in which it stands in the agenda; should a quorum not be present the routine business is proceeded with.

"16. If the Committee have been summoned for any particular business, such business is mentioned both in the summons and in the agenda, and is considered immediately after the house reports.

"17. When the book of agenda is finished any business that is proposed by any member of the Committee is taken into consideration, notice of such business having been given by him or by the Secretary before two o'clock.

"18. At every meeting of the Committee minutes are made of the proceedings by the Secretary, which are signed by the Chairman immediately before he leaves the chair.

"19. Two members of the Committee attend at the Chapel every Sunday, and notice of their turn is regularly given.

"20. The Committee, or Treasurer in the absence of the Committee, may direct such alterations and repairs as are proper, but no repairs or alterations are undertaken which exceed 15*l.* without an estimate being made by the Surveyor, which estimate is laid before the Committee and approved by a subsequent Committee summoned for that purpose. If the estimate exceeds 100*l.* a General Court shall be summoned for the purpose of giving their sanction to the same, but if such Court do not attend then the Committee shall be at liberty to proceed with the necessary alterations and repairs without further delay.

"21. On the first meeting of the Committee after the General Court in January, a day is fixed for a general review of the state of the Charity.

"22. At the review the Committee examine the state of the buildings, furniture, &c. They are attended by every officer or servant of the Charity; they make inquiry of them respecting every circumstance that concerns the good of the Institution; and, lastly, they examine every person who is an object of the care of the Charity, making the necessary inquiries respecting their conduct, improvement, and the means of reconciling them to their friends, or placing them in such a way of life as may enable them to obtain an honest livelihood.

"23. The Committee determine what books are proper to be allowed for the use of the women."

Observations on Bye-Law IV.

Sec. 1. For the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, the number of Committee-men attending the Committee holden on Thursday in each week seldom exceeded five, three being the number required to form a Committee.

The administration of the Charity practically rests with the Committee; and

the Committee-men who attended the weekly Committees in 1863, and the number of their attendances, were as follows:—

	Number of Attendances.		Number of Attendances.
1. The Lord Egerton, of Tatton ..	14	10. T. B. Pugh, Esq...	15
2. Count Strzelecki	5	11. S. Tomkins, Esq. (present Treasurer)	43
3. Captain C. R. Egerton, R.N. ..	14	12. H. Wilder, Esq.	4
4. R. Baggallay, Esq. (late Treasurer) ..	29	13. H. Fortescue, Esq.	11
5. T. Dunn, Esq.	30	14. The President	2
6. R. Few, Esq.	3	15. Mr. Drew	2
7. R. Low, Esq.	21	16. Sir E. Cust	2
8. A. S. Pigeon, Esq... . ..	10	17. Sir P. Boileau	1
9. W. Pott, Esq.	35	18. Major Lyon	1

From this it follows that 14 of the 32 Committee-men never attended at all during the year, and that eliminating those who attended less than six times the administration of the charity may said to be vested in 10 of the 32 Committee-men.

Section 18. Rough minutes are taken by the Secretary, which, however, are not signed until the next meeting.

Section 22. These provisions are thoroughly carried out, and on 19th February in 1863, 6 Committee-men were present at the review.

"V.—Sub-Committee.

"1. This consists of any number of the Committee appointed for any special purpose.

"2. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer have votes at all Committees or Sub-Committees, and have, on all occasions, the authority of members of the Committee."

Observations on Bye-Law V.

Section 1. A Sub-Committee is rarely adopted.

"VI.—The Qualifications of Governors.

"1. A subscription of ten guineas or more at one time is a qualification for a Governor for life.

"2. An annual subscription of three guineas is a qualification of a Governor for that year; and every person, on payment of five years' successive subscriptions, becomes a Governor for life.

"3. If any annual subscriber shall be in arrear, his power as a Governor ceases till such arrear is paid.

"4. It is ordered in the Act of Parliament by which the society is incorporated, that no person who holds the office of Chaplain, Secretary, Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, or any inferior office or employment, shall act as a Governor during the time that he shall be employed or continued in such office."

Observations on Bye-Law VI.

Other persons, for the most part the executors of testators bequeathing monies or other personal property to the charity, are occasionally appointed Governors.

On the 30th December, 1863, the Governors of all classes were,

Gentlemen	353
Ladies	62
	415

"VII.—The Solicitor.

"1. He conducts all the law business in which the Society as a Body Corporate may happen to be engaged.

"2. He is paid in the usual manner for all charges and expenses, but with respect to his own trouble he acts gratis."

"VIII.—The Physician.

"1. He must be a married man not under 30 years of age, and either a Fellow or a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

"2. He attends all persons who reside in the Magdalen Hospital as often as they have need of medical assistance, notice of which is sent to him by the Secretary.

"3. He also visits the Hospital at least once a-week, and attends on days of admission.

"4. He attends with the Surgeons whenever they desire him to visit their patients.

"5. He performs the duties of his office gratis."

Observations on Bye-Law VIII.

The Physician never attends the Hospital except when specially summoned, an event of very rare occurrence.

"*IX.—The two Surgeons.*

"1. They must be married men not under 30 years of age, and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, but not practitioners in pharmacy.

"2. They attend alternately (each for three months) all persons who reside in the Magdalen Hospital, as often as they have need of their assistance.

"3. One of them attends from 11 to 12 o'clock on days of admission.

"4. They perform the duties of their office gratis."

Observations on Bye-Law IX.

There is only one Surgeon who attends at the Hospital on days of admission.

"*X.—The Apothecary.*

"1. He must be a married man not under 30 years of age, and a Member of the Company of Apothecaries.

"2. He attends all persons who reside in the Magdalen Hospital, whenever they have need of medical assistance.

"3. He furnishes medicines both for the Physicians and Surgeons' patients, for which he is allowed 70*l.* per annum."

Observation on Bye-Law X.

These provisions are effectually carried out.

"*XI.—The Sick-Ward and Nurse.*

"1. A room is set apart for the sick, and another for the convalescent.

"2. A nurse is appointed to attend the sick, and everything necessary for their recovery is provided.

"3. The nurse must be a single woman or a widow not under 30 nor above 45 years of age at the time of her appointment.

"4. The nurse has the authority of an assistant-matron as far as respects those persons who are in the sick-ward, and great care is taken in the appointment of the nurse to choose a person capable of instructing the women under her care.

"5. She attends the petitioners and examines them respecting their health on days of admission."

Observations on Bye-Law XI.

The sick-ward and convalescent-ward are in a part of the Hospital separate and distinct from the other wards occupied by the women, although under the same roof.

"*XII.—The Secretary.*

"1. He keeps the book of Agenda and prepares the business for the meetings of General Courts and Committees.

"2. He is present at all those meetings, and takes the minutes.

"3. He carries on the correspondence.

"4. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the bye-laws and regulations of the Hospital, and informs the Chairman at all General Courts and meetings of the Committee if anything falls under his observation which is contrary to any of them.

"*XIII.—The Chaplain.*

"1. He must be a married man, in priest's orders, and not under 35 years of age.

"2. He must reside in the lodge of the Hospital.

"3. He reads prayers twice on Sunday and preaches if required; he also reads prayers at such hours in the week days as are appointed by the Committee.

"4. He administers the Sacrament on Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Day, and Whit Sunday, and on the first Sunday in every month except the first Sunday in the months next preceding or following those festivals.

"5. He reads prayers twice on Good Friday, Ascension Day, and Christmas Day, and on the evenings of those days he reads a sermon or expounds a chapter of the Bible to the women.

"6. Should the Chaplain be under the necessity of applying for assistance in reading prayers, he signifies the name of the person who is to assist him to the Committee on the preceding Thursday, or to the presiding gentlemen or to the Treasurer should such necessity have subsequently occurred, but on any particular occasion any other clergyman may afford such assistance at the request and under the special recommendation of the Committee or the Chaplain, but no such person may administer the Sacrament to the women in the House.

"7. He attends in the wards every day, instructs the women in the principles of the Christian religion, expounds to them the Scriptures, hears them read and repeat from memory the private devotions they use every morning and evening, and gives every woman that particular instruction and admonition which is best adapted to make a proper impression on her mind.

"8. He is attentive to the women in the sick ward.

"9. He reports to the Committee his observations on the disposition and conduct of the women, and their sense of religion.

"*XIV.—The Preacher.*

"1. A clergyman in priest's orders is appointed to preach in the Chapel twice on Sundays and on any occasion when the Committee may require it, and to assist in the celebration of Divine service.

"2. Should the preacher be prevented by illness or by unavoidable absence from preaching, a clergyman recommended by him and approved by the Committee, or by the Chaplain, on the preceding Thursday, may preach in his place; and should the necessity of such recommendation have subsequently occurred, the person so recommended must be approved by the presiding gentlemen and by the Chaplain, but any other clergyman on any particular occasion, at the request and under the special recommendation of the Committee or of the Chaplain, may preach in his place. But the Committee, presiding gentlemen, or Treasurer, must in all such cases signify their consent in the minute book."

Observations on Bye-Laws XII, XIII, and XIV.

By a resolution of the General Courts of 28th April and the 7th May, 1799, the offices of Secretary and Chaplain were united, and although, with a view to economy, no preacher has been appointed since the 25th September, 1863, his duties have been gratuitously accepted and performed by the present Secretary and Chaplain.

In 1861, when the Rev. Joseph Brackenbury filled the office of Secretary and Chaplain, the amount of salary attached to the three offices of Secretary, Chaplain, and Preacher were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Secretary	120	0	0
Chaplain	350	0	0
Preacher	250	0	0
	720	0	0

In the last quarter of 1863, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the successor of Mr. Brackenbury in the Secretaryship and Chaplaincy, volunteered to accept, and accepted, all three offices at a salary of 300*l.* a-year.

Section 4, Bye-law XIII.—Those women only are allowed to receive the

Sacrament who appear to be thoroughly sensible of their misconduct and express a desire to partake of the Communion.

"*XV.—The Regulations for the Chapel.*

"1. Divine Service begins precisely at a quarter past 11 in the morning and at 7 in the evening.

"2. Two gentlemen of the Committee are in turn appointed to preside at the Chapel on Sunday, and have notice of the day of their attendance.

"3. In case it doth not suit them to attend on that Sunday, they are requested to engage some other gentlemen of the Committee to attend and signify the same to the Committee on Thursday or to the Secretary on Friday.

"4. The doors of the Chapel are opened at a quarter before 11 in the morning and at half-past 6 in the evening, and the presiding gentlemen are requested to attend at the opening of the doors to receive benefactions and preserve order.

"5. The psalms and hymns which are intended to be sung on Sunday are laid before the Committee by the Organist on the preceding Thursday, and nothing is permitted to be sung (unless at the anniversary) but the psalms and hymns printed for the use of the Chapel."

Observations on Bye-Law XV.

It is expected that all persons coming to the Chapel will contribute to the Charity previously to their admission.

The receipts from the Chapel, which have been already detailed, were formerly so large as to form an important source of revenue, but of late years they have much diminished.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From 1796 to 1828, both inclusive, the receipts were from the Chapel	51,730	10	5
From 1828 to 1862, both inclusive, such receipts were ..	14,782	10	6
Falling off	36,947	19	11

From 1801 to 1810, both inclusive, a period of ten years—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The receipts from collections at the Chapel were	18,507	8	0
Expenses	3,324	15	9
Profit	15,182	12	3

This gives an annual average of—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts	1,850	14	9
Expenses	332	9	6
Profit	1,518	5	2

From 1853 to 1862, both inclusive, a period of ten years—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The receipts from collections at the Chapel were	1,391	4	3
The Expenses	2,687	5	3
Loss	1,296	1	0

This gives an annual average of—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts	139	2	5
Expenses	268	14	6
Loss	129	12	1

This diminution in the Chapel receipts is ascribed to the change in the character of the neighbourhood, which formerly consisted of more wealthy residents, and the subject is more particularly mentioned, as it will hereinafter appear that, in 1857, a proposal was under discussion, and, indeed, a Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of removing the Hospital to the west end of London with the view of increasing the Chapel receipts.

"*XVI.—The Organist.*

"1. This office must always be held by a woman.

"2. She attends whenever public service is performed in the Chapel.

"3. She attends at least twice a-week to instruct the women who sing in the Chapel."

Observations on Bye-Law XVI.

No person is allowed to enter the organ-loft except the organist and the women in the house, who are hidden from the congregation by a screen.

"XVII.—The Surveyor.

"1. He is appointed by the Committee, and prepares estimates of the expenses of all buildings, alterations, and repairs in the Hospital, examines the bills of workmen, and superintends the execution of all contracts that are made with them."

"XVIII.—The Election of a Widower.

"In the event of any officer of this charity becoming a widower, who is required by the Bye-Laws to be a married man, it is provided that he shall nevertheless be eligible to be re-elected at the succeeding April General Court upon the special recommendation of the Committee, in writing, that the best interests of the charity would be served by the continuance of such individual."

"XIX.—The Matron.

"1. She must be a single woman or a widow.

"2. The candidates for this office must not be under 35 years of age, nor above 45.

"3. She resides constantly in the house, and directs the economy of it.

"4. She is fully instructed in the Rules, Bye-Laws, and Orders of the House, and observes them strictly.

"5. She superintends the conduct of the assistants and nurse.

"6. She sees that all the women are neat and decent in their apparel and persons, that they are duly employed and behave in an orderly and religious manner, and that they constantly attend divine service.

"7. She visits all the wards frequently, and at different hours. She inquires what progress the women make in reading and working, and inspects the Assistants' Report.

"8. She receives the materials for work, and delivers to the Clerk an account of the work done by the women that he may make a regular entry thereof in proper books.

"9. She takes the charge of all the household linen and clothing.

"10. She receives the provisions and stores which are allowed for the house, and takes care that none be carried away, nor any waste made.

"11. She reads instructions to the women prepared by the Committee the next morning after their admission, and delivers a copy of those instructions to each of such newly admitted women.

"12. She observes the behaviour of every person who resides in or comes into the house, and makes a weekly report to the Committee, whether they appear to do their duty in their respective stations, and whether everything in the house appears to be properly conducted.

"13. She keeps a book recording the character and disposition of every young woman who has been an inmate of the hospital, the period of her admission and discharge, and, as far as possible, her subsequent behaviour in service, &c.

"14. It is her particular duty to take care that the rules contained in the 30th Chapter are strictly observed; and she informs the Committee if any person neglects them."

Observations on Bye-Law XIX.

Sec. 2. Upon the recommendation of the Committee, any person who has been an Assistant for two years may be a candidate for the office of Matron, though her age should exceed 45 years.

Sec. 11. The instructions are as follows:—

"The Governors-in-general, and the Committee in particular, are greatly anxious for the present comfort and future happiness of the young women admitted into this house.

"They will ever treat with the utmost lenity and indulgence those who are well disposed, who show a desire of reformation and act consistently with such desire.

"They will give them every reasonable encouragement and assistance, and they wish to be looked up to as the warm friends of those who desire well.

"But such as by behaving perversely and improperly appear not to have a just sense of their situation, and who shall not amend their conduct on being admonished, they will most assuredly discharge, not only as being unlikely to be benefited by this Institution, but also as being dangerous to those who are well inclined.

"Seriousness and attention during acts of devotion;

"Civility and obedience to the matrons;

"Good nature and kindness to sister Magdalens;

"Chaste conversation;

"Cleanliness in person and apparel;

"Industry and an endeavour to qualify themselves for earning their livelihood honestly hereafter,—are positively required of all who are protected by this Benevolent Establishment."

"*XX.—The Auditors.*

"1. They are three in number and Governors of the Charity.

"2. Two of the Auditors must not be members of the Committee.

"3. They are appointed at the General Annual Court in April."

"*XXI.—The Four Assistants.*

"Superintendent of the Laundry and Housekeeper.

"1. They must be single women or widows.

"2. The candidates for these offices must not be under 30 nor above 45 years of age.

"3. Each of the assistants has the charge of one class of the women.

"3. They rise at the same hour as the women under their care, and read prayers morning and evening.

"5. They instruct the women in reading, needlework, and what else may be necessary, and superintend the work of the women in their wards.

"6. They are present with the women at their meals, and hear Grace properly repeated.

"7. They attend the women constantly and observe their tempers and dispositions; they consider what offices in life they are most fit for, and when it is proper to discharge them to parents or friends or to service.

"8. They lay before the Committee every week a book containing a list of the women under their care, marking in distinct columns their behaviour, temper, capacity for work and improvement, with such remarks as they think proper.

"9. They see that the bedchambers and every part of their respective wards are kept perfectly clean, well aired, and in good order.

"10. They see that the beds and bedding are kept properly mended, neat, and clean.

"11. They see that the table furniture and linen are kept clean and mended, and preserved in good order.

"12. They hear all complaints which may be made by the women in their respective wards, and, if necessary, lay the same before the Chaplain, Matron, or Committee.

"13. They duly and strictly observe the several regulations, bye-laws, and orders of the house, and the directions which may be given them from time to time by the Committee and Matron.

"14. They are constantly attentive not only to prevent any improper discourse, but to communicate just sentiments and encourage sober conversation, and a regular, peaceful, and pious behaviour.

"15. They read the instructions to the women on the first Monday in every month.

"16. They take care that the Rules contained in the 30th Chapter are observed, and inform the Committee if they see them neglected."

Observations on Bye-Law XXI.

There are now seven persons styled Assistants, one of whom is the Superintendent of the Laundry, another the Housekeeper, and the third the Sick-ward Nurse.

"*XXII.—The Admission of Petitioners.*

"1. No woman can be admitted into the Magdalen Hospital while she is pregnant or is diseased; nor can any woman who is admitted and afterwards dismissed be ever admitted again.

"2. Every woman who has been seduced, whether recommended or not (with the exceptions in the preceding Article) may apply for admission to the Committee, who meet for that purpose on the first Thursday in every month (a friend should accompany them if possible).

"3. The method of admission is by Petition.

"4. The Clerk is directed to furnish a petition gratis to every woman upon application on the days of admission, whether she has a recommendation or not.

"5. The blanks are filled up by the Clerk, according to the report of the Petitioner.

"6. The Clerk gives the Petitioner the number of her petition, and he gives the same number to her friends.

"7. The Petitioners are called by the numbers of their petitions and not by their names; that, if they are not admitted, their names may not be known to other persons who attend.

"8. Every Petitioner is examined as to her state of health, or of pregnancy, by the nurse attending for that purpose, and, if necessary, by the physician or surgeon.

"9. When the Petitioners have been thus examined their petitions are laid before the Committee, and they are called in according to their numbers.

"10. The Committee ask only such questions as are likely to enable them to judge whether the Petitioners are proper objects to be received into the Hospital.

"11. If any friends of the Petitioners attend with them, or any recommendations are brought in their favour, they are examined by the Committee.

"12. When the Committee have obtained all the information in their power the question is put on the propriety of admitting the Petitioner; two-thirds of the votes of the gentlemen present being necessary for her admission.

"13. If the Petitioner is admitted the Secretary gives her a note directed to the matron signifying her admission.

"14. No woman who has been admitted is allowed to go out of the house without special leave in writing, signed by the treasurer or chairman and two of the Committee, and that for a time not exceeding a day, and this only on an urgent and extraordinary occasion, and in such case she is attended by a proper person appointed by the matron.

"15. Petitioners may be received on any subsequent day of admission, notwithstanding their having been formerly rejected."

"*Form of Petition for Admission.*

"To the Committee of the Magdalen Hospital,

"The humble Petition of aged years, of the Parish of in the County of

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioner hath been guilty of such misconduct as renders her a proper object of the protection of this charity. Your Petitioner is truly sensible of her offence, and humbly prays that she may be admitted into this house, solemnly promising to behave herself decently and orderly, and to conform to all the rules of the Institution.

"And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Observations on Bye-Law XXII.

The Committee meet at 11 o'clock, when the Clerk submits to them a list of all the Petitioners, according to the following form:—

	Petitioners' Names.	Applications.	Age.	Parish, County, &c.	Friends in Attendance.	Their Names and Residence.
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

The women attend at the Hospital the first Thursday in every month, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A.M., when they sign the petition, the same having first been properly filled up by the Clerk.

They are then sent into the Petitioners' Room, each having the number of her petition written on a piece of paper. At 11 o'clock the surgeon and nurse attend, and each woman is separately examined in a separate room as to the state of her health.

The examination of all the Petitioners being concluded, the surgeon sends to the Committee a written report, according to the following form:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Well.	Syph.	Gon.	Flu. Al.	Preg.	Other diseases or general remarks.
1.								
2.								
3.								

The Committee call before them one by one such Petitioners as have been reported by the surgeon to be either pregnant or diseased, and those who are pregnant are returned to their friends or referred to the workhouse, and those who are diseased are sent, if possible, to one of the London Hospitals. The cases of Petitioners who are accompanied by friends are then taken, and each Petitioner (but not in the presence of her friend) is orally examined as to her past history, the truth of her statements being subsequently tested by the evidence of such friends, also separately examined.

The Committee take next the cases of Petitioners who attend by themselves, that is, unaccompanied by friends.

Inquiries are made as to the position in life of each woman, but not as to the name of the seducer.

The Committee determine upon the admissibility of each particular case on the close of their examination into it, but do not first examine into all the cases and then select from the entire list those which might appear to them to be the most hopeful.

The hopeless cases are rejected, the doubtful cases sent to the out-ward, and the hopeful cases to the house.

CASES examined within a period of four years ending the 1st January, 1862.

Rejected as Hopeless.	Too ill for admission.	Doubtful cases sent to Out-Ward.	Hopeful cases admitted.	Total.
169	148	98	414	829

The applications not entertained for want of accommodation were during the same period in number twenty-three.

The number of women admitted into the Hospital during a period of ten years ending on the 31st December, 1862, will be found in a subsequent Table, under the head of "Discharges."

"*XXIII.—The Probationary Out-Ward.*

"This ward was established in 1844, and women may be admitted at any time by an order signed by the Treasurer or any two of the Committee; they remain for a limited period, after which they are brought before the Committee, and a report of their behaviour being made by the Chaplain and Assistant Matron, they are placed in one of the wards of the house."

Observations on Bye-Law XXIII.

During the ten years the Hospital remained in Goodman's Fields, the admission of women was weekly and not monthly, and every woman admitted was first sent to the probationary ward for a month, but ever since the year 1769, when the Hospital was first established in St. George's Fields, the admission of women has been monthly and not weekly, and as sometimes as many as twenty women are admitted at one meeting. The probationary out-ward (in which the women ought never to stay less than a month, but generally two months, and in which there is only accommodation for ten women at the same time) has to receive those considered to be the worst cases (room being made for them by promotions from the out-ward to the house), whilst those considered to be the best cases are transferred at once into the house, without undergoing any term of probation whatever.

It is said that the admission of so many depraved women at one and the same time into the out-ward materially increases the difficulty of managing such ward, and that the admission of them at once into the House, without any previous term of probation, has frequently a very injurious effect upon the women already there.

The admission of women under an order of the Treasurer or any two of the Committee is a very rare occurrence.

"*XXIV.—The different Classes of Women.*

"1. The wards consist of three for needlework, one for the kitchen, one for the laundry, and one for the sick; and in classing the women regard is had to their birth, education, behaviour, and ability to perform different kinds of work in which they may be employed.

"2. One part of the Hospital is appropriated to women of a better order than others; many of whom, though they have been seduced, have never been on the town, but apply to the Magdalen in order to avoid being driven to that extremity. These women are placed more particularly under the superintendence of the Matron."

Observations on Bye-Law XXIV.

There are seven wards (including the out-ward) each under the superintendence of one of the seven Assistants, and such wards are as follows:—

No. 1. Needle ward, under the care of Mrs. La Thange, Assistant.
No. 2. Needle ward, under the care of Mrs. Andrews, Assistant.
No. 3. Needle ward, under the care of Mrs. Netherway, Assistant.
No. 4. Kitchen, under the care of Mrs. Butler, Assistant.
No. 5. Laundry, under the care of Mrs. Gordon, Assistant.
No. 6. Sick ward, under the care of Mrs. May, Assistant.
No. 7. Out ward, under the care of Mrs. Issanchon, Assistant.

The Kitchen ward hardly exists except in name, as the cooking for each ward is done in the ward by its inmates, and the kitchen ward is practically a needle ward, the Matrons' meals being alone prepared therein.

At the present time a woman, when once placed in one of the first five wards is seldom or ever removed therefrom, but remains therein during her stay in the Hospital; there is, in fact, little or no attempt made to separate the best from the worst cases, or to adopt a system of classification based upon merit.

There is no effective punishment for misconduct short of expulsion; and no reward for good conduct is ever conferred within the wards of the Hospital with the exception of a small bounty upon the needlework hereinafter mentioned.

As to the Sick Ward.

During the four years ending the 31st December, 1862, the admissions into the house (exclusive of the out-ward) were 610, of whom 173, or 28 per cent., were obliged to be placed in the sick ward for periods varying from a week to three months each. This ill-health is said to arise from undeveloped disease and enfeebled constitutions, injuriously affected by the want of fresh air and sufficient exercise.

The Hospital and grounds are in a low situation, and sensibly affected by

stenches arising from neighbouring manufactories of cat-gut, bone-dust, and gas, and from knackers' yards. The Chaplain, Matron, and Clerk, all state that they and their families are at times, but more particularly when the wind blows from the north-east, subject to nausea even to retching.

Practically the women are without proper exercise, as that obtained by occasional visits to the garden is said to be insufficient for health.

"*XXV.—Their Names.*

"1. If the women are desirous of concealing their true names, they have liberty to assume others.

"2. Reproaches for past irregularities are forbidden; no inquiry into names or family is permitted; but all possible discouragement given to the making any discovery of them."

Observations on Bye-Law XXV.

Sec. 1. A woman is seldom desirous of concealing her true name; and consequently the assumption of a new name is very rare.

Sec. 2. This section does not relate to inquiries made by the Committee or the Matron.

"*XXVI.—Their Dress.*

"1. Upon their admission, their apparel is ticketed and laid by, in order to to be returned to them whenever they leave the house.

"2. They wear brown shalloon gowns, and in their whole dress are plain and neat, and exactly alike."

Observations on Bye-Law XXVI.

Upon admission the Matron assigns the woman to one of the wards, and the nurse then conducts her to the bath room, where her clothes are taken from her, and after bathing she is dressed in the uniform of the house.

The old clothes, after undergoing the process of washing in the laundry, are ticketed, and laid by in order to be returned to her upon leaving the Hospital.

The uniform consist of a drab coloured stuff-gown and white cap which entirely conceals the hair, and is bound over the forehead by a black riband.

"*XXVII.—Their Diet and Rest.*

"1. In the summer the women rise at 6 o'clock, prayers are read at 7, after which they breakfast, and at 8 go to work. They dine between 1 and 2, and are allowed an hour. They leave off work at 7, sup between 8 and 9, and after prayers go to bed at 10.

"2. In the winter they rise as soon as it is light, and prayers are immediately read; they breakfast between 8 and 9, and then go to work. They dine at 2, and are allowed an hour. They leave off work at 8, then sup, and go to bed at 9.

"3. They repeat grace by turns, each a week, in a solemn manner.

"4. During the time that the women are not employed at work they are allowed to walk in the garden with one of the assistants."

Observations on Bye-Law XXVII.

Sections 1 and 2.—The weekly diet of the matron consists of

	Lbs.	oz.
Meat	8	0
Butter	1	0
Cheese	1	0
Tea	0	4
Lump sugar	0	12
Bread, daily, 3 pennyworth.		
Flour	2	0
Sugar, moist, as required.		

The seven Assistant Matrons have the same diet table as the women in the House, with the exception of white bread instead of brown.

DIET TABLE of the Assistants and Women in the House.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Supper.
Sunday ..	Bread, butter, and tea	Cold roast beef, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Bread, butter, and tea	Bread and cheese, and ½ pint of beer.
Monday ..	Ditto	Hot boiled beef, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Ditto	Ditto.
Tuesday ..	Ditto	Cold boiled beef, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Ditto	Ditto.
Wednesday ..	Ditto	Roast mutton, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Ditto	Ditto.
Thursday ..	Ditto	Pudding	Ditto	Ditto.
Friday ..	Ditto	Boiled mutton, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Ditto	Ditto.
Saturday ..	Ditto	Roast beef, potatoes, and ½ pint of beer	Ditto	Ditto.

Each woman has 4 lbs. of meat, 6 lbs. of bread and potatoes, ½ lb. of butter, ¼ lb. of cheese, and 6 ozs. of sugar a-week.

Sec. 5. Each woman sleeps in a separate bed, the bedstead being of iron, and a box, in which her clothes are kept, is placed by her bedside.

The beds are separated from each other on each side by wooden partitions about 6 feet in height, but open towards the centre of the room.

Each assistant has a bedroom in the ward under her particular care, fitted with glass windows, which command every part of the ward.

"*XXVIII.—Their Employment.*

"1. Each woman is employed in such household business or needlework as is suitable to her abilities and likely to qualify her for service.

"2. A proper number of the women are appointed to perform all the domestic business of their respective wards, the household service, the keeping the chapel clean, and what else is necessary, according to the directions given by the Matron.

"3. The chief objects of needlework in which they have hitherto been employed are making household linen of all sorts, shirts, shifts, &c., making all the linen for the use of the House, making and mending all the clothes they wear, and also the sheets and table linen.

"4. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost propriety and humanity are observed, and the greatest care is taken to prevent all loose or idle discourse, indolence, or neglect of religious or moral duties.

"5. A small portion of the labour of the young women is given them on their leaving the house."

Observations on Bye-Law XXVIII.

Section 1 *et seq.*:—

One of the greatest defects in the Magdalen is the want of sufficient employment; little is earned by needlework and nothing by the Laundry, which, so far as the building and other appliances are concerned, is excellent, and capable of employing as many if not more hands than the Hospital could conveniently furnish. Upon my asking whether sewing machines had been introduced, the answer given was that lengthening was preferred to shortening the process of needlework; and upon my suggesting that water might be laid on so as to supply the lavatories in the upper stories, it was stated that bringing the water from below gave something to do. The floors, dressers, and stairs are said to be scrubbed and re-scrubbed even to their detriment by way of creating employment.

A different state of things exists in the penitentiaries situate in the country, and more especially as regards the laundry department, one, however, that necessarily requires fresh air and the absence of smoke if general and remunerative employment is desired. The laundry at the Magdalen, owing to its situation, cannot obtain such employment, and is used merely for washing the clothes of the inmates. This want of employment is not only injurious to the women themselves, but also excludes a fruitful source of revenue.

During the three years ending 31st March, 1862, sixty-eight women at the

Clewer House of Mercy (a penitentiary) earned by needlework annually 87*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

During the three years ending 31st December, 1862, ninety-seven women of the Magdalen earned annually 132*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.*

During the three years ending the 31st March, 1862, the gross annual earning by the laundry at Clewer was 516*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

During the three years ending the 31st December, 1862, the laundry at the Magdalen earned nothing.

In 1861, at the Dalston Penitentiary for discharged prisoners (not for prostitutes) the gross annual earnings of seventy-four women in the laundry were 1,564*l.*; the expenses of the carriage of the linen, &c., to and fro amounting to 687*l.* Net earnings 877*l.*

In 1862, at the Highgate Penitentiary for Prostitutes the gross annual earnings of thirty-eight women in the laundry were 190*l.* 2*s.*; the expenses of the carriage of the linen to and fro amounting to 26*l.* Net earnings 164*l.* 2*s.*

In the Magdalen each Assistant gives some instruction in reading the Church Catechism and the Collects for about an hour a-day on week days. but not in arithmetic, and in writing on Sundays to the women in her particular ward, in which she also reads certain prayers morning and evening. The Matron reads to the women in the different wards (who seldom read themselves) an amusing book, which occupies her about an hour and a half a day. On Sundays the officers and women attend morning and evening service in the Chapel. The singing-class, consisting on an average of 20 women,is taught by the Organist to sing, but not in parts, for two hours on Wednesday and Friday in each week.

Sec. 5. Small sums of money called bounties on work done by each woman, are paid over to the Matron, who transfers the same to such woman on her discharge from the Hospital in credit. The bounty allotted to a woman for house-work is 6*d.* per week, and in the profits on needlework she is entitled to participate after the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

"*XXIX.—Their Discharge.*

"1. Application being made either by the parents or friends of the woman, if such parents or friends appear worthy of being trusted, and declare they forgive past offences and will take such woman under their protection, the woman also consenting, the Committee discharge her accordingly, and her clothes are returned to her.

"2. If any housekeeper of sufficient credit applies for a servant, the Matron recommends such a woman as she thinks will answer the purpose, as to abilities and good conduct, and if such service is approved by the Committee, the woman is discharged accordingly.

"3. Services out of town are always preferred.

"4. Every woman who is placed in a service and continues there one year to the approbation of her master or mistress, upon its being made appear to the Committee that she hath behaved unexceptionally, is entitled to a gratuity, as a token of their approbation of her good behaviour.

"5. The Committee, upon the good behaviour of any woman, and upon her having remained a proper time in the house, write to her friends or relations to provide for her.

"6. On the discharge of those who behave well, whether they go out to service, or to their friends, or to be married, if their parents or friends are not in a capacity to furnish them with clothes, these are provided for them at the discretion of the Committee.

"7. The time that the women continue in the Hospital is different, according to circumstances; in general it is about a year, but it is an invariable rule not to dismiss any woman (unless at her own request, or for ill-conduct) without some means being provided by which she may obtain an honest livelihood.

"8. All the means which the Committee can think of, that may conduce to the great ends of this Charity are used, whether it be to save the soul, preserve life, or render that life useful and happy."

Observations on Bye-Law XXIX.

Table of the Admissions and Discharges, &c., of Women during a Period of Ten Years ending the 31st December, 1862.

		1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
Number of inmates on 1st January, 1853 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admissions		123	160	151	151	165	86	146	176	157	131	1,146
Discharges		131	141	148	150	167	133	126	141	157	143	1,437
Reconciled to friends or placed in service or other reputable and industrious situations .	..	86	94	105	105	93	101	65	64	95	82	890
Lunatic, troubled with fits or incurable disorders .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
Died	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	9
Discharged at their own request	..	34	35	36	32	49	22	46	61	40	45	400
Discharged for improper behaviour	..	11	12	6	12	23	9	15	16	19	12	135
In the house at the end of the year	101	93	112	115	116	114	67	87	122	122	110	—
												1,437

It will be seen from this Table that in 1858 the number of admissions into the Hospital, which is capable of accommodating 140 women, was only 86. This, however, was occasioned by the alterations and improvements made during that year in the south wing of the building.

Table of the Average Number of Women in the Hospital during a Period of Ten Years ending 31st December, 1862, exclusive of the Out-Ward, in which there were, on an average, eight women, and of the Matron and seven Assistants.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average.
77	101	107	107	104	94	61	92	115	108	(say) 97

Average number of women in the house	97
Ditto out-ward	8
Matron and seven Assistants	8
	113

The total number of applicants to the Magdalen Hospital for the four years ending 31st December, 1861, was 829, viz.:—

	Number.	Per Centage.
Rejected as hopeless . . .	169	or ·20
Inadmissible from disease . .	148	„ ·17
Doubtful cases sent to out-ward . .	98	„ ·11
Hopeful cases sent to the Magdalen .	414	„ ·50
Total . . .	829	

Of the 512 admitted of whom any account can be obtained, under any or either of the following heads:—

Number.	Per Centage.	
308	or ·60	Read and write.
385	„ ·70	Read.
127	„ ·24	Neither.
329	„ ·64	Servant-girls.
39	„ ·7	Other occupations.
144	„ ·28	No occupation.
501	„ ·98	Parents of labouring classes.
11	„ ·2	Parents of higher classes.
66	„ ·13	Seduced under promise of marriage.
187	„ ·36	Debauched by acquaintances.
208	„ ·46	Debauched by strangers.
48	„ ·9	Persuaded to prostitution by their own sex.

The books from which this Table is compiled do not always furnish information on all, but occasionally only on some of the above particulars, and consequently such Table is not so far in itself complete or capable of exact proof; for instance, it will be found that 74 per cent. of the women do and 24 per cent. do not read, thereby accounting only for 98 instead of 100 per cent. As to the 2 per cent. unaccounted for there is no evidence to show their intellectual state.

This observation applies to some of the other particulars in the Table, which, however, is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

It will be seen from this Table that 98 per cent. of the women owed their parentage to the labouring and only 2 to the higher classes, and that 64 per cent. of the former were servant girls.

The expression "higher classes" in penitentiaries, of which, however, the Magdalen has but little experience, is merely relative, and women who fall within such description are, with few exceptions, the daughters of shopkeepers, upper clerks, and professional men. As a general rule, their education is superficial, their accomplishments, such as they are, showy rather than real, and their previous habits in early life tend very much to disqualify them for the drudgery of domestic service, and the obedience which it necessarily exacts. In short, this class is not so favourable an one for penitentiaries like the Magdalen as might at first sight appear. With the servant-girl class it is otherwise, and consequently such class gives greater promise both in and out of the Hospital than what is termed "the higher class."

The three Tables next following contain an account of the women discharged from the Hospital during three several periods of four years each, ending respectively the 31st December, 1842, 1849, 1861, and are compiled more particularly with the view of showing their subsequent conduct, the real test of the utility and efficiency of a charity of this description.

First Period.

Total discharged in four years of every description, of whom 289 were discharged in credit		365
Behaving well (several married)	194	
Insane	1	
Dead	5	
Behaving ill	43	
Unknown	122	
	—	365

From this it follows that 79 per cent. were discharged in credit, and 53 per cent. were behaving well.

Second Period.

Total discharged in the four years of every description, of whom 378 were discharged in credit		480
Behaving well	273	
Dead	4	
Behaving ill	24	
Unknown	189	
	—	480

From this it follows that 78 per cent. were discharged in credit, and 57 per cent. were behaving well.

Third Period.

Total discharged in the four years of every description, of whom 313 were discharged in credit		557
Behaving well	232	
Dead	3	
Behaving ill	36	
Unknown	286	
	—	557

From this it follows that 56 per cent. were discharged in credit, and 41 per cent. were behaving well.

The following Table is framed with the view of ascertaining what particular ages furnish the greatest hope not only of good conduct in, but also out of, the Hospital after discharge.

It is to be observed that the number admitted during the four years ending

the 31st December, 1862, was greater than 495, the number of women to which the Table relates; but of these 495 alone is there any register of age, and also that such period ends on the 31st December, 1862, and not on the 31st December, 1861, like the preceding Table, a deviation in correspondence of date occasioned by the fact that a more complete register of ages was kept during the year ending the 31st December, 1862, than during any preceding year, and that consequently a larger average could be obtained by including such year in the Table. Again, the bracketing together three successive ages is merely arbitrary, and adopted with the view of obtaining more concise and general results.

TABLE giving the Results of 495 women (whose ages were known) discharged during a Period of Four Years ending 31st December, 1862.

Age on Admission.	Total admitted in the Hospitals	Discharged.				Expelled.		Behaving well subsequently to Discharge.		Remained in the Hospital until discharged in credit.	Behaving well subsequently to Discharge.
		In Credit.		At Request.							
		Total.	Per Cent.						PerCent.		
14	3	2	·66	1		0		1	·33		
15	20	9	·45	7		4		9	·45	·53	·39
16	63	31	·50	24		8		25	·39		
17	97	51	·52	32		14		40	·41		
18	73	36	·50	30		7		21	·27	·52	·37
19	73	40	·54	26		7		32	·44		
20	52	31	·60	18		3		25	·48		
21	31	15	·50	11		5		9	·29	·53	·36
22	30	16	·50	13		1		13	·43		
23	15	13	·80	0		2		7	·46		
24	13	5	·38	8		0		5	·39	·53	·49
25	11	5	·50	5		1		6	·54		
26	4	3	·75	1		0		1	·22		
27	4	1	·25	3		0		0	·0	·47	·15
28	5	2	·40	2		1		1	·20		
29	0	0	·0	0		0		0	·0		
30	1	1	·100	0		0		0	·0		
	495	261	·52	181	·36	53	·10	195	·39		

It is to be observed that no women are admitted into the Hospital after the age of 30, a fact well known to all applicants, and consequently women applying after that age are tempted to understate, and do very frequently thus reduce their ages in order to gain admission.

The age of 30 in the Table may, therefore, be taken to mean 30 and upwards.

From this Table it may be deduced that youth furnishes more hopeful cases than a more advanced period of life, and that women of the ages of 23, 24, and 25, or about those ages, on admission give the greatest promise of good conduct both in and out of the Hospital, or in other words, of reformation.

These results, as regards the younger cases, may probably be ascribed to want of purpose and resolution, a difficulty in resisting temptation upon the removal of restraint, and as regards the older cases to a relapse into habits of intemperance, a vice to which prostitutes of a more advanced period of life are particularly addicted.

The reason for a woman requesting to be discharged from the Hospital are various. Sometimes a desire to return to a criminal (with whom she has lived) on the expiration of his imprisonment, a refuge during his stay in gaol having been the only motive for seeking admission; sometimes a disinclination to work and confinement, and a yearning after liberty; and sometimes the difficulty experienced in attempting to curb an ungovernable temper and acquire habits of self-restraint. Expulsion is the result of violence, abusive language, and immoral and indecent conversation. Escapes are rare, the walls of the Hospital being high, the vigilance of the officers great, and the inducement small, any one being at liberty to leave on request; however, about four years ago three women dressed themselves in the clothes of some of the Assistants and passed out of the street-door unrecognised, although not unseen, and during the last year one woman having exchanged her clothes for those of the Matron, whose trinkets and money she stole, escaped by means of a ladder over the wall. Search was made for this woman, but without success.

Sec. 23. Applications are occasionally made at the Hospital for servants

but the demand not keeping pace with the supply many of the women are discharged to their parents or friends, in the hope of the latter procuring them situations; but when such parents or friends do not exist, the women are retained in the Hospital until a place in domestic service can be obtained. Such places, however, as a general rule are of an inferior description. A woman upon entering into service is supplied from the funds of the charity with an outfit of clothes worth about 3*l*. Formerly when materials were dearer than they are at present the cost of such outfit was about 5*l*.

Sec. 4. The gratuity may be given to any woman being in service at the time, although she has not been one year in the place to which she first went after she was discharged from the Hospital, provided it shall appear to the Committee that she had a reasonable cause for quitting the same. An additional gratuity may be given whenever the Committee think proper.

"*XXX.—Precautions concerning the Wards.*

"1. The Chaplain, and no other person, is permitted to go into the wards without being accompanied by the Matron, one of the Assistants, or the Nurse.

"2. The Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecary, when they visit their patients must be attended by the Matron, one of the Assistants, or the Nurse.

"3. If any of the gentlemen of the medical profession is prevented from attending by illness or unavoidable absence, one of the other gentlemen of that profession attends in his place, but no deputy, pupil, apprentice, or servant, can on any account be allowed to go into the wards.

"4. If the surveyor or any workmen go into the wards on account of any necessary repairs, great care must be taken that the women are not seen, and all such repairs must be executed in as short a time as possible.

"5. The Treasurer, or any three or more of the Committee, may visit all or any of the wards whenever they think proper, provided that they are accompanied by the Matron or one of the Assistants; but no member of the Committee, though accompanied by the Matron or Assistants, is permitted to go into any of the wards unless with the Treasurer, or with two other members of the Committee.

"6. Any Governors of the charity, or any ladies or gentlemen who desire to see the Hospital, and to be informed of what relates to the management of it, must apply to the Committee, or in their absence to the Treasurer, who may, if they or he think proper, give an order in writing to the Matron to accompany such persons into all the wards of the Hospital except the rooms in which the women are present. These orders must be signed by the Treasurer or by three of the Committee; the name of one of the company to whom the wards are to be shown must be specified in the order, and the Matron must return the orders, together with the names of the visitors, to the Committee at their next meeting.

"7. The friends or relations of the Matron may visit her in her apartment, but not go into the wards.

"8. The friends or relations of the Assistants if they come to see them are to be received in one of the Committee-rooms, but no such person, either male or female, is permitted to go into the wards. A fire is allowed for this purpose as often as is necessary.

"9. Any of the women may be visited in the Matron's apartment or Committee-rooms (provided it is in the presence of the Matron or one of the Assistants) by their relations or friends, or by any persons who are known to interest themselves in their welfare; but no class of women may be visited or seen collectively, by any lady or gentleman, Governor or Member of the Committee, or other person except the Treasurer, the Chaplain, or the Committee, when not less than three in number and attended by the Matron or one of the Assistants.

"10. The women may be visited as above, on all days but Sundays and Thursdays between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

"NOTE.—*On extraordinary occasions the friends of the women may visit them at other hours at the discretion of the Matron.*

"11. It is the duty of the Matron to pay particular attention to the rules

contained in this Chapter, and to report to the Committee if any of the Assistants or any other persons neglect to observe them punctually."

Observations on Bye-Law XXX.

By the wards are understood all parts of the Magdalen Hospital, except the Lodge, the Chapel, and the rooms of the Committee and Matron.

Sec. 5. Notwithstanding the above regulation, the Committee may give an order in writing to empower any single member of the Committee to visit the wards for the purpose of superintending any workmen who are employed in altering or repairing the building.

Sec. 10. At the present time the women may be visited on any Friday in the week between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, and on extraordinary occasions such visits may take place on any day at any reasonable time, at the discretion of the Matron.

"*XXXI.—The Clerk and the Doorkeeper.*

"1. The Clerk must not follow any business or employment whatever but such as immediately relates to the Magdalen Charity."

"2. He keeps the cash accounts, which he enters in books kept for that purpose, under the direction of the Treasurer.

"3. He assists the Matron in receiving and delivering the stores.

"4. He goes on all those messages in which it is neceesary to employ a servant of confidence and trust.

"5. He is not to convey any letter or message into or out of the house without the knowledge of the Chaplain or Matron.

"6. He attends at the Chapel on Sundays, and follows the directions of the gentlemen who preside at Divine Service.

"7. He is diligent in observing the rules of the house, and in obeying the orders of the Committee, of the Treasurer, and the Chaplain.

"8. He finds security in the sum of 200*l.*

"9. The office of Door-keeper must be always held by a woman.

"10. She attends constantly in the lodge as Door-keeper.

"11. She has the care of the apartments on the ground floor on the north side of the hall.

"12. She attends the petitioners on all days of admission.

"13. She obeys the orders of the Committee, the Treasurer, and the Chaplain."

"14. The Clerk and the Door-keeper must reside in the Lodge, and must not have any communication with the wards of the Hospital, either in respect of their board, washing, or on any account whatever."

Observation on Bye-Law XXXI.

The offices of Clerk and Door-keeper are at present held by a man and his wife.

"*XXXII.—The Gardener.*

"1. He must be a married man not under 30 nor above 45 years of age when he is hired, and has charge of the garden.

"2. He is not allowed to sell or dispose of anything that is produced in the garden.

"3. He is not to carry any message or letter, either to or from any person who resides in the Hospital, unless by particular order of the Chaplain."

"*XXXIII.—The Officers and Servants in general.*

"1. Every person who is discovered to have received any money, perquisite, fee, reward, or emolument of any kind, more than the salary or wages allowed by the Governors of this Charity or Committee, shall be immediately discharged.

"2. No person shall for any reason, or on any account whatever, take anything out of the house which has been bought for the use thereof.

"3. No person shall lie out of the house a single night without leave of the Treasurer, Chaplain, or two of the Committee in writing. Leave of absence for more than one night cannot be granted except by the Committee, unless on very urgent and extraordinary occasions."

Observations on Bye-Law XXXIII.

This order is painted distinctly on a board, and hung up in the hall of the Hospital.

Unpaid Officers of the Magdalen Hospital in December 1863.

Name of Office.		Name.	When first appointed.	How appointed.	Duty.
Treasurer	..	Samuel Tomkins, Esq. ..	27th March, 1862	Annual General Court	Defined by the Bye-laws.
Physician	..	Dr. Barlow	 1848	Committee ..	
Surgeon	..	Frederick le Gros Clarke, Esq.	 1857	Ditto ..	
Solicitors	..	Henry Wordsworth, Joseph Greathead, and Frederick John Blake, Esqs.	.. .. 1758*	Annual General Court	
Surveyor	..	Henry Currey	April, 1854	Ditto ..	
Auditors	1	John Francis White, Esq.	16th April, 1863	Ditto ..	
	2	James Hunt, Esq.			
	3	Robert Pott, Esq.			

* The firm now represented by these gentlemen was first appointed in 1758.

Paid Officers and Servants of the Magdalen Hospital in December 1863.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer or Servant.	When first appointed.	How appointed.	Duty.	Antecedents.	Salary. £	s.	d.	Gratuities or Emoluments.
Chaplain	The Rev. John Wallace.	May 15, 1862	Annual General Court	Defined by Bye-Laws	Formerly Chaplain to the jail and hospital in Queensland, Australia, and afterwards curate at Sanderstead, Surrey	300	0	0	Residence at the lodge.
Preacher	Ditto	September 25, 1863	Ditto	Ditto					
Secretary	Ditto	May 15, 1862	Ditto	Ditto					
Chapel Clerk	Richard Hill	January, 1838	Committee	Ditto					Gratuity of 5*l.* a-year.
Organist	Ann Stainer	November, 1849	Ditto	Ditto		45	0	0	None.
Chapel Porter	James Attfield	November, 1849	Ditto	Ditto		10	0	0	None.
Apothecary	Wm. Perrin Brodrip	April, 1845	Annual General Court	Ditto		75	0	0	Not fixed; includes medicine, &c., no residence.
Matron	Jane Cobby	September, 1859	Ditto	Ditto	Widow of a Solicitor	100	0	0	Board, lodging, washing, &c.
1st Assistant	Elizabeth La Thange	November, 1856	Committee	Ditto	National Schoolmistress, widow	35	0	0	Ditto.
2nd „	Mary Ann Andrews	December, 1862	Ditto	Ditto	Schoolmistress, widow	35	0	0	Ditto.
3rd „	Mary Netherway	November, 1859	Ditto	Ditto	Workhouse Matron, widow	35	0	0	Ditto.
4th „ (housekeeper)	Susan Butler	January, 1854	Ditto	Ditto	Laundry Matron at other asylums, spinster	35	0	0	Ditto.
5th „	Sarah Gordon	July, 1861	Ditto	Ditto	Dressmaker, spinster	35	0	0	Ditto.
6th „	Mary Ann Issanchon	March, 1863	Ditto	Ditto	Workhouse Matron, spinster	35	0	0	Ditto.
7th „ (nurse of sick ward)	Elizabeth May	November, 1851	Ditto	Ditto	Hospital Nurse, spinster	35	0	0	Ditto.
Clerk and Doorkeeper	William Twisden	March, 1858	Ditto	Ditto	Certificated Poor Law Schoolmaster	120	0	0	Apartments in lodge.
Messenger and Collector	John Hall	October, 1860	Ditto	Ditto		52	10	0	Collector's commission, amounting to 5*l.* a-year. No residence.
Gardener	Charles Wood	June, 1853	Ditto	Ditto		25	0	0	None.
Lamplighter	Robert King	May, 1854	Ditto	Ditto		13	0	0	None.
Charwoman	Sarah Crouch	November, 1859	Ditto	Ditto		13	0	0	None.
Total						998	10	0	

Table of Receipts on account of the Hospital for Ten Years, ending December 31, 1862.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in hand 1st January in each year ..	137 16 0	464 3 6	319 19 10	664 3 9	424 10 7	150 18 6	444 18 2	233 5 4	409 13 0	833 2 1
Rents	56 0 10	60 14 7	56 17 6	60 13 6	68 12 11	50 19 0	59 14 6	57 11 3	63 5 9	29 16 9
Dividends on Consols .. .. Reduced .. .. New 3 per cent. .. Bank stock .. National Reversionary Investment Company ..	2,834 8 0	2,985 9 3	2,680 15 8	2,644 4 5	2,962 17 11	2,772 8 0	2,648 15 7	2,799 4 11	2,685 13 11	2,657 14 0
Interest on mortgages	284 17 10	380 17 11	459 4 11	462 9 0	633 19 7	574 2 11	567 18 10	666 11 11	608 9 0	608 9 0
Annuity (Mrs. Hanmer)	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 19 0	4 18 0	4 18 0	5 2 0	5 2 10	5 2 10	5 0 8	5 1 1
„ (B. Tayer)	21 9 0	0 13 0	7 0 10	..	15 1 2	..	..	22 2 0	—	—
Legacies	217 18 10	100 0 0	164 12 7	140 0 0	..	22 10 0	110 0 0	270 0 0	2,246 4 7*	†
Annual subscriptions	175 18 0	180 13 0	167 4 0	170 8 0	157 4 6	164 16 0	128 17 0	95 15 0	120 9 0	114 14 0
General benefactions	300 10 0	70 0 0	86 5 0	272 15 0	49 10 0	..	183 17 0	86 6 0	78 15 0	35 3 0
Chapel collections	165 2 10	152 6 3	124 12 0	100 6 2	68 18 3	81 4 8	81 5 0	135 5 7	231 15 5	250 8 1
Sale of hymn books, &c.	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	..	..	1 2 0	1 6 0	2 1 0
Work done by inmates	189 19 6	153 16 11	158 9 9	170 18 3	154 3 8	88 8 8	83 6 8	129 15 5	102 2 11	164 7 6
Anniversary Receipts— Collected at the chapel after sermon ..	63 2 4	82 1 6	63 2 5	40 16 6	35 15 8	45 17 0	57 10 3	45 8 3	46 6 6	34 7 3
„ after dinner	333 16 6	368 7 6	340 5 0	372 14 0	290 2 0	1,946 12 2	312 5 0	505 1 0	303 17 6	259 15 0
Sale of stock	1,758 3 3	3,042 5 3	7,579 3 3	1,536 3 10	1,108 18 8	1,470 0 0	..	998 14 2	..	1,000 0 0
Total	6,544 8 11	8,046 16 8	12,213 0 9	6,640 14 5	5,974 14 11	7,372 18 11	4,683 10 10	6,051 5 8	6,902 19 3	5,994 18 9

* Also 1,183*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Consols transferred.

† 180*l.* Consols transferred.

Analysis of the Preceding Table.

	Total for 10 Years.	Average for 10 Years.		Total for 10 Years.	Average for 10 Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances in hand	4,080 10 9	408 5 0	Chapel collections	1,391 4 3	139 2 5
Rents	564 6 7	56 8 7	Anniversary sermon ..	514 7 8	51 8 9
Dividends on stocks and shares ..	27,737 17 8	2,773 15 9	Sale of hymn books, &c. ..	5 14 0	0 11 4
Interest on mortgages	5,247 0 11	524 14 1	Inmates' work	1,395 9 3	139 10 11
Annuity (Mrs. Hanmer) ..	50 8 5	5 0 10	Anniversary dinner collections	5,032 15 8	503 5 6
Legacies and cash	3,271 6 0	327 2 7	Sale of stock	18,493 8 5	1,849 6 10
Annual subscriptions	1,475 18 6	147 11 10			
General benefactions	1,163 1 0	116 6 1	Total	70,425 9 1	7,042 10 6

Table of Disbursements on account of the Hospital for Ten Years ending December 31, 1862.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House—										
Provisions for matron, assistants, and inmates	1,327 0 10	1,474 9 5	1,594 16 4	1,676 6 3	1,540 17 3	1,415 2 5	919 3 11	1,268 12 9	1,611 6 5	1,572 15 4
House expenses	274 5 2	229 16 7	182 11 10	191 18 7	236 14 9	165 8 6	185 17 1	187 0 11	190 14 8	185 14 11
Coals	..	172 10 0	183 15 0	117 0 0	105 17 6	106 5 0	105 0 0	108 0 0	101 0 0	86 5 0
Furniture	0 17 0	57 11 11	32 3 6	1 5 0	5 16 10	1 14 0	91 13 5	30 14 6	62 2 2	8 19 6
Printed books for use of inmates	32 8 9	14 17 6	32 5 0	28 10 0	31 15 0	26 12 6	30 14 4	18 11 0	15 17 4	22 2 5
Medicines, dentist and cupper	76 6 11	76 16 3	76 10 3	77 14 4	74 19 10	75 9 1	76 3 9	75 5 9	76 4 3	75 15 0
Household linen	33 14 11	40 3 7	42 4 6	34 1 9	51 10 3	42 15 10	47 16 9	47 8 6	88 17 9	53 2 11
Garden expenses	107 9 9	48 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	96 15 6	79 7 8	25 0 0	25 0 0
Building and repairs	470 6 10	280 9 4	193 11 8	195 2 2	234 14 1	1,629 4 5	787 10 4	451 10 8	249 19 4	1,224 13 11
	2,322 10 2	2,394 14 7	2,401 18 1	2,385 18 1	2,346 5 6	3,526 11 9	2,340 15 1	2,266 11 9	2,421 1 11	3,254 9 0
Clothing—										
For inmates	208 4 11	209 17 13	251 10 0	203 18 8	235 8 3	236 8 2	176 17 7	324 9 8	232 12 0	286 11 11
For young women discharged in credit	237 0 0	249 0 0	288 10 0	313 0 0	265 12 0	268 0 0	186 2 0	180 10 0	275 0 0	238 0 0
	445 4 11	458 17 10	540 0 0	516 18 8	501 0 3	504 8 2	362 19 7	504 19 8	507 12 0	524 11 11
Chapel—										
Preacher	150 0 0	150 0 0	158 15 0	150 0 0	135 12 0	109 4 0	141 15 0	181 14 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Organist and tuning organ	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	50 5 0	53 5 0
Chapel clerk and attendants	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gas, coals, candles, &c.	17 15 9	20 4 4	23 3 2	11 13 1	18 14 4	13 1 10	14 3 7	29 2 4	23 13 3	20 9 9
Furniture, sacramental wine, &c.	49 1 8	4 9 9	3 15 10	3 19 6	14 5 1	2 2 0	..	..	..	..
	297 2 5	254 19 1	265 19 0	245 17 7	248 16 5	204 12 10	216 3 7	276 1 4	338 18 3	338 14 9
Officers—										
Chaplain	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	350 0 0	410 0 0
Secretary	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	
Matron	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Seven assistant matrons	235 0 0	231 2 0	233 0 0	235 11 0	240 0 0	242 10 0	246 17 6	256 9 0	256 12 6	265 10 0
Clerk and doorkeeper	125 0 0	125 0 0	140 0 0	135 0 0	135 0 0	111 11 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Messenger, charwoman, lamplighter	77 10 0	79 0 0	78 10 0	78 10 0	78 10 0	78 10 0	80 0 0	79 10 0	78 10 0	78 10 0
	957 10 0	955 2 0	971 10 0	969 1 0	973 10 0	952 11 0	971 17 6	980 19 0	1,030 2 6	979 0 0
Pensions—										
Chaplain (late)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
Assistant matron	56 5 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0

Table of Disbursements, &c.,—*continued.*

	1853.	1854.	1865.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pensions, *continued*—										
Nurse	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	22 10 0
Matron of out-ward	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Gardener	8 10 0	11 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Field	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	124 15 0	141 14 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	237 10 0
Gratuities—										
To young women who continued one year in service with good characters	29 7 0	28 7 0	32 11 0	30 9 0	29 8 0	40 19 0	37 16 0	32 11 6	27 6 0	27 6 0
To young women for exemplary conduct ..	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 10 0
Bounties to needlewomen and women employed in house work	77 0 10	78 3 10	75 17 0	72 17 3	68 18 8	63 15 8	44 10 11	58 3 1	70 11 10	69 10 5
	111 7 10	109 10 10	109 8 0	103 16 3	99 6 8	107 4 8	84 6 11	92 4 7	99 7 10	97 6 5
Sundries—										
Rents, taxes, rates, and insurance ..	144 9 4	151 0 9	175 9 3	133 17 9	147 11 7	117 15 7	121 11 5	143 15 2	142 13 0	149 7 9
Stationery, printing, advertising, postage, &c.	39 15 7	104 6 1	126 9 0	112 13 10	187 8 10	160 1 9	115 5 5	150 3 0	100 15 5	45 2 7
Travelling expenses, cab hire, and petty disbursements	59 14 3									43 6 6
Funeral expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 15 0
Legacy expenses	22 6 5	..	..	..	..	93 15 0	..	..	307 8 0	..
Washing during alterations in laundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 10
Collector's commission	5 18 6	5 2 6	5 0 6	4 18 6	5 7 6	5 17 0	15 4 6	3 18 0	4 9 9	3 16 9
Anniversary expenses	90 6 5	86 4 9	88 11 8	86 18 4	85 11 0	161 8 0	112 1 6	104 6 0	97 8 6	84 3 6
	362 10 6	346 14 1	395 10 5	338 8 5	425 18 11	538 17 4	354 2 10	402 2 2	652 14 8	377 12 11
Investments—										
In stock	217 18 10	..	6,107 18 3	265 0 0	..	973 15 0	..	..	900 0 0	..
On mortgage	1,241 5 9	3,065 4 5	606 13 3	1,271 3 10	1,108 18 8	..	..	998 14 2	..	..
	1,459 4 7	3,065 4 5	6,714 11 6	1,536 3 10	1,108 18 8	973 15 0	..	998 14 2	900 0 0	..
Balance in hand at end of each year ..	464 3 6	319 19 10	664 3 9	424 10 7	150 18 6	444 18 2	233 5 4	409 13 0	833 2 1	185 13 9
Totals	6,544 8 11	8,046 16 8	12,213 0 9	6,640 14 5	5,974 14 11	7,372 18 11	4,683 10 10	6,051 5 8	6,902 19 3	5,994 18 9

Analysis of the preceding Table.

	1st Column. Total for 10 Years.	2nd Column. Average for 10 Years.	3rd Column. Rate per Head per Annum.	4th Column. Rate per Head per Annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House—				
Provisions for inmates, including matron and assistants	14,400 10 11	1,440 1 1	13 14 3½	—
House expenses and coals	3,115 15 6	311 11 6	2 19 4	—
Furniture	292 17 10	29 5 9	0 5 6¾	—
Printed books for use of inmates	253 13 10	25 7 4	0 4 9¾	—
Medicines, dentist and cupper	761 5 5	76 1 6	0 14 6	—
Household linen	481 16 9	48 3 8	0 9 2	—
Clothing—				
For inmates	2,365 19 0	236 11 10	2 5 0¾	—
Officers	9,741 3 0	974 1 3	9 5 6½	—
Chapel	2,687 5 3	268 14 6	..	2 11 2
Sundries—				
Stationery, printing, travelling and petty disbursements	1,245 2 3	124 10 2	..	1 3 8½
Funeral expenses	16 15 0	1 13 6	..	0 0 3¾
Washing during alterations in laundry	35 0 10	3 10 1	..	0 0 8
Improvements and repairs	5,717 2 9	571 14 3	..	5 8 10¾
Clothing—				
For young women discharged in credit	2,500 14 0	250 1 4	..	2 7 7½
Pensions	1,378 19 0	137 7 10	..	1 6 2
Gratuities				
To young women who continued one year in service with good character	316 0 6	31 12 0	..	0 6 0
To young women for exemplary conduct	18 10 0	1 17 0	..	0 0 4
Bounties to needlewomen and women employed in house work	679 9 6	67 18 11	..	0 12 11¼
Sundries—				
Garden expenses	637 12 11	63 15 8	..	0 12 1½
Rent of property sublet by hospital	139 4 9	13 18 5	..	0 2 7¾
Legacy expenses	423 9 5	42 6 11	..	0 8 0¾
Collector's commission	49 13 6	4 19 4	..	0 0 11½
Anniversary dinner expenses	996 19 8	99 13 11	..	0 18 11¾
Rates and taxes	1,196 1 10	119 12 2	..	1 2 9½
Insurance	92 5 0	9 4 6	..	0 1 9
Investments—				
In stock	8,464 12 1	846 9 2	—	..
On mortgage	8,292 0 1	829 4 0	—	..
Balances in hand	4,130 8 6	413 0 10	—	..
Fractions	..	..	0 0 0¾	0 0 2
Total	..	..	29 18 4	17 5 3

It has already been shown that during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862 :—

The average number of women in the Hospital (exclusive of the out-ward) was	97
And the average number of women in the out-ward	8
Total	105
The Matron and seven Assistants	8

In order to arrive at an accurate conclusion as to the cost of the women per head, each item in the first column of the above analysis has been divided by 1,050.

It is to be observed that the Hospital buildings are rated at 586*l.*, and consequently if the 105 women residing therein are charged with this amount as rent, each woman must be debited annually with 5*l.* 11*s.* 7¼*d.* in addition to the several items in the third and fourth columns.

Before drawing any conclusions from the above analysis, it is also to be observed that as the following items in the fourth column relate to the property of the charity they ought to be charged against the receipts rather than included in the annual cost of each woman in the Hospital, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of property sub-let by Hospital	0	2	7¾
Legacy expenses	0	8	0¾
Collector's commission	0	0	11¼
Anniversary dinner expenses..	0	18	11¾
	1	10	7½

Deducting this sum from the total of the fourth column, viz., 17*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, the annual cost of each woman under that column will amount to 15*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*

	£	s.	d.
It consequently follows that if the annual cost of each woman under the 3rd column is	29	18	4
And under the 4th column, after deducting the 1*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* ..	15	14	7½
The total cost will be	45	12	11½
If to this be added a proportion of the rateable value of the Hospital buildings treated as rent, viz. :—	5	11	7¼
The total annual cost of each woman will amount to ..	51	4	6¾

If the above deduction of 1*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.* be not made from the fourth column, then the total annual cost of each woman will be 52*l.* 15*s.* 2¼*d.*

In 1792 a person designated X. Z. gave towards establishing in creditable and industrious occupations such sincere penitents as should leave the Hospital, a sum of 600*l.*

The accounts of this donation for a period of ten years ending the 31st December, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand at commencement of each year	74 9 6	72 2 0	71 10 9	72 8 9	70 19 9	74 13 0	77 10 0	78 7 6	76 19 9	70 12 0
Dividends on 200*l.* consols	5 16 6	5 14 9	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 14 3	5 17 0	5 17 6	5 14 3	5 15 3	5 15 6

EXPENDITURE.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities to young women	8 4 0	6 6 0	5 2 0	7 1 0	2 1 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	12 3 0	3 1 0
Balances in hand at end of each year...	72 2 0	71 10 9	72 8 9	70 19 9	74 13 0	77 10 0	78 7 6	76 19 9	70 12 0	73 6 6

On the 31st December, 1862, this fund was represented by 200*l.* Consols and 73*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* cash in the hands of the bankers.

The gratuities consist of one guinea given to each woman who has been discharged in credit, and remained in service for one year. Occasionally a second gratuity of the same amount is given for a second year's service.

	£	s.	d.
It appears also from the Table of Receipts for the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, that for the first five years the annual subscriptions amounted to..	851	7	6
And for the last five years to	624	11	0
Showing a diminution during the last five years of	226	16	6

	£	s.	d.
For the first five years the general benefactions amounted to ..	779	0	0
For the last five years to	384	1	0
Showing a diminution during the last five years of	394	19	0

This falling off in the revenue derived from the above sources may perhaps be ascribed to the competing claims of similar institutions, which have of late years much increased in number.

It appears from the Analysis of the Receipts (p. 140) that during the ten years ending 31st December, 1862, stock was sold which realized 18,493*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*,

the annual average so sold being 1,849*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and from the analysis of the expenditure that during the same period—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The investments in stock were	8,464	12	1
„ mortgages	8,292	0	1
Total	16,756	12	2

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The annual average being in stock	846	9	2
„ „ mortgages	829	4	0
	1,675	13	2

From this it follows that the sales exceeded the investments by 1,736*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, the annual average excess being 173*s.* 13*s.* 7*d.* But in 1858 the erection of the new dormitory and the enlargement of the south wing (an extraordinary expenditure) cost 1,543*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

It appears from the Table of Expenditure that in addition to the pensions granted to the late Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Brackenbury, which was 250*l.* a-year, and other officers and servants of the Hospital, one of 30*l.* a-year is paid to Mrs. Field. This person was admitted as a penitent in 1852, and afterwards for a short time filled the office of an Assistant, but being unable to perform its duties or earn her livelihood in any other way from a frequent recurrence of epileptic fits, she was placed by the Governors under the care of a connexion of hers at an annual cost to the charity of 30*l.*, for which she is maintained.

Upon referring to the Analysis of Receipts (p. 140) and Expenditure (p. 146) it will be found that for the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, the total amount of collections at the anniversary dinner was 5,032*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, giving an annual average of 503*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The total expense of such dinners, including advertisements, &c., was 996*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, giving an annual average of 99*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Thus the annual average profit on the dinner was 404*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The dinner, which is given at one of the London hotels, and attended on an average by 40 persons, consisting of Governors and their friends, is said to be of advantage to the Charity, although the expenses are defrayed out of its general funds, not only by reason of the collections thereat exceeding the cost, and thereby giving a profit, but also by operating as an inducement to some of the guests to become Governors.

Such is the history of the past and present state and condition of the Magdalen Hospital; but before entering upon the more important question in the case, viz., whether any, and what improvements (if any), are required to be made therein, I have to acknowledge the courtesy and attention of the Governors, who placed all their books and papers at my service, of the Chaplain and Secretary, who rendered most valuable assistance in framing the statistical Tables, of the Secretary to the Church Penitentiary Association, who furnished me with the printed reports of that Association, and of the Warden of the Diocesan Penitentiary, Highgate, who not only permitted me to visit such institution, but also afforded every information as to the mode in which it was conducted.

Several penitentiaries and refuges for prostitutes are in operation in different parts of the United Kingdom, some of which are supported both by members of the Church of England and Nonconformists, others are Roman Catholic institutions, and others are in connection with the Church Penitentiary Association.

The penitentiaries of the first kind in or near London are as follows :—

	Name.	Where situated.	Terms of Admission.	Has Accommodation for	When to apply.
1.	Guardian Society	12, North side of Bethnal Green, N.E.	Admission free; ages of 14 to 24 preferred.	40.	Apply any Monday at ½ past 4.
2.	Home for Penitent Females	White Lion Street, Islington, N.	45 are admitted free; ages from 16 to 25 preferred.	65.	Any day.
3.	London Female Penitentiary	166, Pentonville Road, N.	Free to any above the age of 16.	110.	Apply any Wednesday at 12 o'clock.
4.	London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution	200, Euston Road, N.W., and 18, Cornwall Place, Holloway Road, N.	For the fallen and those exposed to danger. Country girls of the ages of 15 to 25 preferred.	45.	Any time.

The chief Roman Catholic Penitentiary in the neighbourhood of London is situated at Hammersmith, and called the "Good Shepherd."

In 1851, the Church Penitentiary Association was, as stated in its reports, formed with the view of lessening the large amount of female vice in London and the larger towns, and of furthering efforts for the recovery of fallen women, its main purpose being "to promote the establishment, and assist in the maintenance of Houses of Refuge and Penitentiaries for the reception of fallen women, penitents," by raising funds and making grants of money, whether for the formation or for the annual support of such Penitential Institutions as are alone conducted "through the agency of self-devoted women under the guidance as to spiritual matters of a Clergyman of the Church of England." An Institution thus subsidized is required to send to the Association such annual reports respecting the premises, finances, progress, and prospects of the house, as may be given without breach of its rules, and with due regard to its particular character.

In connection with this Association, there are at present 16 Penitentiaries; viz., 14 for England, 1 for England and Wales, and 1 for Edinburgh, with accommodation for 422 women, and 9 Refuges with accommodation for 75 women. Of these 16 Penitentiaries (for it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the Refuges, which are merely ancillary to, and to a certain extent probationary wards for, the Penitentiaries), five, including the one at Edinburgh, have not sent any returns for each of the four years ending 31st March, 1862, and five have been founded since 1859, thus leaving 6 Penitentiaries, which are included in the following Table, framed with a view of instituting a comparison between their success and that of the Magdalen. This Table, however, contains neither an account of the number of applications refused, as the returns give no sufficient data to make such a calculation, nor of the behaviour of the women after leaving the Penitentiaries, but simply mentions the number discharged in credit; still there is no doubt that the number of applications considerably exceeds the number of vacancies to be supplied, but the Magdalen Table, for the four years ending 31st December, 1861, gives both the numbers discharged in credit and their subsequent behaviour, a most important feature in an inquiry of this kind.

Houses, Wardens, or Chaplains.	Date of Establishment.	Present accommodation for Penitents.	Penitents in the Institution on March 31, 1858.	Penitents received since March 31, 1858.	Total Number.	Number of Penitents left since March 31, 1858, and how disposed of.										Total number left.	Penitents in the Institution on March 31, 1862.	Per-centage discharged in credit.
						Returned to Friends.	Gone to Service.	Emigrated.	Died.	Removed on account of Illness.	Returned to Evil Courses.	Sent away for Misconduct.	Ran away or left of their own accord.	Sent to other Penitentiaries				
														In connection with the Church Penitentiary Association.	Not in connection with the Church Penitentiary Association.			
Salisbury .. .. .. Rev. J. B. Walrond.	1831	15	14	33	47	4	10	1	..	5	3	7	1*	1	..	32	15	·51
Clewer† .. .. .. Rev. T. T. Carter ..	1849	76	43	222	265	41	56	1	5	17	14	8	22	23	4	191	74	·51
Wantage .. .. .. Rev. T. Vincent. ..	1850	26	21	80	101	10	15	..	1	3	..	15	25	6	..	75	26	·33
Bussage .. .. .. Rev. T. Kebble, Jun. ..	1851	25	24	59	83	5	25	..	..	6	2	4	16	1	..	59	24	·50
Highgate .. .. .. Rev. John Oliver.	1855	40	43	100	143	29	38	..	..	10	1	6	15	4	1	104	39	·64
Whetstone‡ .. .. Rev. J. N. Smith.	1857	20	12	98	110	22	20	..	..	5	3	8	12	19	1	90	20	·46
Average per-centage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·49

* Own accord.

† The Returns from which this Table has been compiled are inaccurate, as 213 only are stated to have been admitted within the four years, which would leave only 65 inmates at the end of the period, instead of 74. Assuming that 43 were in the Institution at the commencement of the period, and 74 at the end, the number admitted would be 222 in the place of 213.

‡ As a similar error has occurred in the Returns as in the case of Clewer, a similar alteration has been made by increasing the number of admissions from 109 to 110, so as to give 20 instead of 19 remaining in the Institution.

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It cannot, as I have already stated, be ascertained from the printed Returns of these Penitentiaries what per-centage of those discharged in credit were "behaving well," but having closely examined with the Warden of the Highgate Penitentiary into all the cases which passed through that Institution during the four years ending the 31st March, 1862, 50 of the 64 per cent. discharged in credit were found to be behaving well.

As to the general success of Charities of this description, it is to be observed that the Church Penitentiary Association states in its 11th Report for 1862-63, that amongst the difficulties with which the Association has to contend is the misunderstanding entertained of its objects, and that some withhold support because it exerts but little influence upon the stream of vice and wickedness flowing through the country, for the effect of the removal of some 500 women a year out of the numbers who throng the streets of the metropolis alone can scarcely be appreciated. Again, other persons who have considered the subject are of opinion that institutions of this kind are of little or no utility, as the trade of prostitution, like other trades, necessarily follows the ordinary law of supply and demand, and that consequently the women withdrawn from the streets to-day will be replaced to-morrow.

If reference is made to the Magdalen Tables for the three periods ending respectively on the 31st December, 1842, 1849, 1861, it will be seen that the numbers discharged in credit were—

	Per Cent.
For the 1st period	79
For the 2nd period	78
For the 3rd period	56

The large falling off in the third and last period is ascribed to the fact that during such period a lower class of cases has been admitted into the Magdalen than during either of the other periods, which may have arisen in part from the Church penitentiaries affording greater facilities for and less publicity on admissions, and in part from their often transferring their worst cases to the Magdalen. Nevertheless, at the present time, the Magdalen, so far as respects the number of cases discharged in credit, will bear comparison with the six penitentiaries included in the Table (p. 147), excepting the one at Highgate.

The Church Penitentiary Association admit in their reports that only a little more than one-half of the women are discharged in credit from the Institutions in connexion with them, as has been more than proved by the Table (p. 147) with regard to six of such institutions; a result but unsatisfactory, considering the money, time, and labour bestowed upon a subject in itself so little inviting. However, in no other kind of charity are there so many inherent difficulties, and perhaps no better reason can be found for persevering in such a work under such discouragement, than that given in the 10th Report of the Church Penitentiary Association, viz., "that the mission of the Association is to rescue individual souls, and if, out of the number who annually leave the penitentiaries between 200 and 300 are permanently rescued, who can dare to say that little is done?"

As the Highgate Penitentiary receives women of much the same class in life as the Magdalen, I placed myself in communication with the warden of the former institution.

This, and indeed all the institutions in connexion with the Church Penitentiary Association are under the superintendence of a Minister of the Church of England, a Lady Principal, and a sisterhood, who, with the exception of the Chaplain or Warden, not only receive no remuneration, but, in some instances, contribute towards the support of the particular institution to which they belong.

The penitentiary at Highgate may, in short, be taken as a fair specimen of the class.

In 1855 a gentleman's house with detached stables, and fifteen acres of ground, on the top of Highgate Hill, were first rented, and subsequently purchased for 11,500*l*. The house, which is surrounded by five acres of garden, was converted into a penitentiary, and the stables into a laundry, but the buildings, although sufficiently convenient, are inferior in every way to those of the Magdalen. The situation, however, is one of the highest and the most healthy in the neighbourhood of London, and commands an extensive view in the direction of Finchley and Barnet. The garden is surrounded with an ordinary paling for the purpose merely of keeping strangers from getting in, and not of preventing the inmates

from getting out, notwithstanding which there are very few, if any, escapes from this penitentiary.

According to the rules no woman is to stay in the penitentiary longer than two years, but sometimes their residence, from particular circumstances, has been extended beyond that period, and the Warden is of opinion that in the generality of cases, two years at least is required, quite as much for the restoration of health as for the reformation of morals.

When a woman presenting herself for admission to this institution is tainted with venereal disease, a bad case is sent to one of the London Hospitals, but a slight one treated in the Penitentiary, and if she is pregnant and arrangements can be made with her friends for her confinement out of the Penitentiary, and the care of the child, she is subsequently admitted. The Warden is unwilling to reject this class of cases, as, in his opinion, they are the most impressionable. At Clewer, however, no woman can present herself for admission unless she produces a medical certificate of non-pregnancy and the non-existence of venereal disease.

At Highgate the staff consists of a Warden, who is a Clergyman of the Church of England, a Lady Principal, and seven Sisters. The Lady Principal and four of the Sisters are ladies by birth, and the remaining three called Lay-Sisters, although not of the same rank in life, are well-educated; indeed, some of them have been Governesses. They not only receive no stipend for their services, but also pay for their own board, &c., with the exception of the three Lay-Sisters, who are also provided by the Institution with clothes, when devoid of means of their own. The Warden receives a salary of 150*l.* a-year, and the Gardener, who also acts as Clerk and Collector, one guinea a-week for his services. These are the only paid officers. The responsibility of admitting the women into the institution rests with the Warden and Lady Principal, but more particularly with the Warden, as the necessary inquiries as to antecedents and health cannot be undertaken by a lady.

The Warden states that he receives every class of case, and refuses none when there is room in the Institution, provided he is convinced that the woman is really in earnest, and has seriously at heart a desire to be reformed. The mere antecedents of the woman are allowed to have little or no weight in his coming to a decision.

In this Institution there are four classes, in each of which the women, as a general rule, remain half a year, viz., the initiatory, the laundry, the house, and the kitchen class. The premises do not admit of a sick ward, which, however, is not considered desirable, and, consequently, cases of fever and the like are sent to the London Hospitals, and ordinary indisposition treated in the room to which the patient belongs. In the initiatory class needlework is taught and habits of self-restraint, the acquisition of which is one of the greatest difficulties. The laundry is said effectually to test the training afforded in the initiatory class, as the work is hard and of a kind to try the temper. In the house class the best mode of cleaning and purifying the rooms is taught, and in the kitchen class the duties of scullery maid, kitchen maid, cook, and parlour maid, are practised in the above order. Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion is afforded by the sisterhood, and attendance in the chapel, at present only a temporary one, enforced.

The diet is wholesome and good, but no meat is provided on Fridays.

A book is kept of the daily conduct of each woman, and she is promoted in her class according to merit and not by seniority. Those who continue for some time at the head of a class, although they have not remained therein for half a year, are transferred to the next class, and so on; and, consequently, the stay of a woman is not regulated so much by time as by desert.

The Institution is conducted upon the principle of a large household, and with the view of qualifying the inmates for domestic service. The demand at this Penitentiary for servants is seven or eight times as great as the supply—no small test of efficiency.

A woman upon entering into service is furnished with a box containing excellent clothes, worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.*, but upon the understanding that her mistress is to return such articles to the Institution if the woman quits her service before the expiration of a year. The Warden, before a woman enters into service, makes every inquiry concerning the nature of the place. He arranges with the mistress that the wages, which are not less than 8*l.* a year, should be

paid for the most part in articles of clothing, so as to keep up the stock, and not wholly in money. A woman upon leaving service, if she has conducted herself well, and refers to the Warden, is sent by him to a servants' or private home, until provided with another place, and if any serious indisposition, by no means an uncommon case, has prevented her continuance in service, arrangements are made by him for her residence in the neighbourhood of the Penitentiary until the restoration of her health.

At Highgate there are thirty-eight, say forty, women under the immediate care of eight sisters of position in life, including the Lady Principal, which consequently gives one sister to five women, to say nothing of the occasional co-operation of ladies in the immediate neighbourhood.

At the Magdalen there are 105 women, on an average of ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, and 8 assistants, including the matron, which consequently gives 1 assistant to about 13 women. The staff, therefore, at Highgate is not only more numerous, but also of a kind best suited to a work of this description; for where the heart has to be moved, the conscience roused, and the mind purified, hired service, however well selected, can neither exert the same influence nor produce the same impression as disinterested self-devotion to a cause in which there is implicit faith.

A Lady's Committee, selected from the 62 Lady Governors of the Magdalen, would be the nearest approximation to a sisterhood, but the Governors present at the inquiry appeared to think the appointment of such a Committee open to objections.

The church penitentiaries have been thus mentioned not so much with the view of instituting a comparison between them and the Magdalen, over which, owing to their peculiar constitution, they have many advantages, as of obtaining some insight into an administration which might possibly suggest improvements in the future management of the latter Hospital.

It is stated in the tenth Report of the Church Penitentiary Association that the average cost of each woman in the penitentiaries connected with them is 25*l.* a-year, exclusive however, as I am informed, of the rent or annual value of the buildings, rates, taxes, and extraordinary repairs.

At the Highgate Penitentary such average cost is 27*l.* a-year, calculated in a similar way, and consequently includes the salaries of officers and the outfit of each woman upon going into service.

At Highgate the salaries of the officers amount to 5*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* for each woman, assessing the number of women at 40, and the outfit costs from 7*l.* to 8*l.*; whilst at the Magdalen, where there are 105 women, the salaries of the officers amount to 9*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.* for each woman, assessing the number of women at 105, and the outfit costs 3*l.*

In order to compare the cost of each woman in the Magdalen with that in the Church Penitentiaries the following items ought to be eliminated from the fourth column of the Analysis of the Expenditure, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chapel	2	11	2
Improvements and repairs	5	8	10½
Legacy expenses		8	0¾
Anniversary dinner expenses		18	11¾
Rates and taxes	1	2	9¼
Insurance		1	9
	10	11	7½

Deducting the 10*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.* from the total of the fourth column (17*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*), the cost of each woman under that column will be 6*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, which added to the total of the third column gives as the annual cost of each woman in the Hospital the sum of 36*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*

With regard to results the Magdalen has greater success than the six Church Penitentiaries included in the Table (p. 147), and rather less than the Highgate Penitentiary, one of the institutions so included; for during the four years ending the 31st March, 1862, 49 per cent. were discharged in credit from the six Penitentiaries on an average, and during the four years ending 31st December, 1861, 56 per cent. were similarly discharged from the Magdalen, but from Highgate 64 per cent. were discharged in credit, and 50 of those so discharged were behaving well, as against 56 per cent. and 41 per cent. at the Magdalen so respectively discharged and behaving well.

I beg to submit to the Board the following suggestions for the improvement of the charity:—

First. I recommend the Hospital to be removed from London into the country, and a refuge in connection therewith established in London.

The site of the present Hospital is low and affected by nauseous smells, which seriously militates against its utility, as the recovery of health by the inmates is second only in importance to the reformation of their morals. It has already been shown that 28 per cent. of the women in the house, exclusive of the out-ward, are annually placed in the sick ward for periods varying from a week to six months each.

A laundry, which is found to be one of the most suitable employments in a Hospital of this description, to be remunerative necessarily requires a country locality, and if the gross annual earnings of 68 women at Clewer are 516*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and of 74 women at Dalston 1,564*l.*, I see no reason why those of 105 or even 100 women at the Magdalen should not be equally as large.

In 1857 the question of removing the Hospital from its present site to the west end of London was considered by the Governors, and the Weekly Committee on the 21st May of that year appointed a Sub-Committee to report on the value of the present site of the Hospital with the probable cost of rebuilding it, and how far any removal to another locality would tend to improve the general position and increase the annual receipts of the Hospital. The Sub-Committee having considered the subject, but solely with the view of establishing a West-end chapel in connection with the institution, made their Report on the 25th February, 1858, but no action was taken thereon, and the matter dropped.

In such Report, however, will be found the following estimates founded upon the opinion of the Hospital surveyor:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Actual rent of building	500	0	0
Additional, if let for building	150	0	0
„ if garden let for building	150	0	0
Chapel, if let	50	0	0
Chaplain's House	50	0	0
	900	0	0
At 20 years' purchase			20
Value as capital	18,000	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Probable expense of building	15,000	0	0
Brick wall surrounding it	1,000	0	0
Price of three acres for site	5,000	0	0
Fixtures	1,000	0	0
Chapel	5,000	0	0
	27,000	0	0
Act of Parliament and Law charges	1,000	0	0
Loss of Money	1,000	0	0
	29,000	0	0
Deduct value as capital	18,000	0	0
Deficiency to be supplied	11,000	0	0

As to the value of the present site it is to be observed that since the last-mentioned Report was made the following sums have been expended on the building, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1858, for the enlargement and improvement of the South Wing	1,543	12	2
In 1863, for a new Dormitory and Laundry	2,509	16	3
	4,053	8	5

This outlay must necessarily have enhanced the value of the premises to a certain extent, and more particularly in the event of their being sold in entirety. The Governors, however, are of opinion that a sale in plots would be more advantageous than a sale in entirety, and that the present site of the Hospital, if so disposed of, would realize 20,000*l.* The expense of establishing the Hospital and Chapel in the West-end of London was calculated on the principle of erecting and fitting up buildings capable of accommodating 140 women, a larger number, in my opinion, than the present rate of expenditure will bear The chapel, too, was a prominent and costly feature in the plan.

The annual income of the charity derived from all sources and estimated on an average taken for the ten years ending the 31st December, 1862, is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Income from property considered as fixed	3,446	8	3
Less rent to City of London	25	0	0
Net	3,421	8	3

	£	s.	d.
Average annual subscriptions	147	11	10
„ General benefactions	116	6	1
„ Chapel collections	139	2	5
„ Anniversary sermon	51	8	9
„ Inmates' work	139	10	11
„ Anniversary dinner 503 5 6			
Less average expenses .. 99 13 11			
	403	11	7
	4,418	19	10
Average legacy receipts	327	2	7
	4,746	2	5

Although the Governors can legally apply the proceeds of bequests given to the Hospital generally, as income, still the power ought to be very sparingly exercised, and more particularly as there has been of late years a sensible diminution in the receipts from voluntary contributions, benefactions, chapel collections, and sermons.

If the cost of each woman is estimated at the aggregate amount of the 3rd and 4th columns in the Analysis (page 143), viz., 47*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, then 100 women will cost 4,717*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and more than absorb the 4,418*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, the annual income of the Charity exclusive of legacies. No doubt 47*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* appears a large sum for the cost of each woman, exclusive of the annual value of the Hospital treated as rent; but there is some difficulty in seeing, if each item in the 3rd and 4th columns of the analysis is carefully examined, where retrenchments could be made, except as regards the chapel, the cost of which for each woman is 2*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, one, however, open to reduction by removal into the country, and as regards the large item of 5*l.* 8*s.* 10¾*d.* for repairs and improvements, which would for many years at least be very much less in a new hospital. The provisions for each woman, including the Matron and seven Assistants, cost 13*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* a-year, that is, after the rate of 5*s.* 3¼*d.* a-week, but I cannot recommend the dietary to be lowered, as the women, and more particularly upon admission, are as a general rule in an enfeebled state of health. If, however, a reduction of 4*l.* is made from the aggregate annual expenses of the chapel, and repairs, improvements, &c., for each woman, then the cost of 100 women in a new Hospital would be 4,317*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* and not 4,717*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

A site in the country consisting of five or six acres of land should be purchased in a healthy situation within easy access by railway both from the west and east ends of London if possible, and distant about one and a-half or two miles from a town, the inhabitants of which might be thus tempted to resort to the Institution for washing, *ex. gra.*, such a town as Croydon. A site ought to be procured for about 1,500*l.* But it is to be remembered that a Refuge in connexion with the Hospital must be established in London and placed under the immediate care of some discreet woman of a suitable age. As a Refuge would, to a certain extent, be experimental, I recommend premises in a convenient situation to be hired and not otherwise acquired. The Governors present at the inquiry appear to think that 500*l.* a-year would suffice for the expenses of a Refuge.

If the Laundry is successful the net proceeds thereof ought certainly to meet the whole cost of the Refuge, but as this is problematical I prefer charging the same against the ordinary annual income of the Charity. If, then, 500*l.* is added to the 4,317*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, the total annual expense of 100 women would be 4,817*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, a number sufficient to exhaust the income of the Charity, including the legacies. However, as the laundry may succeed, and the subscriptions increase, the new Hospital can be erected to accommodate 120 women, leaving the number of admissions to be regulated by the financial position of the Charity. In all probability a site might be purchased and a hospital and chapel for 100 or even 120 women built at a cost very little, if at all exceeding,

20,000*l.*; for it is stated that a Jew's Hospital for 140 adults and children has lately been erected near Sydenham for 20,000*l.* exclusive of the site, which was presented to the institution.

If the above view of the matter is correct the expense of removal will be entirely, or, at all events, for the most part defrayed by the proceeds to be derived from the sale of the present Hospital; but assuming it to be otherwise stock might be sold and ultimately recouped over a certain number of years by diminishing the number of women in the Hospital: but the necessity of this will hardly arise, as the Governors, I think, arguing from their known liberality, will readily subscribe to meet all reasonable deficiencies. No Act of Parliament will be required, as the old site can be sold and a new one purchased, and all monetary arrangements made with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Acts.

2ndly. I recommend the admissions to be weekly instead of monthly as at present.

A weekly admission would be simply returning to the practice established by the original scheme of 1758, one, however, which stops very far short of that adopted by all the Church Penitentiaries, where the admission is at any time and by the Chaplain; provisions considered by the promoters of such institutions not only as most important features in their plan, but as absolutely necessary to insure anything like success. Again, if reference is made to the Table at p. 145, it will be seen that two of the Penitentiaries therein mentioned admit cases at any time, and the other two once a week. It is true that the Treasurer alone, or two Committee-men together, may grant admission into the Hospital at any time, but this, as might be expected, is an event of a very rare occurrence. If a Refuge be established in London and admission is granted at any time, the responsibility would rest with the Matron in charge of such institution, and not with the Chaplain, who would necessarily reside at the Hospital. If, however, applications were made at the Hospital, the Chaplain might refer favourable cases to the Refuge to await the decision of the weekly Committee. It will be a matter of convenience for such Committee to sit and the medical examination to take place at the Refuge, and not at the Hospital.

3rdly. I recommend that a woman should be permitted to remain in the Hospital for a period not exceeding two years, or even for a longer time at the discretion of the Committee, instead of for one year only, as at present.

In pursuance of the 24th and 25th Articles of the original scheme of 1758, the women upon entering the Hospital engaged to be bound for three or five years at the discretion of the Committee, with a proviso for cancelling the articles at any time as circumstances might offer. Again, in all the Church Penitentiaries the women undertake to remain in such institutions for periods not longer than one year and a-half or two years, the practice so far varying; but the former period is considered the minimum of time required, as a general rule, either to restore health or promote reformation. If health of mind and body can be effected in a shorter time, then the women are discharged in credit either to service or to their friends. Indeed, in many cases their stay in these penitentiaries is prolonged beyond the two years.

4thly. I recommend three kinds of wards to be established, viz., a probationary out-ward, a sick ward, and superiority wards.

The probationary out-ward should be divided into two sections, and kept entirely distinct from the rest of the Hospital. Women on admission should be placed in the first and then promoted to the second section according to behaviour. A probationary out-ward requires the greatest attention and tests not a little the ability of the Chaplain, as although the characteristics of each case may vary, still such difference is almost unimportant, when compared with true penitence and a sincere desire to reform, the fact to be ascertained before final admission into the institution. The sick ward should also be distinct from the Hospital, and built under a different roof. As to the superiority wards their number may be left to the discretion of the Governors, but four will probably suffice. The nature and objects of the last mentioned wards are well defined by the 36th and 38th Articles of the original scheme of 1758, which provided that "there should be a superiority or preference of wards according to the education and behaviour of persons admitted; the lower wards to consist of inferior persons and of those who may be degraded for misbehaviour, and that the women should

be advanced, according to the time of their having been in the house and their good behaviour, from the inferior to the superior ward." The women may be selected every day for duty in the laundry, the kitchen, and the wards to which they belong, the Matron taking care that the work is duly proportioned to their health and strength. This will perhaps be a better system in a Hospital of this description than that of classes adopted in the Church Penitentiaries, but these are matters to be governed by experience. There are at present a Matron and seven Assistants, each of the latter having a particular ward under her care. A Matron and six Assistants would suffice in the new Hospital, if, as proposed, there are only six instead of seven wards, but in the event of the laundry succeeding, or rather in order to insure its success, a skilled laundress would be required to superintend that department. Cooking should be done in the kitchen and not in the wards, for not only would fuel in a well-appointed kitchen be economised, but the necessity of a fire in the wards during summer entirely obviated.

5thly. I recommend the appointment of a schoolmistress trained and accustomed to teach adults, a course adopted with success at the Dalston Penitentiary.

Upon referring to the Table, page 133, it will be found that 60 per cent. of the women included therein could read and write, 70 per cent. could read, and 24 per cent. could neither read nor write, and it has already been shown that only one hour a day is devoted in week days to reading, the church catechism, and the Collects; and a certain time on Sundays to writing, and that no arithmetic is ever taught. Under these circumstances I think that there is an ample field for the labours of a Schoolmistress.

The Governors have sufficient powers under the Magdalen Acts to make bye-laws for carrying out all or any of the above suggestions, with the exception of the removal of the Hospital, which has been already considered; and although such suggestions have more immediate relation to that event, still many of them are, or at all events may readily be made, applicable to the Hospital if permitted to remain in London.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WALKER SKIRROW, Jun.

March 4, 1864.

Appendix A.

The Magdalen Hospital Act, 1768.

The Magdalen Hospital Act, 1848.

Appendix B.

The Magdalen Hospital.

SCHEDULES OF WILLS.

[In this and the Schedules next following the same, the abbreviations D.C., P.C., and C.P., denote respectively Doctor's Commons, Prerogative Court of Canterbury (now the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate), and the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate.]

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts.	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Fisher, Paul	Nov. 24, 1763	D.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	200 0 0	Also a contingent legacy of a moiety of 500*l.*, and interest, which failed. The 200. paid, date uncertain.
Warde, Thomas	June 29, 1759	Feb. 22, 1762, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	1762.
Crow, John	June 18, 1762	Aug. 8, 1763, P.C.	31 10 0	Ditto	31 10 0	1763.
Williams, John	Jan. 1, 1761	July 7, 1764, P.C.	...	Ditto	...	Contingent legacy of 500*l.* Declared void by Court of Chancery.
Meniconi, Elizabeth ...	Mar. 12, 1765 (Codicil)	Mar. 29, 1766, P.C.	250 0 0	Ditto	250 0 0	1766.
Dyer, Hele	Apr. 28, 1762	Feb. 25, 1766, P.C.	300 0 0	Ditto	313 10 0	October 18, 1767.
Heath, Thomas, jun. ...	Oct. 13, 1763	Oct. 17, 1764, P.C.	250 pagodans.	Ditto	...	Not paid.
Call, Thomas	Dec. 13, 1763	May 8, 1764, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	...	Legacy after death of wife and three children.
Spooner, Richard	Oct. 14, 1760	Oct. 30, 1761, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1762.
Ruffiatt, James	Feb. 25, 1765	May 25, 1771, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	...	Void bequest
Stanhope, Sir Wm., Kt. ...	Aug. 1, 1771	May 23, 1772, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	...	
Thornhill, Frances ...	Sep. 25, 1761	Oct. 29, 1772, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	December 31, 1773.
Grant, Sir Alexander ...	Apr. 20, 1772	Nov. 26, 1772, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	...	Not paid—assets insufficient. Legacy payable seven years after testator's decease, with 5 per cent. interest.
Selby, Thomas James ...	Aug. 19, 1768	Dec. 22, 1772, P.C.	One-fourth of stocks, funds, &c.	Ditto	95 6 0	Part of dividends on legacy received October 5, 1783.
					91 1 0	Residue November 21, 1783.
					4,500 0 0	Also a void bequest of produce of realty.
Chesterfield, Earl of ...	June 4, 1772	Apr. 3, 1773, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	June 30, 1773.
Tomlins, Susannah ...	Mar. 17, 1763	Mar. 1, 1770, P.C.	500 0 0 New South Sea Annuities.	Ditto	500 0 0	Transferred.
Tayer, Bartholomew ...	Oct. 4, 1767	June 25, 1768, P.C.	300 0 0 Reduced Stock.	Ditto (interest only)	51 19 0	Received on account, February 25, 1811.
					245 9 0	Reduced stock in name of Accountant-General.
Boddicott, Mary	May 14, 1763	June 20, 1769, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	1769.
Fludyer, Sir Thomas ...	Feb. 28, 1769	Apr. 17, 1769, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	...	Contingent legacy, which failed.
Secker, Dr. Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury	Apr. 4, 1768	Aug. 10, 1768, P.C.	300 0 0	Ditto	300 0 0	Stock transferred 1786.
Plowman, Henry	July 5, 1768	Feb. 9, 1770, P.C.	Contingent bequest of residue after payment of legacies.	Ditto	...	Nothing received.
Bendlowes, Philip ...	Mar. 1, 1765	June 1, 1769, P.C.	3,000 0 0	Ditto (income only)	694 7 3	April 11, 1807. Legacy void in part under Statute of Mortmain.
Gibbon, Thomas	Dec. 31, 1771	Barbadoes	100 0 0	Ditto	...	No assets.
Strode, William, Lt.-Gen.	Oct. 20, 1774	Jan. 19, 1776, P.C.	One-fourth of residue of personal estate.	Ditto	800 0 0	Part of legacy received May 1, 1777.
					195 18 9	Further part December 28, 1777.
					59 8 1½	„ „ December 28, 1778.
					669 3 0	„ „ January 30, 1786.
					64 6 11	„ „ June 22, 1786.
					1,946 4 7	„ „ 1861.
					1,183 9 10	Consols, transferred 1861.
Barwick, Edward	Feb. 6, 1774	May 22, 1776, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	Paid.
Hanmer, Elizabeth ...	Oct. 16, 1773	Nov. 4, 1777, P.C.	5 5 0 annually	Ditto	...	This annuity is now paid.
Walls, Joseph	Dec. 27, 1776	May 19, 1778, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	April 28, 1779.
Denis, Sir Peter	May 19, 1778	July 3, 1778, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	October 2, 1793.
Simes, John	Aug. 12, 1778	Nov. 16, 1778, P.C.	200 0 0 Consols	Ditto	173 2 6	December 14, 1783.
Campbell, Ann	Oct. 19, 1774	July 1, 1778, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	July 8, 1778.
Affleck, Ann	Jan. 6, 1789	Feb. 20, 1793, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	April 25, 1793.
Clark, William	Dec. 26, 1785	Feb. 1, 1787, P.C.	21 0 0	Ditto	21 0 0	1787.
Hill, Sarah	Aug. 30, 1789	Oct. 4, 1796, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	110 0 0	Legacy and interest, February 10, 1801, payable on decease of testatrix's sister.
Ditto	Aug. 30, 1789	Oct. 4, 1796, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	67 8 0	May 26, 1816. Payable on decease of Claude Benezel if he survived testatrix's sister; otherwise on decease of such sister.
					32 7 6	Remainder May 28, 1826.
					54 15 5	1848.
Fromanteel, Annesley ...	May 30, 1789	Dec. 20, 1791, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	305 17 2	July 11, 1818. Payable after decease of two persons.
Wintringham, Sir Clifton, Bart.	Oct. 4, 1793	Jan. 23, 1794, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	509 14 2	June 14, 1849.
Winchester, Clark ...	Dec. 28, 1790	Jan. 26, 1793, P.C.	Bequest of residue for charitable purposes, at discretion of the executors.	Ditto	842 0 0	December 31, 1798.
Wood, Sir Francis, Bart. ...	June 20, 1794	Dec. 30, 1795, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	January 16, 1796.
Williamson, Christian ...	July 11, 1783	Feb. 25, 1792, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	March 16, 1792.
Lloyd, Anna	Jan. 30, 1773	July 20, 1784, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	Paid.

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts.	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Scott, John...	Mar. 4, 1779	Jan. 27, 1796, P.C.	50 0 0	General purposes...	50 0 0	March 30, 1797.
Guilford, Rt. Hon. Francis, Earl of	Apr. 9, 1779	Aug. 13, 1790, P.C.	60 0 0	Ditto	60 0 0	March 11, 1791.
Godin, Stephen Peter ...	Nov. 18, 1785	Mar. 29, 1787, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	May 21, 1787.
Bowker, Mary	Apr. 29, 1786	Apr. 8, 1797, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	October 22, 1797.
Danby, Elizabeth	Sept. 8, 1786	Oct. 24, 1786, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	August 3, 1791.
Davies, Anne	Aug. 20, 1787	Apr. 5, 1791, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	85 0 0	1791.
			Reduced 3 per Cents.			
Bale, Elizabeth	July 9, 1788	Feb. 16, 1791, P.C.	250 0 0	Ditto	250 0 0	January 5, 1792.
			Contingent			
Petre, Nathaniel George ...	May 5, 1789	Dec. 23, 1794, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0	1795.
Wray, Charles	Mar. 25, 1789	Feb. 7, 1791, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	December 30, 1795.
Ravensworth, Ann, Baroness Dowager	Mar. 24, 1790	June 25, 1794, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1795.
Hutton, John	Nov. 15, 1790	Nov. 29, 1791, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	Paid.
Atkins, Abraham	July 12, 1791	Mar. 12, 1792, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	August 6, 1792.
Townley, Kirkes	July 5, 1792	Dec. 19, 1793, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	1794.
Bakewell, Robert	May 12, 1792	Jan. 15, 1794, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	105 10 6	1795.
Selwin, Charles	Mar. 26, 1793	Feb. 26, 1795, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	Transferred 1795.
			Consols			
Liebenrood, George ...	Feb. 14, 1794	Jan. 20, 1795, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1795.
Baril, Bercher	Oct. 27, 1794	Feb. 4, 1796, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	March 3, 1796.
Dickinson, Elizabeth ...	Without date.	July 18, 1795, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	January 30, 1796.
Haughton, Harry... ...	Oct. 27, 1795	Dec. 14, 1797, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	February 2, 1798.
Baril, James	Apr. 25, 1796	Jan. 24, 1798, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	February 8, 1798.
Langham, Maria	Sept. 26, 1792	Mar. 21, 1793, P.C.	Contingent Bequest of one-eighth of certain moneys, stocks, &c.	Ditto	164 12 7	1855.
Sober, Martha Bersheba ...	Apr. 27, 1795 (Codicil)	Jan. 17, 1797, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	...	No assets.
Etty, Charles	Jan. 16, 1796	June 8, 1797, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	56 10 0	March 22, 1809.
Simpson, Ann	June 19, 1787	June 15, 1797, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	December 31, 1798.
Redman, John	July 25, 1797	Aug. 7, 1798, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	105 9 3	June 5, 1812.
Sanderson, James ...	Apr. 18, 1798	Aug. 29, 1798 P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto		
Newman, Abram	Feb. 9, 1796	Mar. 16, 1799, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	August 14, 1799.
Deane, Ann	Nov. 27, 1777	Mar. 16, 1799, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	June 14, 1799.
Hore, Frances	Aug. 24, 1790	Feb. 1, 1791, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	May 11, 1791.
Fourdrinier, Henry ...	Nov. 3, 1798 (Codicil)	Jan. 23, 1799.	Macklin's Bible.	Ditto	Received.	
Ripley, Richard	Mar. 24, 1794	Jan. 9, 1799, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	July 15, 1799.
Dingley, Esther	May 13, 1765	Nov. 26, 1784, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	July 7, 1785.
Cotesworth, Anne ...	July 8, 1778	Aug. 13, 1784, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	269 7 6	November 16, 1784.
			Reduced Stock			
Newton, Robert	Mar. 19, 1784	July 16, 1789, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	July 26, 1789.
Whitchurch, James ...	Dec. 21, 1782	Feb. 22, 1786, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	November 9, 1786.
Dorrien, John	May 20, 1775	Dec. 24, 1784, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	
Marriott, Elizabeth ...	July 11, 1782	July 17, 1788, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	
Jurin, Ann	Sept. 5, 1785	Feb. 23, 1786, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	...	Not paid.
Gambier, Robert	June 23, 1787	July 3, 1787, P.C.	Bequest of 1,000 guineas for charitable purposes	Ditto	100 0 0	Received in respect of this bequest.
Heylyn, John	Without date.	Dec. 29, 1797, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	...	Contingent bequest, which failed.
			Contingent bequest			
Wright, Thomas	Nov. 24, 1794	Apr. 21, 1798, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	June 14, 1798.
Mangles, Timothy ...	Oct. 20, 1795	Dec. 20, 1800, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	...	
			Consols			
Brudenell, Geo. Bridges ...	Apr. 16, 1800	Feb. 6, 1801, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	February 28, 1802.
Pell, James	Nov. 5, 1798	May 30, 1801, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	188 0 0	December 1, 1802.
Merttins, Elizabeth ...	Apr. 6, 1803	June 13, 1803, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	18 16 0	June 28, 1803.
Docton, Mary	June 29, 1787	Sep. 28, 1801, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	November 30, 1801.
Warde, George	July 6, 1799	Mar. 29, 1803, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	46 0 0	September 26, 1806.
Dorrien, Ann	Oct. 1, 1795	Feb. 18, 1802, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	March 4, 1802.
Bentham, Elizabeth ...	July 6, 1803	Sep. 17, 1803, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	Transferred August 14, 1804.
			Consols			
Hope, Alexander	May 29, 1803	Aug. 4, 1803, P.C.	3,000 0 0	Ditto	2,760 0 0	Consols. Transferred March 19, 1834.
			Consols		76 11 1	Cash. Legacy payable after decease of two nieces.
Kenton, Benjamin ...	May 20, 1794	May 31, 1800, P.C.	1,500 0 0	Ditto	1,500 0 0	June 23, 1800.
Woolls, Mary Appleford ...	May 2, 1800	June 3, 1803, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	94 0 0	March 19, 1804.
Eddowes, John	July 18, 1795	Sept. 9, 1802, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	September 16, 1802.
Rucker, John Anthony ...	Oct. 31, 1801	June 1, 1804. P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	June 8, 1804.
Newdigate, Sir Roger ...	Sep. 17, 1862 (Codicil)	Dec. 4, 1806, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	December 5, 1807.
Crafts, George	Aug. 6, 1805	Mar. 2, 1807, P.C	300 0 0	Ditto	...	
Hollond, John	Feb. 17, 1803	Nov. 27, 1806, P.C.	Bequest of £3,000 for charitable purposes.	Ditto	...	This institution did not benefit.
Aisley, Stephen	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 22, 1806, P.C.	One-fourth of residue.	Ditto	779 0 2	Part December 22, 1816.
					545 0 2	Further part April 27, 1817.
					2,172 12 7	Further part December 28, 1817.
					976 11 9	Further part March 31, 1822.
					1,004 16 8	Final part December 31, 1832.
Stiller, Parisdon	May 8, 1806	May 31, 1806, P.C.	Residue either to this or another charity, or to both.	Ditto	...	Nothing received.
Mc Glue, Robert	Nov. 15, 1804	June 30, 1806, P.C.	Contingent bequest of one-tenth of testator's estate.	Ditto	...	
Hawkins, Samuel	Nov. 8, 1804	Jan. 27, 1806, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	March 29, 1806.
Wilson, Mary	Aug. 23, 1803	May 4, 1805, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	600 0 0	December 1805. Consols at 60.
			Consols, duty free.			
Waterhouse, Thomas, Clerk	Nov. 10, 1762	Sep. 16, 1763, P.C.	100*l.* stock 60*l.* two bonds 10*l.* note of hand	Ditto. Interest only on stock and bonds	100 0 0	3 per Cents transferred. The bonds each for 60*l.* The note of hand, 10*l.*
Wright, Ann	Oct. 6, 1801	May 25, 1809, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes...	90 0 0	August 27, 1809.
Read, Martha	Feb. 27, 1801	Aug. 15, 1809, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	December 31, 1809.
Stonehewer, Richard ...	Apr. 6, 1803	Feb 10, 1809, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	February 23, 1809.
Musgrave, Joseph ...	July 31, 1806	June 23, 1807. P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	April 20, 1808.
Goodwin, Henry	Sep 28, 1807	June 26, 1809, P.C.	250 0 0	Ditto	222 17 4	April 3, 1819.
Pope, Petre	Nov. 8, 1807	Jan. 23, 1809, P.C,	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	May 17, 1809.
Lansdowne, Thomas ...	Apr. 22, 1808	Nov. 7 1808, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	September 3, 1809.
Cocks, Elizabeth	Apr. 30, 1807	June 13, 1808, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	August 9, 1808.
Leeds, Joseph	Oct. 19, 1807	Sep. 23, 1808, P.C.	300 0 0	Ditto	300 0 0	October 18, 1808.
Rowe, Jane	Sept. 18, 1807	May 23, 1810, P.C.	One quarter of reduced Stock, or one fifth only in a certain event.	Ditto	92 17 6	June 3, 1811.
Packwood, George ...	Dec. 23, 1807	Dec. 18, 1810, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	Transferred 1836.
			New South Sea Annuities, and contingent bequest			
White, William	July 8, 1810	Feb. 10, 1813, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	...	No assets.
Tyler, Robert	Nov. 30, 1809	Sep. 22, 1810, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	July 31, 1833.
Bullock, Peggy Payne ...	Aug. 23, 1804	May 13, 1811, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	December 7, 1811.
Money, James	Feb. 15, 1812	May 15, 1813, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	June 19, 1813.
Edwards, Mary	Apr. 8, 1805	Apr. 17, 1813	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	March 25, 1814
Osborne, John	Oct. 23, 1812	June 15, 1814	100 0 0 duty free	Ditto	100 0 0	August 5, 1814.
Burrell, Henry	May 4, 1814	July 26, 1814, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	November 2, 1814.
Nash, Thomas	Jan. 10, 1803	Oct. 21, 1814, P.C.	4,000 0 0 Consols	Ditto	2,610 0 0	December 31, 1815. (Consols 65¼)

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts.	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Wright, William	Aug. 5, 1800	Oct. 3, 1814, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes...	90 0 0	December 28, 1814.
Wilson, Francis	Aug 28, 1809	Nov. 12, 1814, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	December 11, 1814.
Brown, Jonathan	Feb. 27, 1814	Dec. 6, 1814, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	18 0 0	February 28, 1819.
Riddell, James Thomas Gibson, Clerk	Oct. 1, 1814	Jan. 4, 1815, P.C	250 0 0	Ditto	220 0 0	February 3, 1815.
Ellis, Joseph	Oct. 31, 1814	Jan. 17, 1815, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	February 25, 1815.
Hervey, Thetton William...	Mar. 9, 1813	Feb. 11, 1815, P.C.	Reversion of 30 Long Annuities	Ditto	90 9 0	June 28, 1818.
					313 4 0	December 2, 1829.
Filts, James	Nov. 7, 1814	Feb. 11, 1815, P.C.	Contingent bequest of residue	Ditto		
Toye, Richard	Feb. 28, 1812	Apr. 13, 1815, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	August 25, 1816.
Godwin, George	July 22, 1815	Nov. 27, 1815, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	April 23, 1816.
			Duty free			
Baril, Susannah Frances...	Jan. 9, 1808	Apr. 13, 1815, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	April 20, 1815.
Edmonds, Edward ...	Jan. 18, 1803	Aug. 28, 1815, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	July 28, 1816.
Kent, Robert	Aug. 13, 1816	Feb. 5, 1817, P.C.	25 0 0	Ditto	25 0 0	February 23, 1817.
			Duty free			
Bosanquet, Henry ...	May 23, 1813	Apr. 11, 1817, P.C.	5 0 0	Ditto	5 0 0	June 29, 1817.
Bowles, George	Mar. 23, 1813	May 12, 1817, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	Transferred 1822.
			4 per Cent. Bank Annuities			
Dent, Thomas	Dec. 20, 1814	July 29, 1817, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	November 30, 1817.
					20 0 0	July 26, 1818.
Cunliffe, Dame Mary ...	May 9, 1804	Apr. 15, 1820, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	85 16 6	July 11, 1822.
						Legacy under a power created by the will of Lady Mary Smith.
Garrick, Eva Maria ...	Nov. 28, 1821	Oct. 30, 1822, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	October 26, 1823.
Sparks, Thomas	Dec. 2, 1317	Oct. 19, 1822, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	December 31, 1821.
						As entered in account-book—probably wrong year.
Smith, Thomas	Sept. 13, 1824	Dec. 30, 1824, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	July 1, 1825.
			Duty free			
Pummell, Elizabeth ...	Feb. 16, 1818	Mar. 1, 1825, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	September 25, 1825.
Hayton, Amos	Nov. 21, 1818	Sep. 16, 1822, P.C.	5 5 0	Ditto	5 5 0	October 26, 1823.
Harrison, Joseph	Jan. 12, 1825	Apr. 12, 1825, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	900 0 0	May 29, 1825.
Palmer, Thomas	Jan. 6, 1819	Aug. 20, 1820, P.C.	250 0 0	Ditto	225 0 0	December 31, 1821.
			Duty free			
Gilbert, Charles	Nov. 24, 1815	May 15, 1816, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	January 26, 1817.
Tayler, William	May 15, 1812	May 30, 1817, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto		
			5 per Cent. Bank Annuities			
Willis, Ann	May 13, 1817	Nov. 18, 1817, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	Stock transferred May 11, 1818.
			4 per Cent. Bank Annuities			
Cave, Dame Sarah ...	July 31, 1817	Aug. 11, 1819, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	August 29, 1819.
Blackwell, Beale	July 30, 1817	Jan. 13, 1818, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	February 22, 1818.
Drouly, John	July 11, 1809	Nov. 19, 1818, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	August 29, 1819.
Horne, Francis	Nov. 2, 1819	Aug. 26, 1820, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	3½ per Cents. Transferred April 19, 1821.
			Bank Annuities			
Loftus, Nicholas	Dec. 30, 1818	Nov. 24, 1819, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	...	Assets insufficient.
Barnes, Elizabeth	June 2, 1820	Aug. 30, 1820, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	18 0 0	September 24, 1820.
Comyns, Charles	Aug. 6, 1817	Nov. 21, 1818, P.C.	40 0 0	Ditto	36 0 0	November 26, 1820.
Acworth, Buckeridge Ball	May , 1818	Aug. 28, 1818, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	November 29, 1818.
Horne, Elizabeth	Nov. 2, 1818	Nov. 2, 1820, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	3½ per Cents. Transferred April 19, 1821.
			4 per Cent. Bank Annuities			
Pieschell, Charles... ...	Oct. 26, 1820	May 2, 1821, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	233 7 0	February 26, 1826.
			Duty free			
Musgrave, George ...	Aug. 29, 1822	Apr. 22, 1824, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	May 4, 1824.
Bulmer, Sir Fenwick ...	Apr. 26, 1824	June 5, 1824, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	February 27, 1825.
Giles, Robert	Feb. 5, 1824	Mar. 23, 1824, P.C.	Reversionary bequest of one-sixth of produce of 200*l.* Consols.	Ditto	26 1 2	June 1835.
Hawes, Benjamin ...	Oct. 10, 1820	Feb. 9, 1822, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	1,000 0 0	Transferred 1835.
			3½ per Cent.			
Murvell, William	Oct. 14, 1825	Apr. 5, 1826, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	20 0 0	September 30, 1826.
			Duty free			
Weyland, John	Oct. 7, 1822	Aug. 13, 1825, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	February 26, 1826.
			Duty free			
Hollingsworth, William ...	Oct. 7, 1824	July 27, 1825, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	900 0 0	August 28, 1825.
Tayler, Thomas	Oct. 24, 1823	Feb. 18, 1826, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	June 25, 1826.
Barrington, Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham	Dec. 10, 1825	Apr. 12, 1826, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	January 28, 1827.
Parker, John	Sept. 3, 1824	Dec. 29, 1826, P.C.	100 0	Ditto	90 0 0	August 26, 1827.
Cartwright, William ...	Oct. 19, 1825	Mar. 29, 1827, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	October 28, 1827.
Rundell, Philip	Feb. 4, 1827	Feb. 23, 1827, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	May 1, 1827.
Moore, Charles	Jan. 24, 1826	May 19, 1827, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	March 31, 1828.
Prior, William	Nov. 22, 1826	June 7, 1827, P.C.	One-fifth and two-thirds of certain stocks, and other personalty	Ditto	3,655 9 4	January 20, 1830.
Harford, Harry	June 16, 1826	July 13, 1827, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	September 30, 1827.
Ashness, Thomas	Aug. 23, 1827	Nov. 28, 1827, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	June 29, 1828.
Greenland, Jere	Feb. 18, 1824	Nov. 19, 1817, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	October 16, 1828.
Radnor, Right Hon. Jacob, Earl of	Feb. 3, 1826	May 3, 1828, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	June 29, 1828.
Bagwill, John	Apr. 18, 1826	Feb. 4, 1829, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	February 22, 1829.
			Duty free			
Horne, Elizabeth	Dec. 15, 1823	Feb. 13, 1829, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	April 30, 1829.
			Duty free			
Watkins, William	Feb. 13, 1826	Sep. 23, 1829, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	September 27, 1829.
Scott, Sir Claude	Apr. 9, 1829	May 13, 1830, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	223 15 0	June 30, 1830.
			Peruvian Bonds, duty free			Testator recommended legatees not to sell until two years after his decease. Sold June 1830.
Gundry, Nathaniel ...	Sept. 29, 1829	July 13, 1830, P.C.	2,000 0 0	Ditto	1,800 0 0	August 31, 1830.
Milward, John	Mar. 6, 1830	Oct. 11, 1830, P.C.	2,000 0 0	Ditto	1,000 0 0	Consols; transferred Nov. 18, 1830.
			Consols or Reduced		1,000 0 0	Reduced Consols; transferred Oct. 31, 1832.
					5 17 5	
Alington, Elizabeth ...	June 2, 1829	Sep. 22, 1829, P.C.	Contingent bequest of one-twelfth of certain property	Ditto		
Conyngham, Right Hon. Ellen, Countess Dowager	Aug. 13, 1814	July 24, 1816, P.C.	Reversionary bequest of 500*l.* 4 per Cent. Bank Annuities	Ditto	519 15 0	1830. Moiety of 1,000*l.*
Parker, William	Nov. 28, 1829	July 18, 1831, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	284 15 4	February 29, 1832.
					101 13 7	November 30, 1832.
					67 14 3	March 31, 1833.
Mitchell, John	Nov. 2, 1829	Dec. 30, 1830, P.C.	400 0 0	Ditto	400 0 0	August 31, 1831.
			Duty free.			
Graves, John Jay	June 14, 1831	Dec. 10, 1831, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	900 0 0	1832.
Powis, Catharine	Nov. 2, 1825	May 14, 1832, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	1833.
Nicholes, Charles	...	Jan. 2, 1808 ...	Residue.	Ditto	884 12 2	April 4, 1813.
Parke, Elizabeth	June 24, 1829	June 8, 1832, P.C	70 0 0	Ditto	62 0 0	May 31, 1833.
Newcombe, John	Sept. 5, 1832	Sept 13, 1832, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	October 31, 1833.
Sammon, Anne	Mar. 10, 1825	Sept. 25, 1832, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	50 7 4	1846.
Hayman, Mary	Sept. 17, 1832	Jan. 5, 1833, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	88 0 0	January 31, 1834.
Withering, William ...	...	July 4, 1833, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	—	—
			Reversion.			
Gosling, William Ellis ...	April 4, 1824	Feb. 28, 1834, P.C.	500 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	500 0 0	March 31, 1834.

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts.	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Stephens, John	Dec. 5, 1832	Dec. 4, 1834, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes...	99 0 0	1835.
Thwaytes, William ...	...	Jan. 6, 1835, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	1835.
Kepple, Right Hon. Sir William, Knight	Jan. 24, 1834	Jan. 17, 1835, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	1,000 0 0	1835.
Coverly, Charles James ...	Jan. 15, 1835	Mar. 26, 1835, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	98 1 0	August 3, 1838.
Dunstanville, De, Rt. Hon. Francis, Lord.	Sept. 26, 1818	Apr. 29, 1835, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	1835.
Clark, Benjamin	Feb. 10, 1835	June 13, 1835, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	1835.
Lymburner, Adam ...	Aug. 4, 1835	Jan. 27, 1836, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1836.
Danbuz, Ann Hand Mary.	Feb. 10, 1835	Feb. 12, 1836, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	1836.
Bale, John	July 24, 1834	Apr. 14, 1836, P.C.	100 0 0 Reduced. Duty free.	Ditto	100 0 0	Transferred 1836.
Boucher, William	May 11, 1835	Oct. 7, 1836, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	April 15, 1837.
Metcalfe, William... ...	Sept. 20, 1831	Oct. 29, 1836, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	93 8 3	March 6, 1838.
Bloxan, Ann	May 12, 1831	Feb. 23, 1837, P.C.	19 19 0	Ditto	19 19 0	March 25, 1837.
Hawes, Rev. Herbert ...	May 11, 1836	Mar. 3, 1837, P.C.	100 0 0 Consols.	Ditto	100 0 0	Consols. Transferred Nov. 13, 1840.
Drummond, Dame Harriet	Aug. 29, 1833	Aug. 28, 1837, P.C.	5,000 0 0	Ditto	4,500 0 0	July 25, 1838.
					171 2 5	(Interest.) July 25, 1838.
Kinlock, James	Aug. 29, 1836	Oct. 27, 1838, P.C.	300 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	300 0 0	November 30, 1838.
Slingsby, Elizabeth ...	Nov. 6, 1837	Feb. 23, 1839, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	—	—
Elley, Sir John	April 6, 1838	Mar. 6, 1839, P.C.	300 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	300 0 0	July 10, 1839.
Wright, William	Nov. 15, 1837	Aug. 23, 1839, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	November 14, 1839.
Charrington, Mary ...	Dec. 30, 1839	Jan. 15, 1840, P.C.	100 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	100 0 0	March 5, 1840.
Nash, Sir Thos. Bancutt...	Sept. 23, 1837	Apr. 3, 1840, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	May 17, 1840.
Wreight, Henry	Dec. 11, 1838	June 12, 1840, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	14 18 4	1851.
Davy, Charles	Sept. 25, 1836	Sept. 15, 1840, P.C.	Contingent bequest of one fourth of 28*l.* and interest.	Ditto	—	—
Long, Alice	May 15, 1834	Oct. 29, 1840, P.C.	1,000 0 0	Ditto	900 0 0	December 9, 1840.
Foxton, William	Oct. 4, 1839	June 7, 1841, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	72 0 6	June 30, 1842.
					9 0 0	Further part August 5, 1843.
					9 0 0	Residue February 6, 1844.
Cleathing, Rev. John ...	June 14, 1841	Sept. 22, 1841, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	217 18 10	1853.
Davidge, Geo. Bolwell ...	Sept. 1, 1841	Feb. 23, 1842, P.C	52 10 0 Duty free.	Ditto	52 10 0	July 26, 1843.
Stubbs, Francis Perry ...	Jan. 15, 1842	Aug. 17, 1842, P.C.	500 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	513 6 8	February 14, 1844.
Waldo, Hannah	April 7, 1826	Oct. 20, 1842, P.C.	100 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	100 0 0	November 26, 1842.
Eagles, Thomas Fewson ...	Nov. 11, 1841	Feb. 22, 1843, P.C.	One seventh of residue.	Ditto	...	Nothing received to 1864.
White, Thomas	June 28, 1841	May 11, 1843, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	89 6 8	June 21, 1843.
Gibson, Emma	May 21, 1840	Nov. 6, 1843, P.C.	250 0 0 Reduced.	Ditto	225 0 0	Reduced Stock. Transferred January 18, 1844.
Elliott, William Elliott ...	May 19, 1842	Feb. 12, 1844, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	May 20, 1844.
Groves, John	Dec. 23, 1842	Apr. 8, 1844, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	May 2, 1844.
Stapleton, George... ...	May 30, 1843	Apr. 26, 1844, P.C.	50 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	50 0 0	June 3, 1844.
Smith, Eleanor	Feb. 17, 1843	Mar. 1, 1845, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	180 0 0	July 22, 1845.
Moss, Richard	Jan. 23, 1812	Oct. 26, 1846, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	450 0 0	1846.
Holcombe, William ...	Dec. 8, 1846	Feb. 3, 1848, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	90 0 0	1849.
Sawyer, William	Dec. 17, 1847	Nov. 13, 1848, P.C.	19 19 0	Ditto	19 19 0	January 26, 1849.
Bell, Charles	Aug. 30, 1848	Jan. 8, 1849, P.C.	100*l.* and 300*l.* Contingent.	Ditto	90 0 0	1850.
Bailey, James	Dec. 4, 1845	Oct. 3, 1850, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	—
Kennett, Frances... ...	Mar. 27, 1850	Dec. 5, 1850, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	45 0 0	1851.
Haldimand, George ...	June 14, 1850	Aug. 7, 1851, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1861.
Salt, Margaret	Aug. 6, 1844	July 22, 1851, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1861.
Deacon, Charles Clement .	May 7, 1851	June 3, 1852, P.C.	500 0 0 3 per cent. Annuities.	Ditto	450 0 0	1852.
Wylde, Thomas	...	...	100 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	100 0 0	1854.
Hinchliff, John	Nov. 30, 1852	Nov. 6, 1854, P.C.	1,000 0 0 Reduced.	Ditto	1,000 0 0	Transferred December 29, 1857.
Lockyer, Isabella Lancaster	Aug. 25, 1854	Jan. 15, 1855, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	—	—
Utten, Mary Ann	Nov. 22, 1854	Feb. 14, 1856 ...	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1856.
Maw, Margaret	Aug. 6, 1853	Oct. 4, 1856, P.C.	40 0 0	Ditto	40 0 0	1856.
Nash, Maria Ann	Sept. 18, 1842	Feb. 26, 1858, C.P.	25 0 0	Ditto	22 10 0	1858.
Smith, Benjamin	June 24, 1854	Mar. 2, 1858, Lincoln.	100 0 0 Duty free.	Ditto	100 0 0	January 8, 1859.
Stevens, Henry Alexander	Dec. 4, 1858	Dec. 22, 1858, C.P.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	1859.
Nicholson, Charles ...	Dec. 12, 1854	June 6, 1859, Salisbury.	300 0 0	Ditto	270 0 0	1860.
Reid, Robert	Jan. 11, 1853	Jan. 3, 1860, C.P.	1,000 0 0 and one fourth of residue.	Ditto	—	—
Ellison, Richard	July 25, 1859	January 20, 1860, Lincoln.	Contingent 500*l.*	Ditto	—	—
Goldsmid, Aaron Asher ...	Dec. 11, 1857	Nov. 28, 1860, C.P.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1861.
Mackewen, Thomas ...	June 11, 1861	Sept. 21, 1861, C.P.	200 0 0 Consols.	Ditto	180 0 0	Transferred 1862.
Raymond, Gregory ...	Oct. 31, 1861	April 4, 1863, C.P.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	1863.
Conway, Henry Seymour, otherwise Seymour, Lord Henry.	June 19, 1856	April 29, 1863 ...	Residuary bequest to hospitals of Paris and London.	Ditto	—	—
					73,128 16 5½	

The following SCHEDULE relates to 118 Wills for which searches have been made at Doctors' Commons, and with reasonable success.

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts.	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Heylyn, Elizabeth... ...	May 1, 1758	March 3, 1759, P.C.	250 0 0	General purposes ...	250 0 0	March 28, 1759.
Hill, Mrs., Executors of ...	...	...	...	...	10 10 0	1759.
Prynne, Martha	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	May 1, 1761.
Sevises, Peter Lewis ...	...	...	...	...	44 15 0	1761.
Ward, Joshua	...	...	...	...	21 0 0	1761.
Berriman, Mary	Jan. 16, 1760	Sept. 15, 1760, P.C.	100 0 0 East India Annuities.	General purposes ...	100 0 0	1762.
Beale, Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	1762.
Neve, John...	Dec. 4, 1759	March 3, 1763, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	1763.
Belliman, John	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	1763.
Stow, John...	Jan. 3, 1764	May 22, 1764, P.C.	50 0 0	General purposes ...	50 0 0	1764.
Wolfe, Henrietta	Feb. 25, 1763	Oct. 16, 1764, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	1765.
Parminter, John	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	1765.
Irvine or Iowin, Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	1765.
Middleton, Mary	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	1766.
West, Charles	Dec. 2, 1765	Feb. 25, 1766, P.C.	100 0 0 Old South Sea Annuities.	General purposes ...	100 0 0	Transferred 1766.
Helmsley, Timothy ...	April 20, 1764	Feb. 8, 1765, P.C.	Bond of Mercers' Company for 80*l.*, and monies due thereon.	Ditto	115 8 2	1766.
Bowles, Dr.	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	February 23, 1767.
Montraith, Countess of ...	June 9, 1766	Nov. 27, 1766, P.C.	500 0 0	General purposes ...	500 0 0	July 17, 1767.
Watts, —	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1768.
Allen, Henry	July 1, 1766	Sept. 3, 1767, P.C.	400 0 0	General purposes ...	400 0 0	September 30, 1768.
Newland, George	Mar. 18, 1768	June 10, 1768, P.C.	30 0 0	Ditto	30 0 0	September 30, 1768
Meadows, Thomas ...	July 9, 1767	April 28, 1768, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	September 30, 1768
Farquerharsen, James ...	July 30, 1768	Aug. 11, 1768, P.C.	500 0 0 Part of 10,000*l.* for public hospitals.	Ditto	500 0 0	April 19, 1769.
Parkhurst, Mary	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	June 30, 1769.
Rabotier, Mary	June 29, 1766	April 4, 1769, P.C.	25 0 0	General purposes ...	25 0 0	June 30, 1769.
Tompon, Henry	Dec. 15, 1766	June 15, 1768, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	December 31, 1769.
Hanson, Thomas	April 30, 1768	Mar. 10, 1770, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	March 31, 1770.
Regnier, Andrew	Dec. 13, 1766	Oct. 12, 1769, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	March 31, 1770.
Berriman, Rev. — ...	...	...	50 0 0 Consols.	... ...	43 0 0	March 31, 1770. Consols at 86.
Vick, Rebecca	June 2, 1768	Sept. 5, 1768, P.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	200 0 0	September 30, 1770.
Delattaize, Philip	Nov. 2, 1769	Nov. 29, 1769, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	September 30, 1770.
Nicholson, Albert	May 22, 1770	July 20, 1770, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	December 31, 1770.
Campbell, The Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Hume	July 7, 1760	Sept. 26, 1770, P.C.	300 0 0	Ditto	300 0 0	December 31, 1770.
Bristoll, Richard	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	December 31, 1770.
Gower, The Dowager Countess	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	June 30, 1772.
Brown, John	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	July 13, 1772.
Hunt, Ann...	June 15, 1771	Feb. 11, 1772, P.C.	500 0 0	General purposes ...	500 0 0	September 30, 1772.
Dowdall, Catherine ...	Aug. 3, 1771	Aug. 19, 1771, P.C.	50 0 0	Towards building then being erected.	50 0 0	December 31, 1772.
Burton, Peter	Feb. 7, 1767	Mar. 2, 1773, P.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	200 0 0	June 30, 1773.
Dalton, Richard	Feb. 1, 1770	July 16, 1772, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	August 11, 1773.
North, Frederick	...	...	300 0 0 Consols.	... ...	261 0 0	Consols at 87. 1773.
Chesiyn, Richard	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	December 31, 1773.
Baldy, Robert	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	May 13, 1774.
Jennings, Charles... ...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	May 25, 1774.
Pyke, (formerly Crouch) Thomas	May 16, 1772	Dec. 4, 1773, P.C.	1,000 0 0	General purposes ...	1,000 0 0	September 14, 1774.
Blagrove, Paul	Jan. 27, 1775	Feb. 11, 1775, P.C	500 0 0 Reduced Annuities.	Ditto	436 17 6	May 4, 1775.
Deline, John	July 20, 1775	Feb. 14, 1776, P.C.	50 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	May 2, 1776.
Biscoe, Elisha	November 7, 12 Geo. III.	Feb. 20, 1776, P.C.	10 10 0	Towards building for Poor of Magdalen Hospital.	10 10 0	July 18, 1776.
Battaille, Petre	July 21, 1773	July 20, 1776, P.C.	100 0 0 Consols and residue.	General purposes ...	85 5 0	August 10, 1776.
					50 0 0	Part of residue. Dec. 25, 1776.
Lobb, —	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	March 13, 1777.
Whitchurch, Anne ...	Oct. 1, 1771	Mar. 13, 1777, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	March 19, 1777.
Sparshott, —	May 23, 1771	June 18, 1777, P.C.	20 0 0	Ditto	15 0 0	Composition on legacy. March 11, 1779.
Hill, Grace...	Sept. 23, 1773	July 3, 1779, P.C.	500 0 0	Ditto	500 0 0	August 25, 1779.
Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth	Jan. 26, 1778	Aug. 20, 1779, P.C.	100 0 0 Part of 10,000*l.* bequeathed to executor for disposalin charities at his discretion.	Ditto	100 0 0	December 16, 1779.
Vere, James	Aug. 3, 1778	Sept. 9, 1779, P.C.	200 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0	December 29, 1779.
Morris, John	...	...	...	...	568 1 10	Principal and interest. February 19, 1780.
Blandford, Marial Catherine, Marchioness of.	May 8, 1777	Sept. 15, 1779, P.C.	10 10 0 Part of bequest of 200*l.* to poor ob ects, a s the Countess Denbigh should think proper.	General purposes ...	10 10 0	June 4, 1780.
Cressett, Mary	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	July 2, 1780.
Whiston, John	Nov. 20, 1766	May 22, 1780, P.C.	5 5 0 Annually for 10 years.	General purposes ...	50 0 0	January 3, 1781
Vale, —	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	February 22, 1781.
Wych, Cyril	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	Part of legacy. May 18, 1781.
					250 0 0	Residue. June 7, 1782.
Hawkins, Edward... ...	Jan. 21, 1780	Mar. 4, 1780, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	1781.
Bagshaw, Nathaniel ...	Dec. 24, 1775	Oct. 26, 1780, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	January 13, 1782.
Anonymous Legacy ...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	March 31, 1782.
Paris, Thomas	Jan. 15, 1773 (Codicil.)	June 10, 1782, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	November 1782.
Hawke, Rt. Hon. Edward, Lord	Sept. 25, 1780	Jan. 2, 1782, P.C.	105 0 0	Ditto	105 0 0	November 1782.
Bowles, Rev. William ...	...	...	...	...	60 17 0	May 2, 1783.
Davel, Anne	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	Part of legacy. May 7, 1783.
					36 19 8	Residue. August 22, 1783.
Clark, —	...	...	21 0 0	... ...	...	Unknown.
Catts, William	...	...	...	...	31 10 0	October 16, 1783.
Holmes, Elizabeth ...	Feb. 19, 1783	Jan. 3, 1784, P.C.	200 0 0 Consols.	General purposes ...	111 5 0	February 5, 1783.
Colesworth, Anne	July 8, 1778	Aug. 13, 1784, P.C.	500 0 0 Reduced Annuities.	Ditto	269 7 6	November 16, 1784
Russell, Richard	...	...	...	...	4,010 0 0	1794.
Lloyd, Anne	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	1785.
Hoare, Henry	Jan. 8, 1784	Sept. 19, 1785, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	January 2, 1786.
Noel, Elizabeth	Nov. 17, 1780	April 14, 1784, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	98 0 0	May 11, 1786.
Bradshaigh, Lady Dorothy	June 27, 1782	Mar. 11, 1786, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	98 0 0	June 22, 1786.
Whitchurch, —	Dec. 21, 1782	Feb. 2, 1786, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	November 9, 1786.
Nowell, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	July 25, 1788.
Marriott, Samuel	...	...	...	...	10 10 0	January 31, 1789.
Tolson, Thomas	May 9, 1788	Sept. 24, 1788, P.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	200 0 0	March 5, 1789.
Newton, Rev. —	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	July 26, 1789.
Harley, James	Oct. 4, 1778	Oct. 31, 1778, P.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	196 0 0	November 14, 1789.
Cullins, Mrs. Elizabeth ...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	Part of legacy. Feb. 2, 1791.
					671 3 7	Residue. July 27, 1791.

Donor.	Date of Will.	Date and Place of Probate.	Amount of Bequest.	Trusts	Amount received.	Date of Receipt and Observations.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Birch, John	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 6 3	August 4, 1791.
Archer, John	Feb. 1, 1791	Jan. 20, 1792, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	100 0 0	April 25, 1792.
Solly, Edward	Aug. 27, 1783	April 5, 1792, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	July 27, 1792.
Void Bequest for Jews' Synagogue. Ordered by Lords Commissioners to be given for benefit of this Charity.	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	792 11 4½	August 11, 1792.
Hutton, John	Nov. 15, 1790	Nov. 29, 1791, P.C.	50 0 0	General purposes ...	50 0 0	November 30, 1792.
Thomson, Andrew... ...	June 2, 1790	Mar. 10, 1795, P.C.	100 0 0 Part of bequest of 500*l.* to executors for distribution in charities.	Ditto	100 0 0	1795.
Winchester, —	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, Lady	...	... ...	610 0 0 3 per cent. Bank Annuities.	... ...	439 4 0	December 31, 1820.
Thomas, Richard	Oct. 30, 1827	Mar. 2, 1830, P.C.	20 0 0	General purposes ...	18 0 0	February 28, 1831.
Webster, Margaret ...	Oct. 11, 1759	Dec. 13, 1759, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	June 28, 1759.
Prinn, Mary	April 3, 1760	Aug. 2, 1760, P.C.	30 0 0	Ditto	30 0 0	June 28, 1760.
West, Miss...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,000 0 0	April 10, 1768.
Norton, Ferdinand ...	July 12, 1771	Feb. 8, 1773, P.C.	300 0 0 Consols.	... ...	261 0 0	August 11, 1773.
Ornichunds, —	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 1 1	One-third of a year's interest on legacy.
					68 13 1	Interest. 1798.
					2,746 3 8	Principal. 1798.
					90 16 11	Interest. 1798.
Campbell, Ann	Oct. 19, 1774	July 1, 1778, P.C.	10 0 0	General purposes ...	10 10 0	July 21, 1797.
Bowdler, Elizabeth Stuart	Mar. 22, 1788	June 19, 1797, P.C.	10 0 0	Ditto	10 0 0	July 9, 1797.
Roffey, Mary	Mar. 11, 1790	Mar. 18, 1803, P.C.	100 0 0	Ditto	94 0 0	November 28, 1803.
Redman, —	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	33 2 2	April 5, 1806.
Clarges, Louisa	Jan. 9, 1801	Jan. 24, 1806, P.C.	Part of 1,000*l.* for such charitable purposes as Dame Louisa Clarges should think fit.	General purposes ...	10 0 0	April 19, 1806.
Pry, Richard Vicris ...	July 10, 1807	Oct. 14, 1807, P.C.	Part of 3,000*l.*, and 500*l.* for charitable purposes.	Ditto	90 0 0	November 4, 1808.
Jones, —	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	90 0 0	June 12, 1814.
Pomfret, Susannah ...	July 14, 1815	Dec. 4, 1815, P.C.	50 0 0	General purposes ...	45 0 0	January 7, 1816.
Nicholas, Col.	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 0 0	June 30, 1820.
Jones, —	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0	June 27, 1821.
Smith, Mrs. M.	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	85 16 6	July 30, 1822. Said to be balance of bequest.
Lancaster, Benjamin ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	180 0 0	October 26, 1828.
Eddowes, William... ...	April 16, 1827	Dec. 5, 1829, P.C.	200 0 0	General purposes ...	200 0 0	January 28, 1830.
Mecars, Elizabeth... ...	Nov. 9, 1843	Feb. 28, 1845, P.C.	300 0 0 Reduced.	Ditto	263 4 3	May 17, 1845.
Wilmot, Lady. Presented by Henry Holland.	May 9, 1837	June 25, 1845, P.C.	No bequest to a charity.	Ditto	94 10 0	December 28, 1845.
Danbuz, Magdalene ...	Aug. 10, 1842	Oct. 14, 1844, P.C.	No bequest to a charity.	Ditto	25 0 0	1845.
Raines, Isaac	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 5 0	1847.
Sayer, William	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 19 0	1849.
Martin, Josiah	July 5, 1842	May 5, 1850, P.C.	100 0 0	General purposes ...	90 0 0	1850.
Smith, J.	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	100 0 0	1859.
					100,047 5 6½	

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, *Charity Commission*, 8, *York Street*, *April* 1, 1864.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Inspector's Report concerning Morden College, referred to in my letter to you of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.

H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P., (Signed) HENRY M. VANE.
Home Office, Whitehall.

The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Whitehall*, *April* 5, 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th August last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Report which has been received from the Charity Commissioners on Morden College.

I am, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., (Signed) H. WADDINGTON.
&c. &c. &c.
Treasury.

Morden College.

REPORT OF Mr. HARE.

Dated March 30, 1864.

To the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

In pursuance of the Minute of the Board dated the 3rd day of November, 1863, I have inquired into the condition of this endowment, and I have to report as follows:—

Sir John Morden, a merchant of the City of London, by his will dated the 15th of October, 1702, devised his real estate to trustees (subject to an annuity to his wife for her life) upon trust that there should be placed in the College then furnished by him in a field called Great Stone, in the parish of Charlton, as many poor, honest, sober, and discreet merchants as the rents of the estates would maintain; to be of fifty years of age at least, and such as should have lost their estates by accidents, dangers, and perils of the seas, or by any other accident, ways, and means in their honest endeavour to get their living by way of merchandizing, each to have 20*l.* a-year; that out of said pensions a constant table and commons should be kept in the hall of said College for the sustenance of said merchants to dine and sup together, and to those not able to come out of their chambers, such provision should be sent as should be necessary and convenient for their condition; that they should always in the College wear gowns alike, for which 40*s.* out of the pension should be expended, and 20*s.* for coals in their chambers, and the remaining 17*l.* for their maintenance, cooking in the hall, buying bread and beer, &c., and any overplus to be equally divided amongst them so far as it would go, and that each should have a lodging in the College and be constantly resident there; that there should be a Treasurer with a yearly pension of 40*l.*, and also a Chaplain with 30*l.* a-year, whose respective duties the testator prescribed, directing that both should have their diet in the hall and their lodging in the College; that there should be a cook and butler, each with 10*l.* a-year, and 10*l.* a-year to be expended in repairs. And he directed that the money arising from his personal estate should be laid out in the purchase of lands, and the rents thereof added to the rents of the real estate of which he should die seised; and that such further number of poor merchants should be admitted into the College as such rents could maintain. And he declared that the residue of his real and personal estate should be for the endowment of the said College. And he appointed his wife and the said Trustees to be sole visitors of the College. He also gave 10*l.* a-year to be expended in a dinner for the visitors in the hall on the day of visitation, and for providing hay and corn for the horses. The future vacancies in the Trustees were to be made up to seven by election from the members of the Turkey Company, or in their default the East India Company, and in their default the Court of Aldermen, and if they should fail, the survivor to appoint gentlemen of the county of Kent. And the testator directed that so often as any of his name or his own or his wife's relations should be qualified to perform any of the offices in said College, or should be within the intention of his will to be put in to receive the Charity of said College, they should be upon an election preferred before others, and be put into the said offices of said College for which they were qualified, and put in to receive the charity thereof before any other person whatsoever.

By a Codicil to his will dated the 9th March, 1703, reciting that he had allotted 20*l.* a-year to every poor merchant, and that he had attended the House

of Commons in expectation of obtaining an exemption for the College from paying taxes, but could not prevail, he directed the yearly allowance to be reduced to 15*l.*, but that the same sums should issue thereout as out of the 20*l.*

It does not appear that the Charity derived any benefit from the residuary gift of the personal estate, which was insufficient to satisfy the charges upon it, the real estate being resorted to in order to provide for the annuity of Lady Morden.

The endowment immediately after the death of testator, as then shown, for the year ending March 1708, was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The estate or manor of Old Court, in and about Greenwich, let to various tenants, and producing annually	622	1	10½
Wricklemarsh Estate, lying in and near Charlton, in the county of Kent, let to various tenants, and producing annually	242	1	6
Fee-farm rents in the county of Essex	93	12	8¾
Fee-farm rents in the county of Norfolk	185	18	4¾
	£1,143	14	5½

In 1723 the Trustees sold and conveyed to Sir Gregory Page, Knight, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, all the Wricklemarsh estate (now forming Blackheath Park) for the sum of 9,000*l.* This sum appears to have been applied as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Paid the executors of Dame Susan Morden in full of what was due to her estate	804	1	0
Paid for the purchase of 8,000*l.* South Sea Annuities	8,056	5	0
Paid to the Treasurer of Morden College 100*l.*, to be laid out therewith, as received from the executors of Lady Morden, for improving the income of the Chaplain	139	14	0
	£9,000	0	0

By an Act of Parliament of 1770 (11 Geo. III) certain conflicting claims of the Crown as possessing the Manor of East Greenwich, and the College, as owners of the Manor of Old Court, in which the Crown claimed part of the estate at Mardenstone Hill, were settled, and by the same Act the pensions of the pensioners were increased to 40*l.* a-year each, and the salaries of the Treasurer and Chaplain to 50*l.* each.

Under another Act of 1806 (43 Geo. III) an arrangement was effected between the Trustees of Thompson Bonar and the Trustees of the College, whereby two closes of land at Chislehurst, containing about twenty-three acres belonging to the College, were exchanged for the property in the parishes of Luton, Chatham, and St. Margaret's Rochester, in the County of Kent, which is now held by the College.

In 1832 an information was filed, at the relation of certain poor merchants of the College, against the Trustees, charging the defendants with misconduct in the management and letting of the property and the application of the income, and praying as well for an increase of the present allowances as for the extension of the Charity, by adding a greater number of pensioners. The proceedings resulted in orders of the Court of Chancery of the 16th November, 1836, and 3rd June, 1845, allowing, among other things, application to be made for an Act of Parliament, and which application was accordingly made, and an Act of 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 12, passed (1845), intituled "An Act to extend Provisions of the Act of the 11th Geo. III, cap. 10, relating to Morden College." By this Act the Trustees were empowered to raise the salary of the Steward and Manager to 400*l.* per annum, on condition that he should give his constant attendance, to the business and transactions of the College, and not hold any situation elsewhere which should take him away from such attendance, and at the same time the pensions of the members were allowed to be increased to 72*l.* a-year each, and power was given to the Trustees to increase or alter the buildings of the College as they should think fit for the purpose of affording both accommodation and room for any greater number of such poor merchants. Further particulars of this suit, and a copy of the Act of Parliament are given in the Appendix G.

The value of the protection which the State has recently afforded to Charities may be estimated by the fact that the costs of the Attorney-General, the relators, and Defendants of this suit, paid by the College estate were upwards of 5,300*l.* (See Appendix E.)

In 1855 an application was made to the Board for permission to institute a suit for the appointment of a new trustee in the place of Mr. Timothy Abraham Curtis, who had retired from London and was desirous of being discharged of the trust. The suit was authorised by the Board on the suggestion that it was doubtful whether the office of Visitor could otherwise be vested in the newly appointed Trustee. The Court of Chancery, by its order of the 14th July, 1855, appointed T. M. Weguelin, Esq., Visitor and Trustee in the place of Mr. Curtis.

The three Trustees in whom the estates are at present vested are: Thomas Baring, Esq.; George R. Smith, Esq.; and T. M. Weguelin, Esq.; and the four Visitors are: the Earl of Leven and Melville; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.; J. B. Heath, Esq.; and Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. This division of character is for the more convenient execution of leases and other instruments by the three Trustees, than if the concurrence of the whole body of seven was necessary. I do not understand that there is any other distinction in the powers of the several Governors.

The estate of the Charity, from its situation in the immediate neighbourhood of London, and in the centre of great public and industrial enterprises, has gradually become the site of extensive building operations, as will appear by the following summary of the present condition of the property.

REAL ESTATE.

	£	s.	d.
From 1,450 to 1,500 houses,* with their appurtenances, in the parishes of East Greenwich, West Greenwich, Charlton, Lewisham, Chatham, and St. Margaret, Rochester, in the county of Kent; together with about 100 acres of land, chiefly marsh, bounded by the River Thames opposite Blackwall, let on 229 building and other leases to various tenants, at rents amounting together (exclusive of the premiums for fire insurance) to	5,282	14	7
Woodlands, 28 acres 7 perches, in the parish of Luton, near Chatham, average profits of wood felled	14	10	6
Rectorial tithe of the parish of St. Alphage, East Greenwich, commuted at 210*l.*, and producing in 1863, 230*l.*	210	0	0
Norfolk fee-farm rents (net)	138	19	3
Essex fee-farm rents (net)	78	1	4
Rents of seats in the College Chapel, and of garden-ground occupied by the Treasurer and Chaplain	22	2	6

FUNDED PROPERTY.

Dividends on 11,522*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities, and 21,175*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols†	980	18	8
	£6,727	6	10

In addition to the above property of the College, which is productive, there is the College itself, which is occupied by the pensioners and officers. It comprises a chapel, hall, library, Treasurer's and Chaplain's houses, forty-two sets of rooms, servant's hall and rooms, laundry, bath-houses, offices, and stabling. The rooms are all approached by a covered corridor. Two sets of rooms are occupied by the Clerk of the College and the College-man. There is also a lodge inhabited by the Gardener and his wife. The grounds, which are intersected by a foot-path from Blackheath to Eltham, are about nine acres in extent, of which about three are appropriated to the Treasurer and Chaplain as gardens, for which rent is paid.

The outgoings on the estate are:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of the Treasurer and Steward (settled by the Act of Parliament)	400	0	0
Solicitor's charges, estimated at	50	0	0
Surveyor's charges, average of five years	170	0	0
Miscellaneous charges: Clerical labours connected with the accounts, with the receipt of rents, audit, &c.; advertisements of property; public notices of the endowment; printing, &c.	100	0	0
Stationery, stamps	20	0	0

* The number of houses cannot be precisely stated, as the building covenants specify the amount to be laid out, and the number of tenements is not in all cases recorded.

† In the Appendix (A) is a Table setting forth the dates and particulars of all the leases under which the College property is held, the gross amount of and charges on the fee-farm rents, and the names in which the various sums of stock stand in the books of the Bank of England in trust for the College. A further Table shows the several causes of the reduction of the 31,379*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, which belonged to the Charity at the time of the last inquiry, to the present sum of 21,175*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* like stock. See Appendix (E).

	£	s.	d.
Rates to the parish of Greenwich on 136*l.* value of the tithe commutation rent-charge	36	16	8
Parish rates on Chatham woodlands	1	13	0
Rates, taxes, and repairs on property at Anchor Wharf, &c., let to small tenants	10	6	0
	788	15	8
Leaving a net income for the purposes of the Institution of	£5,938	11	2

The Disbursements of the College.

Pensions and Allowances.

	£	s.	d.
The 42 pensioners receive each, under the Act of 1845, 72*l.* This amount, if the Hospital were full, would be 3,024*l.* a-year, but it has never amounted to quite	3,000	0	0
The Vansittart Legacy of 30*l.* per annum, to the six senior pensioners, or 5*l.* a-year each	30	0	0
The allowance for a dinner on the Founder's day, 10*s.* each	21	0	0
The allowance for 28 sacks of coal for each pensioner (30 sacks being 3 tons) say*	130	0	0
The allowance for 8 doz. lbs. of candles, at 7*d.* per lb.	44	2	0
Medical attendance and Medicines, 2*l.* 10*s.* each member, Dr. Finch and Dr. Duncan	105	0	0
The allowance, on the admission of each pensioner, of 6 towels	0	0	0
Bread for daily use in the Common Hall (1863)	15	6	0
Payments for books and magazines, almanacks, newspapers, &c., say	55	0	0
Blacking is allowed to the porter for cleaning the shoes of the pensioners	0	0	0
The washing of the pensioners and general establishment of the College	154	12	8
	£3,555	0	8

Stores.

	£	s.	d.
Wine and ale on the Founder's day, about	7	10	0
Tabling and towelling; furniture of servants' rooms; gloves, potash, blacklead, soap, utensils, tubs, &c., brushes; china, glass in the Hall; ironmongery, repairs to grates, bells, faggots, garden-tools, plants, flowers, roots, seeds, 1862–63	90	0	0
Coals, in addition to the allowance to the pensioners	70	0	0
Water-rate for the entire College	26	0	0
Gas	30	0	0
Sweeping chimneys	10	0	0

Repairs.

Bricklayers, carpenters, smith, painter, plumber, &c., 1862–63, 490*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, but this included the Chaplain's house, which was repaired at an expense of 174*l.* 14*s.* The average for seven years has been	450	0	0
Insurance of College buildings and Library for 20,000*l.* and 2,000*l.*	37	10	7

Rates and Taxes.

Charlton Rectorial tithes for College and land	3	1	4
Asessed taxes on Treasurer, Chaplain, and two servants' residences	12	0	0
Charlton rates on the College	16	13	4
Church rate	6	5	0
Sewers' rate	16	13	4
Charlton poor rate	49	6	5
	£825	0	0

Wages of Servants.

Males.

	£	s.	d.
Gardener, 1*l.* 1*s.* a-week	54	12	0
Chapel-clerk and butler, 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a-month	70	0	0
College man, 4*l.* 4*s.* a-month	54	12	0
Porter, 13*s.* 6*d.* a-week	35	0	0
Labourers and boy for the garden and grounds	90	0	0

Females.

Cook, and cook's assistant	68	0	0
Clerk's wife, attending Stores and Hall	36	0	0
Gardener's wife, attending Library	15	0	0
Five servants, attending each eight members, each 46*l.* a-year	230	0	0
Gratuities (clerk, 5*l.* 5*s.*: College man, 4*l.* 4*s.*; five female servants, 1*l.* 1*s.* each; porter, 2*l.* 2*s.*; gardener and wife, 2*l.* 2*s.*)	19	19	0
N.B.—The above servants (except the porter) have rooms in the College.			
Barber, daily attendance	20	0	0

* This is included in the general coals for the use of the Treasurer and the Hospital, which in 1862–63 was 200*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Nurses.

	£	s.	d.
The number of nurses depends on the health of the pensioners. They are only obtained on the order of the medical attendant, and when thus ordered they sleep in the rooms of the pensioners. The allowance to each nurse for board-wages is 15*s.* per week. The average of this allowance for the five last years has been	233	0	0

Invalid allowance to Servants.

Occasional assistance when laid up by illness, and occasional (but rare) allowance for faithful servants in old age, say	30	0	0
Attendance to the turret clock	6	6	0
	£962	9	0

Chapel Expenses (exclusive of the Special Endowment of the Chaplain.)

	£	s.	d.
Chaplain; salary, 50*l.*; coals, 7*l.*	57	0	0
Ditto, sermon on Founder's day	1	1	0
Organist	26	13	4
Singer and two boys	15	0	0
Organ-blower	2	14	0
Communion wine	3	10	6
	£105	18	10
Total average disbursements of College	£5,448	8	6

The income therefore exceeds the expenditure by about 490*l.* a year.
On the 31st of March, 1863, there was a balance in hand of 1,033*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

A set of rooms is appropriated to each pensioner. Two sets of rooms, one above and one below, are entered by the same outer door from the covered corridor. The lower apartments consist of two rooms each, and the upper contains a small third room. Each pensioner, in addition to his stipend, which with the Vansittart Legacy is 77*l.* a year for the six senior pensioners, and 72*l.* a year for the rest, is allowed twenty-eight sacks of coals annually and 1*l.* 1*s.* a year for candles. Bread is also provided at the expense of the College for use at the dinner in the common hall.

One servant attends on every eight members, and separate nurses are found for any pensioners in illness. Their boots are cleaned by the porter, and their washing is done by persons employed at the charge of the endowment. The pensioners have the constant services of medical attendants paid by the College, and certain books, magazines, and newspapers are supplied to them, as well as the use of books either in the library until three o'clock daily, or, afterwards, in their own rooms.

There are three tables in the hall; nearly equal numbers attend each mess or table. For each table meat, fresh vegetables, &c., are purchased for the members of the tables by a caterer of their own choice, the payment for which is provided by deducting 30*s.* a month from the 6*l.*, and ultimately dividing the balance, if any of the 30*s.* remains, amongst the members of the mess. In case of sickness the food of the pensioner is cooked for him separately and served at his rooms, unless he has at the same time a nurse attending and cooking for him. Every pensioner is at liberty to cook for himself if he thinks proper, but there are none at present adopting that course. The only meal supplied in the hall is the dinner, breakfast and all other meals being in their own rooms. It was suggested as an improvement that, as some of the pensioners were not well qualified for the business of catering, it should be performed by one of them for all, and that he should receive some allowance for his services. The Trustees would, I understand, be perfectly willing to adopt this course if it should be found generally agreeable to the pensioners and be desired by them.

The existence of the endowment, the names of the Trustees, and the qualifications of the candidates, are stated in a printed prospectus which is constantly suspended in the Royal Exchange, and a copy of the same is hung up in the offices of the Surveyor. I have suggested that similar documents may be usefully transmitted to the Town Clerks of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bristol, in order that they may take such steps as they may think proper to make the endowment known in the localities. Candidates may at any time apply to the Treasurer and state their claims, on which occasion they reply to the questions set forth in the paper which I append, their replies being taken down by the

Treasurer. They previously bring also a certificate of their being members of the Church of England from the minister of the church or chapel which they attend. They subsequently present a memorial or letter subscribed by the recommendation of persons to whom they are known. The Trustees and Visitors meet commonly once a month, except in September, and on such occasions as the business may require it, and on a vacancy occurring the Trustees and Visitors, three at least being required to be present, elect the candidate. The candidates have previously visited the several Trustees personally in order that they may form some judgment of the applicants.

In the list of candidates fifty names appear to have been entered since 1850 who have not been elected, and fifty-three during the same period who have been elected. The average number chosen every year is four. Indispensable qualifications are, being a single man and member of the Church of England (which is required to be proved by the fact of his being a communicant). Some kind of occupation in life of the nature of that of a merchant is also regarded as necessary.

The present Treasurer, Mr. Henry William Smith, and the present Chaplain, Rev. William Collett, were appointed as being of kin to the founder.

I append a copy of the notice to candidates (Appendix C), a set of the printed questions which all applicants are required to answer (Appendix D), and list of the pensioners now in the College, showing their previous business which constituted their qualification (Appendix B).

Dame Susan Morden's Gift to the Chaplain.

Dame Susan Morden, by her will of the 16th May, 1717, gave 100*l.* for the perpetual augmentation of the salary of the Chaplain, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate in fee simple. On the sale of the Wricklemarsh Estate in 1723, it was ordered that 100*l.* in respect of this legacy should be retained, and it was first invested in the purchase of 100*l.* 4*l.* per cent. annuities, the actual cost of which was 102*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Subsequently, by indenture of the 19th November, 1735, between Sir Gregory Page of the one part and the Trustees of the other part, in consideration of the said sum of 100*l.* a field called Ancoth Hill Field, or Hilly Field, next Blackheath, in the parish of Lewisham, containing about nine acres, was conveyed to the Trustees in trust for the Chaplain of the College. This property was demised to Andrew Grote, Esq., on a building lease for sixty-one years from Michaelmas 1766, at a ground rent of 13*l.* a year. This lease expired in 1827, and the premises were then let by the Trustees directly to the occupying tenants, and the Chaplain for the time being was paid the improved rents in the year 1828.

This property is now let on various leases stated in the following Table, but the forecourts of the houses occupied by the tenants, but not included in those leases, forming together 1 rood 23 perches of land, belong to the Earl of Dartmouth, who receives 10*l.* a year rent from the endowment.

CHAPLAIN'S ENDOWMENT.

LEWISHAM—GROTE'S BUILDINGS, BLACKHEATH.

			Insurance.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Messuage, garden, and stabling	J. B. Sowerby, 21 years, from Michaelmas 1844	80	3	13	0
Messuage, garden	Henry Heald, 21 years, from Michaelmas 1853.	80	3	11	0
Cottage, and two ranges of coach-houses and stabling	Joseph Russell, 21 years, from Christmas 1853.	20	0	19	0
Messuage, two ranges of coach-houses ..	John Hartshorn, 29 years, from Michaelmas 1840	100	4	6	3
Messuage, garden, and out-offices	H. D. Drury, 30 years, from Michaelmas 1843.	63	3	2	9
Messuage, garden, coach-house, and stabling ..	J. R. Field, 21 years, from Midsummer 1858 ..	97	5	1	3
House, garden, and offices	A. Gilbert, 80 years, from Midsummer 1859 ..	35	2	10	0
Messuage, stabling, &c.	J. Dixon, 21 years, from Midsummer 1859 ..	165	7	17	5
Messuage, garden, &c.	Rev. John Harrison, 21 years, from Christmas 1862	50	1	11	6
		690	32	12	2

In the year, April 1862 to March 1863, the gross rent received was 655*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, one of the houses being untenanted	£	*s.*	*d.*
	655	9	2
The outgoings on this portion of the estate were—			
Land tax £11 14 0			
Receipt stamps 0 1 5			
Lord Dartmouth. Rent for the forecourts 10 0 0			
	21	15	5
	633	13	9
To the above must be added the College stipend and allowances before stated ..	58	1	0
	691	14	9

It thus appears that the profitable nature of the investment of the small gift for the chaplain's benefit has rendered his office, like that of the endowment called "the Golden Lecture," in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company, and some others, a valuable piece of Church preferment, with a very limited pastoral charge. The circumstance that the office is practically confined to persons of a particular lineage may be attended with injury if the hope of obtaining it should lead any of the privileged families to bring up their sons for holy orders, with a view to this benefice, when they shall have no proper qualifications for such functions.

Kelsall's Gift.

Charles Kelsall, by his will of the 5th of April, 1851, bequeathed to the Trustees of Morden College 2,000*l.* Consols, to be applied towards the erection of a library upon land belonging to the College; such library to be built in the most chaste Elizabethan style; and in case the Trustees should, for six calendar months after receiving notice of this bequest, neglect to notify to his executors their acceptance of the Trust, then he revoked the bequest, and directed the dividends to sink into his residuary estate. And he also bequeathed to his executors all his books, &c., to be delivered to the Trustees for the benefit of the said College. The legacy was received in the year 1859, and the foundation of the library was laid in 1860. It has been completed at an expense, including fittings, of 1,985*l.*, including Mr. Hardwick's commission, being 123*l.* more than the stock produced, but, allowing for the dividend received by the College on the stock, only about 60*l.* more. The library contains a valuable collection of books, the gift of Mr. Kelsall, and also of other persons, to which annual additions to an amount not exceeding 20*l.* a year are made.

The state of the funds of the College will admit of some improvements in the buildings. The nature of those which are of the most pressing kind I have more particularly pointed out in the Appendix (F). The careful attention of Mr. Smith, the Treasurer, to the business of the estate—the collection and preservation in perfect and accessible order of all the numerous plans and documents relating to the great multitude of tenancies into which it is divided—is deserving of every commendation.

On the gradual expiration of the existing leases, some of which are nearly at an end, the income of the College will be considerably increased, and it will then become material to consider whether the number of pensioners should not be augmented. The first step towards such an augmentation must be an increase of the number of apartments, unless, as in the case of the Temple Balsall Almshouses, the Legislature should sanction the addition of out-pensioners, and thus obviate the necessity of any extension of the College. Such a form of addition I cannot help thinking would be more humane than a sytem of residence, which involves practically a forced seclusion of the pensioners for the most part of their time from the society of their relations and friends, and which, by its celibate character, excludes an aged couple, however otherwise qualified and deserving, from the benefit of the charity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THO. HARE.

March 30, 1864.

[Here follows the Appendix containing documents referred to.]

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, *Charity Commission*, 8, *York Street, July* 25, 1864.

INCLOSED I have the honour to send you copies of the Inspectors' Reports concerning St. Thomas' Hospital and the London Hospital.

The Home Office will now have been supplied with copies of the Reports of the Inspectors on all the Charitable Institutions especially referred to in Mr. Bruce's letter of the 7th October last, and also of Lord Crewe's Charity.

I am, &c.

T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P., (Signed) HENRY M. VANE.
Home Office.

The Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, *Whitehall, July* 27, 1864.

IN compliance with the request of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified in your letter of the 11th August last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, for their Lordships' information, the inclosed Reports which have been furnished by the Charity Commissioners concerning St. Thomas' Hospital and the London Hospital.

(Signed) T. G. BARING

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

St. Thomas' Hospital.

REPORT OF Mr. SKIRROW.

Dated June 17, 1864.

To the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales.
Gentlemen,

In pursuance of an order of the Board, dated 3rd November, 1863, I have inquired into the foundation, endowment, and objects of the charity known as St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and as to the present circumstances, and whether any and what improvements might be made in the management thereof.

In the course of such inquiry, I have received both oral and documentary evidence, but not upon oath, and I have to report as follows :—

The Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities professes to give a history of this Hospital from its first foundation up to the 31st December, 1836, and the following Report, which is framed under the same heads and upon the same principle, for the convenience of reference and comparison, purports to continue that history down to the present time.

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This Hospital was founded by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, in the year 1213, for converts and poor children. It was remodelled in 1215 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, whose foundation was for canons regular. The Hospital continued to be held of the Prior and Abbot of Bermondsey, and was surrendered to Henry VIII in the thirtieth year of his reign.

About the year 154– the citizens of London purchased the suppressed Hospital from the Crown, and repaired and adapted it for the reception of poor, lame, and diseased people. In November 1552 the Hospital was first opened for the admission of patients, the citizens having previously obtained the following Charter:—

Edward VI, by his Charter dated 12th August, in the fifth year of his reign (1551), considering the miserable condition of the poor, weak, and sick people, lying and begging in the highways and streets of London, to their no small grief and pain, and to the great infection and molesting of his subjects, and their health and security no less desiring than the curing and sustentation of the fore-named poor, sick, and weak people, granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, and citizens of the City of London the Hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, in

the County of Surrey, and all the Church, &c., of the same, and all houses, &c., within the precinct of the same Hospital, and his Rectory of St. Thomas, in Southwark: To hold the same to the Mayor, &c., and their successors, by fealty only. And further the King granted to the Mayor, &c., all rents, &c., of the premises, &c., and goods, &c., in the Hospital. And, moreover, that he, his heirs and successors, would yearly discharge and acquit as well the Mayor, &c., as the premises of all rents, services, fees, &c., except the aforesaid service, and the yearly fee of 6*l.* for the bailiff of the premises. And he further granted that the Hospital from thenceforth should be a place and house for poor people, there to be relieved and sustained, and should be called the House of the Poor in Southwark of his foundation; and that the church within the site of the same Hospital should be a parish church for divine service, &c., as well to the inhabitants within the site and close of the Hospital, and to the poor people, officers, and ministers there, as to all parishioners of the same parish, and that the same church thenceforth should be called the Parochial Church of St. Thomas, in Southwark; and he appropriated and incorporated to the Mayor, &c., the Rectory and Church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, with all tithes, &c., for their own use, and granted that they should hold the same rectory and all houses, lands, &c., to it assigned, or thereafter to be assigned, without let of himself, his heirs and successors, and without accompts, firstfruits, or tenths, and without nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector to be instituted or collated into the same church, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, of grant, of firstfruits, &c. And the King further granted that out of the issues, &c., of the premises the Mayor, &c., should yearly support not only two fit and proper ministers to celebrate divine service as well to the poor people and officers and ministers of the Hospital and of the House of the Poor as to the parishioners of the Parish of St. Thomas, but also two women, or sisters, fit to wait on and serve the poor people there, and to wash their clothes from time to time, and also to sustain in the Hospital as well one fit doorkeeper, to open the door to the poor, and one assistant-surgeon, to heal the sick and infirm in the Hospital received or brought in, as one honest man who should be overseer and deputy of the Mayor, &c., not only to oversee the Hospital and House of Poor, &c., but also for the better ordering and disposing of the revenues of the Hospital and House of Poor. And he declared that the residue of all the revenues of the premises above the stipends and fees of the officers and ministers, and above the necessary charges of reparations of the Hospital and House of Poor and other premises out of the revenues of the same to be allowed and deducted, should be expended yearly for the use and sustentation of the poor, sick, and infirm of the Hospital and House of Poor as should be most expedient and necessary for them. And he declared that it should be lawful for him, his heirs, and successors from time to time, as often as it should seem fit and expedient to him and them, to assign Commissioners to visit the Hospital and House of Poor, and all and every other thing to do and execute that he, his heirs, &c., should command to be there done. And he further granted that the two Ministers in the Church of St. Thomas, and each of them and their successors, should enjoy those places, &c., and each of them, without payment of any firstfruits, &c., by reason of the Act of the 26th Henry VIII, but should be discharged thereof. And, to the intent that the Mayor, &c., might be the better able to support the charges and expenses of sustaining the poor in the House of Poor, he gave license, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, to any of his subjects to grant, sell, alien, or devise to the Mayor, &c., manors, rectories, tenements, or hereditaments to the annual value of 46*l.*, in the City of London or elsewhere within his kingdom and dominions, over and above the premises granted by the Charter; and he granted in like manner license to the Mayor, &c., to receive the same.

On the 26th April, 1553, the Court of Aldermen appointed three Aldermen and three Commissioners to survey and govern St. Thomas' Hospital.

Edward VI, by another Charter, dated 26th June, 1553, which refers to the establishment of St. Thomas' Hospital and Bridewell, as well as Christ's Hospital, and in which (together with the Charter of 1551) is comprised the whole of the property derived from the Crown, granted the possessions of the old Savoy Hospital (with some trifling reservations) to the Corporation of London, who are incorporated anew as Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital,

jointly with that of Christ's and Bridewell, by the name of "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospitals of Edward VI, King of England—of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle," and under this name they are empowered to act as a Corporation in all matters concerning the three Hospitals, and in such corporate capacity to make ordinances for the government of the poor in the same hospitals, and to appoint such and so many Officers, Ministers, or Governors under them in the same hospitals, as to them should seem good, who might provide for the poor therein that they might be well taken care of, and also for their government.

Disputes having subsequently arisen between the Corporation and certain other persons elected and claiming to act as Governors of these Hospitals in virtue of donations made by them or otherwise, an agreement by way of compromise was entered into and confirmed by an Act of 22nd Geo. III, cap. 77, under which the Corporation of London have been since represented in the government of St. Thomas' Hospital by all the Aldermen for the time being, and twelve members of the Court of Common Council appointed by that Court, who are termed Corporation Governors. A copy of this Act, which recites the articles of agreement, will be found in Appendix No. 1.

At a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital on the 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the lands late belonging to the Savoy, and all other lands that had then been given to the three Hospitals (except some property derived from the donations of two persons of the names of Mellish and Casteler, and the lands within the immediate precincts of Christ's Hospital), should be turned over to the relief of the poor in St. Thomas' Hospital, as it had been, until other order should be taken therein, and that the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital should bear all charges of new buildings and repairs of the tenements. Since this period the possessions of the ancient Hospital of Savoy, founded by Henry VII, though granted to the use of all the three Hospitals, have always been treated as the peculiar property of St. Thomas' Hospital.

Bequests for General Purposes since 1836.

The money received from such bequests amounted, in the whole, to 2,899*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, or after the rate of 103*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* a-year.

The Tite Scholarships.

By Indenture dated the 4th September, 1860, and made between William Tite, M.P., of the first part, Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and the said William Tite, of the second part, and the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital of the third part, after reciting that William Tite had transferred 1,000*l.* Consols into the names of the parties of the second part, it was witnessed that the last-mentioned parties (with the approbation of the Governors) declared that they or other the trustees or trustee for the time being would stand possessed of the stock and the dividends thereof upon the following trusts, viz.:—

1.

To establish out of the dividends and annual income a scholarship, to be called "The William Tite Scholarship," for first year's students in the Medical School of the Hospital.

1. The scholarship shall from time to time be awarded to the first year's student who, at the ordinary public examinations for the current year, shall pass the best examination in the subjects studied in the first year of the educational course of the Hospital, unless the result of the best examination be unsatisfactory to the examiners or examiner, in which case the scholarship shall not be awarded, but the income of the trust fund for the then current year shall be paid to the Samaritan Fund of the Hospital, and a fresh examination shall take place in the following year.

2. If any two or more candidates shall at any such examination prove to be equal in merit, the scholarship shall be awarded to such one (if any) of the last-mentioned candidates as shall be the son of a medical man; and if any two or more of such last-mentioned candidates shall be sons of medical men, then to such one (if any) of the last-mentioned candidates as shall be the son of a

medical man who has been educated at the Hospital, or who has been or shall be in practice in the city of Bath; and if any two or more of such last-mentioned candidates shall be sons of medical men who have been educated, or who have been or shall be in practice as aforesaid, or if none of such last-mentioned candidates shall be a son or sons of a medical man or medical men, the scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the last-mentioned candidates as the Grand Committee of the Hospital for the time being shall select.

3. The scholarship shall be tenable for three years, subject to the holder thereof procuring in each year from the Senior Physician, Senior Surgeon, and Resident Medical Officer for the time being, or any two of them, a certificate in writing of his assiduity and good conduct, and subject also to the provisions hereinafter mentioned.

4. If in any of the said three years the holder of the scholarship shall die or cease to be a pupil at the school before the annual income of the trust fund shall become due, or shall fail to procure such certificate as aforesaid, the annual income of the trust fund for the then current year shall be paid to the Samaritan Fund.

5. If in any of the said three years the holder of the scholarship shall gain any other medical prize at the Hospital, which shall consist wholly or in part of a sum of money, such sum shall be taken in satisfaction of the annual income for the then current year of the trust fund, and such income shall be paid to the Samaritan Fund.

6. If the Medical School of the Hospital shall at any time be discontinued the annual income of the trust fund shall during such discontinuance be paid to the Samaritan Fund.

The Grand Committee of the Hospital and the Trustees or Trustee may from time to time make such further or other rules or regulations, with reference to the scholarship, as they, having regard to the general object of the indenture, shall think fit.

II.

1. The Trustees or Trustee may either continue the trust fund in its actual state of investment, or, in their or his own absolute discretion, lay out and invest the same or any part thereof in their or his names or name in any of the Parliamentary Stocks or Public Funds of Great Britain, or on Government or real securities in England or Wales, but not in Ireland, or on the debentures or debenture stock of any Railway Company in Great Britain or Ireland, and may vary and transpose the same, or any part thereof, from time to time for other securities of a like nature.

2. If any question shall arise as to the meaning or construction of any clause or thing herein contained, or as to any trust or intention hereby declared or indicated, the Grand Committee of the Hospital and the Trustees or Trustee shall have absolute and uncontrolled power and authority, not only to determine all such questions, but also to create such new or other trusts and powers as they may consider will enable the trusts and provisions or intention of the indenture to be more effectually and completely carried out.

3. The receipt of the Trustees or Trustee for the time being for any monies paid, and for any stock, funds, or securities transferred to them or him, by virtue of the indenture, or in the execution of any of the trusts or powers hereof, shall effectually discharge the person or persons paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from being bound to see to the application, or being answerable for the loss or misapplication thereof.

4. If the Trustees by the indenture constituted or any of them, or any Trustee or Trustees appointed as hereinafter provided, or by the Court of Chancery, shall die or be abroad, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee, for the time being, and if there shall be no surviving or continuing Trustee, then for the Grand Committee for the time being, of the Hospital, to appoint any member or members of such Committee to be a new Trustee or new Trustees, in the place of the Trustee or Trustees so dying, or being abroad, or desiring to be discharged, or refusing or becoming incapable to act, as aforesaid; and upon every such appointment all the estates monies, stocks, funds, and securities then vested in the Trustees or Trustee for the time being, or in the heirs, executors, or administrators of the last surviving

or continuing Trustee, shall be so conveyed, assigned, and transferred that the same may be vested in the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee jointly with such new Trustee or Trustees, or in such new Trustees solely, as the case may require; and every Trustee so appointed as aforesaid may, as well before as after the trust premises shall have been so vested as aforesaid, act or assist in the execution of the trusts and powers of these presents, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if he had been an original trustee.

5. Notwithstanding this provision the number of Trustees shall always be three, but the acts of the existing Trustees or Trustee for the time being shall be good and effectual in all respects, although there may not be three Trustees.

6. In case the number of Trustees shall at any time exceed four, such part (if any) of the trust fund as shall consist of Government stock may be invested in the names of the four senior or first named Trustees.

The property of the Charity consists of 1,000*l.* Consols above described and producing an annual dividend of 30*l.*

For the year ending the 31st December, 1863, the receipts were :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From dividends	30	0	0
Expenditure—			
Paid to the Medical School, which transferred the same to the then Tite Scholar in his last year	30	0	0

The Samaritan Fund.

In November 1852, several Governors formed themselves into a society called the "Samaritan Society," and established by means of voluntary subscriptions a fund for the purpose of affording patients some aid subsequently to and distinct from the medical and surgical assistance rendered by the Hospital, such as supplying them with clothes and washing during their stay in the Hospital, furnishing them with surgical instruments, viz., cataract glasses, spinal supports, catheters, &c., articles not supplied by the Charity, or presenting them with money to redeem clothes or tools from pawn, or to defray the expenses of their journey either home or to and from the Convalescent Hospital at Walton-on-Thames, or the sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, to the first of which the society itself and to the latter of which several Governors subscribe.

This fund is treated as an accretion to Randue's gift, under which the executors of Theodore Randue, exercising a discretion vested in them by the will of the testator, gave 1,000*l.* to the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital to be laid out in Orphan Stock and applied (in accordance with the trust) to such Charities as they should think most for the honour of God and the good of mankind.

Randue's gift is now represented by 1,000*l.* Reduced Stock, forming part of the general property of the Hospital, and the dividends arising therefrom are transferred to the Samaritan Fund, which has also a contingent interest in the Tite Scholarship, as above mentioned.

In the year 1863 the property of the Samaritan Fund, irrespective of Randue's Gift, consisted of 2,803*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 621*l.*, making a total of 3,424*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consols, standing in the names of Sir John Musgrove, Baronet, Richard Baggallay, Esq., and George Vaughan, Esq., and producing an annual dividend of 102*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

For the same year—

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Disbursements.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Annual subscriptions	7	17	6	Relief afforded to patients ..	46	19	7
Small subscriptions	1	5	0	Stationery, printing, postage, &c. ..	6	9	0
Money-boxes in hall and wards ..	3	3	10	Subscription to Convalescent Institution	10	10	0
Discount on clothing purchased ..	0	2	0				
From Randue's Gift, 1 year's interest	30	0	0				
1 year's dividend on 2,803*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. Consols	84	2	2				
	126	10	6		63	18	7
Donations of 5*l.* and upwards, 1862	15	15	0	Purchase of 621*l.*, 3 per cent. Consols	568	5	0
Ditto, 1863	552	10	0	Balance from 1862	64	9	4
Balance due to the Treasurer ..	1	17	5				
	696	12	11		696	12	11

Vaughan's Gift.

In 1850 George Vaughan, a Governor of the Hospital, transferred 175*l.* Consols into the names of Richard Baggallay, Alfred Staines Pigeon, and himself to produce 5*l.* 5*s.* in order to defray the cost of annually striking a silver Cheselden Medal from the die which he had purchased and presented to the Hospital, the medal to be awarded to the student who, at the end of three years, shall most distinguish himself in the examinations on Surgical Anatomy and Surgery; provided that if at any time the Committee of the Hospital shall determine that the Cheselden Medal shall cease to be given as above stated then the stock of 175*l.* Consols shall be applied to the general purposes of the Hospital and if there shall be no student eligible in any one or more years, then the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* is to be paid into the general funds of the Hospital.

There are no deeds or papers relating to the trust other than a letter of the 19th August, 1851, whereby the donor directed the capital stock to be applied for the general purposes of the Hospital, in the event of the medal ceasing to be given.

For the year ending 31st December, 1863, the receipts were—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From dividends	5	5	0
Expenditure—			
Paid to the Medical School, which was expended in striking the medal afterwards presented to the student of the greatest proficiency in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0

Newman Smith's Gift.

In 1850 Newman Smith, a Governor of the Hospital, transferred 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols into the names of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and George Vaughan, Esqrs., to produce 5*l.* to be bestowed annually by the Governors as a prize in connection with the Medical School of the Hospital for the best Essay on Neuralgia. There are no deeds or papers relating to the trust. Although during the last four years ending 31st December, 1863, four several sums of 5*l.* each have been received as dividends, the same remain in the hands of the Governors unapplied, from the want of Prizemen.

As cases of neuralgia are, comparatively speaking, of rare occurrence in the Hospital, the students have not sufficient experience in the complaint to write a satisfactory Essay thereon, consequently a *cy-pres* application of the income may be required.

Purchases for General Purposes since 1836.

Vendor.	Date of Conveyance.	Consideration. £ s. d.	Situation or Description of Property.	Trusts.	Observations.
Wilson, Thomas	.. 1837	160 0 0	Rickmansworth, Herts. 4 acres	General purposes ..	Part of 175*l.* received from London and Greenwich and Great Western Railway Companies. (See Schedule of Sales and Conveyances by Hospital.)
Sworder, Wm., and another, by direction of Matthew Ledger	June 26, 1841	490 7 0	Roydon, Essex. 5 acres 2 roods 3 poles ..	Ditto	From Great Western Railway .. .. .. £280 0 0 „ Grand Junction Canal Company .. .. 75 0 0 „ Northern and Eastern Railway .. .. 88 0 0 „ Moneys of the Hospital 47 7 0 £490 7 0
Taylor, James	September 8, 1841	50 0 0	Parndon, Essex. 3 roods	Ditto	
Hickling, Zillah	February 17, 1842	750 0 0	Hackney, Middlesex..	Ditto	
Lord of the Manor of Melton, Berks, and others	April 9, 1844	25 0 0	Parish of Melton. 2 roods	Ditto	No conveyance ever made. Under an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 2nd May, 1845.
Devisees of Henry Marten, deceased ..	July 31, 1845	405 0 0	Harefield, Essex. 9 acres 20 poles	Ditto	
Robert Emson	August 9, 1847	25 0 0	Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. 1 rood 7 poles .	Ditto	
John Conningsby	September 29, 1849	50 0 0	Meldreth, Cambridgeshire. Cottage and land ..	Ditto	
Devisees of John Mills, deceased ..	May 2, 1851	757 0 0	Hillingdon, Middlesex; Messuage, &c. 12 acres 29 poles	Ditto ..	Two sums of 227*l.* 12*s.* and 246*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* in name of Accountant-General, being the purchase-money paid by the Newmarket and South-Eastern Railway Companies, was sold and applied towards these purchases.
Ditto	May 2, 1851	305 0 0	Ditto (copyhold). 5 acres 2 roods, 9 poles ..	Ditto ..	
Devisees of John Bland, deceased ..	January 24, 1852	11,890 0 0	Newington, Surrey. Houses	Ditto	Purchase-money paid out of 12,716*l.*, 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, in the name of Accountant-General.
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company	.. 1853	2,000 0 0	City of London	Ditto	Under authority of Court of Chancery and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railways Act, 1853, sec. 9.
William Edward Hilliard	May 17, 1856	118 2 6	Hillingdon, Middlesex, 1 rood 23 poles.. ..	Ditto	The purchase-money was part of 140*l.*, price of rent-charge sold to City of London. (See Schedule of Sales.)
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company	August 8, 1856	2,000 0 0	London Bridge, premises at	Ditto	The 2,000*l.* were proceeds of 100*l.* cash, derived from the same Railway Company, and part of 5,627*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Bank 3 per cent. Annuities, in name of Accountant-General, and derived from the same Company.
Walter Henry Bracebridge and others ..	June 18, 1859	1,030 0 0	Hillingdon, Middlesex. 9 acres 1 rood 22 poles..	Ditto	The purchase-money was the proceeds of the sale of Stock derived from the same Railway Company.
Reginald Algernon Capel and another ..	.. 1859	3,170 0 0	Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark; house, No. 48, High-street, and small piece of land in St. Thomas	Ditto	Purchase-money obtained from sale of Consols under Court of Chancery.
Ditto	.. 1860	440 0 0	Harefield, Middlesex. 7 acres 2 roods	Ditto	Purchase-money derived from sale of Stock standing in the name of the Accountant-General.
Stephen Sampson	April 5, 1860	800 0 0	Tibshelf, Derbyshire. 9 acres 5 poles	Ditto	Ditto.
William Norris	December 3, 1860	1,625 0 0	Upper Clapton, Middlesex; a messuage, &c. ..	Ditto	Ditto.
John Hayne	July 12, 1856	165 0 0	Tibshelf, Derbyshire..	Ditto	Ditto.
George and Luke Sampson	July 12, 1856	2,150 0 0	Ditto, ditto. Several closes	Ditto	Ditto.

Exchanges for General Purposes since 1836.

Former Owner of Property acquired by the Hospital.	Date.	Situation and Description of Property acquired by the Hospital.	Situation and Description of Property given by the Hospital.	Trusts.	Observations.
Nichols, John Bowyer	Sept. 22, 1836	Hackney..	Hackney	General purposes.	
Grand Junction Canal Company ..	July 29, 1841	Marsworth, Bucks. 6 perches ..	Marsworth, Bucks. 1 acre 2 roods 21 perches	Ditto	330*l.* received by Hospital. A culverted feeder to the canal being also granted by Hospital.
Maria Pearson	1838	Hackney-road	Hackney-road	Ditto	
Rev. George Dyneley Goodyar ..	April 25, 1844	Tibshelf, Derbyshire. 6 acres 1 rood 28 perches	Same parish. 4 acres 1 rood 25 perches	Ditto	Under Tithe Commissioners.
Rev. Henry Handley Norris	1848	Hackney-road	Hackney-road	Ditto	Under Inclosure Commissioners.
Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Trustees of John Cass' Charity	Feb. 23, 1854	Hackney	Hackney	Ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Sankey and Samuel John Sankey	Nov. 16, 1848	Hastingleigh, Kent. 2 acres 23 perches	Hastingleigh, Kent. 2 acres 23 perches	Ditto	Ditto.
Henry Miles	Mar. 8, 1855	St. Antholin, City of London. Small piece of land	St. Antholin, City of London. Small piece of land	Ditto	Ditto.
Conrad Loddiges	April 26, 1855	St. John, Hackney. Small piece of land	St. John, Hackney. Small piece of land	Ditto	Ditto.
Trustees of Valentine Poole's Charity, Chipping Barnet	Feb. 28, 1856	Edmonton, Middlesex. 2 roods 33 perches	Edmonton, Middlesex. 1 rood 8 perches	Ditto	Ditto.
Wm. Shute Friend, Wm. Wilton, and John Christopher Bates	Jan. 1, 1857	St. John, Hackney. 9 perches ..	St. John, Hackney. 9 perches ..	Ditto	Ditto.
James Scott	April 30, 1857	Edmonton, Middlesex. Small piece of land	Edmonton, Middlesex. Small piece of land	Ditto	Ditto.
John Archer Houblon	Sept. 1, 1860	{ Parndon, Essex. 1 rood 21 perches Roydon, Essex. 7 perches .. }	Roydon, Essex. 1 rood 28 perches ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Andrew Mortimer Drummond ..	Nov. 2, 1860	Harefield, Middlesex. 13 acres 1 rood 34 perches	Denham, Bucks. 15 acres 1 rood 7 perches	Ditto	Ditto.

Purchaser, &c.	Date.	Consideration.	Situation and Description of Property.	Observations.
		£ s. d.		
Church Building Commissioners ..	1835	.. ..	Aveley, Essex. Part of Gravel-pit field ..	As site for Vicarage.
Turner, Thomas	Feb. 22, 1838	Acceptance of surrender and grant of new lease of premises in Honey Lane	A small piece of ground adjoining City of London School in Honey Lane.	
London and Greenwich Railway Company	1836	75 0 0	A piece of ground on the west side of Joiner Street, Southwark.	
Great Western Railway Company ..	1837	100 0 0	Hillingdon, Middlesex. 1 acre 35 perches.	
Ditto	Dec. 1839	280 0 0	Milton, Berks. 1 acre 1 rood 19 perches.	
Northern and Eastern Railway Company	May 1841	88 0 0	Parndon, Essex. 3 roods 44 perches.	
Ditto	1842	160 0 0	Sawbridgeworth, Herts. 1 acre 1 rood.	
Vicar and Churchwardens of Aveley ..	1842	.. ..	Part of Town Field, Aveley, Essex	Conveyance under the School Sites Acts.
London and Croydon Railway Company.	1841	900 0 0	Messuage in Joiner Street, St. Thomas, Southwark	The 900*l.* was laid out in 970*l.* 7*s.* Consols, standing in the name of Accountant-General.
Church Building Commissioners ..	April 2, 1845	.. ..	West Hide, Herts. 3 acres 3 roods	For a church site.
Vicar of Parish of Comberton ..	Oct. 18, 1845	.. ..	Comberton, Cambridgeshire. 24 perches.	
Trustees of River Lea Navigation ..	Feb. 25, 1847	30 18 9	Part of Quaker Field, Hackney Marsh. 33 perches	Under Act of 7 Geo. III, cap. 51.
Chesterford Railway Company ..	Dec. 15, 1847	200 0 0	Faulkbourn, Cambridgeshire. 2 acres 1 rood 2 perches.	
South Eastern Railway Company ..	Feb. 8, 1849	225 0 0	Erith, Kent. 1 acre 22 perches.	
Corporation of the City of London ..	Dec. 5, 1849	9,548 0 0	City of London. Premises in Castle Court ..	Under "London (City) Improvement Act, 1847." By Order of Court of Chancery, dated April 17, 1849, the purchase-money was invested in 10,307*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities.
Ditto	Mar. 18, 1852	3,700 0 0	St. Mary Aldermanbury, London. Houses and land	By Order of Court of Chancery, dated December 11, 1851, purchase-money invested in 3,804*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities.
Ditto	Mar. 18, 1852	2,300 0 0	Queen Street, City. House No. 60	Invested in 2,408*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities, under Court of Chancery.
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway	Oct. 28, 1852	5,550 0 0 and other considerations	City of London	Purchase-money paid into Court of Chancery. The 5,550*l.*, by an Order dated July 4, 1853, invested in 5,627*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities. There was also a small exchange of lands.
Ditto	..	100 0 0	Ditto.	
Corporation of the City of London ..	1853	6,000 0 0	City of London. Houses in Threadneedle Street.	The 6,000*l.* was paid into the Court of Chancery. By an Order dated July 30, 1853, 860*l.*, part, was paid to Wm. Hill, and 5,140*l.*, residue, invested in 5,231*l.* 11*s.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities.

Sales, Conveyances, and Enfranchisements of Copyholds, since 1836—*continued.*

Purchasers, &c.	Date.	Consideration.	Situation and Description of Property.	Observations.
		£ s. d.		
Corporation of the City of London ..	1853	1,306 13 4	City of London. House in Distaff Lane ..	Purchase-money paid into Court of Chancery, and, under Order dated June 22, 1853, laid out in 1,319*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Reduced Annuities.
Great Western Railway Company ..	April 6, 1854	656 5 0	Hillingdon, Middlesex. 2 acres 3 perches ..	Paid into Court of Chancery.
Eastern Counties and London and Blackwall Railway Company	June 2, 1854	666 5 0	Aveley, Essex. 3 acres 1 rood 13 perches ..	Under an Order of Court of Chancery, dated June 7, 1853, the purchase-money was invested in 669*l.* 12*s.* Reduced Annuities.
Church Building Commissioners ..	Mar. 9, 1854	10 0 0	Pewsey, Wilts. Small piece of land.	Under Act of Commissioners.
Corporation of the City of London ..	June 1854	140 0 0	Rent-charge of 4*l.*, issuing out of No. 2, Lawrence Pountney Lane, City of London.	See, for investment of 118*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, part of the 140*l.*, Schedule of Purchase from W. E. Hilliard.
Church Building Commissioners ..	April 18, 1855	.. ..	Pewsey, Wilts. 10 perches	Under Act of Commissioners.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company	July 12, 1855	70 0 0	Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. 2 roods 4 perches	Under 16 and 17 Vict.—the Company's Act.
The Rector of St. John's, Hackney ..	Mar. 18, 1858	.. ..	St. John's, Hackney	Under the School Sites Act, for a school.
The said Cambridge Waterworks Company	Dec. 12, 1861	9 0 0	Enfranchisement of 1 acre 1 rood 32 perches copyhold of the manor of Hinton Netherhall, in Cambridgeshire	The Governors and Lords of the Manor.
Robert Walton	Mar. 6, 1858	14 2 9	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. 2 acres 2 roods 26 perches	Under Charity Commissioners.
George Bowyer and Henry Vansittart ..	July 25, 1861	46 9 6	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. Several closes.	Ditto.
Walter Serocold, Pear Serocold ..	July 25, 1861	58 10 6	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. 12 acres 19 perches	Ditto.
Richard Barnard Smith	May 15, 1862	4 16 6	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. 1 acre 5 perches	Ditto.
Richard William Spicer	Sept. 20, 1855	52 1 0	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Topcliffes, Cambridgeshire. 3 acres 3 roods 10 perches	Ditto.
William Colchester	May 19, 1856	135 10 0	Enfranchisement of copyhold at Berdlimes, Cambridgeshire. Several closes	Ditto.
Lord of Manor of Rickmansworth ..	Jan. 12, 1860	35 13 0	In said manor, Herts. 4 acres copyhold ..	Ditto.
Charing Cross Railway Company ..	Nov. 20, 1862	296,000 0 0	Site of St. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark ..	Invested in 317,409*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Consols, in the name of the Accountant-General. For a further account of this sale, see *post*.

Redemptions of Land-Tax since 1836.

Sum Redeemed.	Situation of Premises.	Date of Redemption.	Consideration.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
13 5 5	Haggerstone Place, Hackney Road	Feb. 23, 1838	486 12 0
5 2 8	Weymouth Terrace, Shoreditch	Mar. 2, 1836	188 4 6
5 10 5	Vacant ground in St. Thomas, Southwark ..	Nov. 30, 1844	203 13 11
1 0 0	Messuage and land, St. Thomas Square, Hackney	Jan. 25, 1845	43 0 10¾
16 0 8	Premises in St. John, Hackney	Mar. 15, 1845	587 17 10
46 9 10	Premises in Threadneedle Street, Finch Lane, and Spread Eagle Court, in the City of London	Mar. 5, 1853	1,704 13 11
4 2 2	Premises in Crutched Friars, Aldgate, in the City of London	Oct. 14, 1854	124 5 7 Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.
10 7 0	Premises in the Old Bailey, in the City of London	Jan. 20, 1855	313 1 9 Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.
3 7 1	Premises in St. John, Hackney	April 20, 1855	101 9 4 Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.
9 7 10	Ditto	April 20, 1855	284 2 0 Bank 3*l.* per cent. Annuities.
11 11 10	Premises in St. Thomas, Southwark	Mar. 18, 1856	350 13 0 Consols.
19 19 8	Premises in the Old Bailey, in the City of London	June 21, 1856	604 9 11 Reduced Annuities.
2 7 10	Premises in St. John, Hackney	Aug. 24, 1861	67 14 9

By the St. Thomas' Hospital Act, 1862, sec. 1, the Governors in consideration of 296,000*l.* (subsequently invested in the name of the Accountant-General in 317,409*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Consols) are to convey to the Charing Cross Railway Company the site of the Hospital.

By section 2 the Governors are empowered to purchase a new site, not to exceed in the whole 50 acres, but subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery.

By section 3 not only the purchase of land, the expenditure on roads, &c., and the erection and fitting up of buildings, and the providing a residence for a minister, but also the provision for temporary accommodation of the Hospital, are to be deemed purposes to which the stock should be applicable.

By section 4 the Governors are empowered to erect a new hospital upon another site.

By section 5 the respective duties of the two ministers were to be thenceforth as follows: One to act as the minister of the parish church of St. Thomas and have the cure of that parish aud the other to reside in or near the buildings for the time being of the Hospital, and act as Chaplain of the Hospital.

By section 6 the Governors are to provide a residence for the minister of St. Thomas.

By section 7 they are empowered to make temporary arrangements for carrying on the Hospital.

By section 8 they are also empowered to raise 50,000*l.* with the sanction of the Court of Chancery for the purposes of the Act.

By section 10 they may demise a certain strip of land to the Governors of Guy's Hospital for the term of 859 years from the 25th December, 1861, the latter to release the Governors of St. Thomas from an arrangement made in 1815, and from all claims in respect thereof.

And by section 11 the Governors of St. Thomas are empowered within three years after the passing of the Act, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, to sell to the Governors of Guy's Hospital or exchange the freehold in the said strip of land.

A copy of this Act will be found in Appendix No. 2.

The price to be paid by the Charing Cross Railway Company to the Governors for the site of the Hospital was settled by arbitration as hereinafter mentioned, and the proportion of costs which fell upon the Hospital amounted to 456*l.* 17*s.*

Mr. Tite although a Governor, was employed as one of the Hospital Surveyors, but it is to be observed that he transmitted his fee of 500*l.* to the Samaritan Fund.

By an agreement dated 7th June, 1862, and made between Thomas Bartlett Simpson and the Treasurer of the Hospital, the Surrey Gardens were agreed to be let to the Governors of the Hospital for a term of two years and a-half from 9th June, 1862, at the yearly rent of 6,300*l.*

By a subsequent agreement made in 1864, T. B. Simpson agreed to let to the Governors the same premises for a further term of five years from 9th December, 1864, at the yearly rent of 550*l.*, and an annual payment of 4,000*l.*, as a compensation for the loss of his business, the Governors being at liberty to determine the tenancy at the expiration of the first three years thereof by a six months' notice to quit, and upon payment to T. B. Simpson of the sum of 2,275*l.*

In July 1863 this arrangement was sanctioned by Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, as well as an expenditure of 12,831*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* incurred by the Governors in establishing a temporary hospital, and by an Order of the Court dated the 27th of the same month, the sum of 13,835*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, part of the 317,409*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Bank 3 per cent. Annuities was sold, and the sum of 12,831*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* cash raised by such sale paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital and invested by him in like stock, which constitutes part of the personal property of the Charity.

By an agreement under seal of the 19th November, 1863, and made between the Metropolitan Board of Works of the one part, and the Governors of the Hospital of the other part, the former agreed to sell to the latter 8 acres 2 roods of land at Stangate Creek, in the parish of Lambeth, for the sum of 95,000*l.*, subject, however, to the approval of the Court of Chancery. The material stipulations of the agreement are as follows, viz.:—The Board to reclaim and embank so much of the land as forms part of the bed of the River Thames, such embankment to extend far enough beyond the frontage of the site to secure it against overflow, such site so embanked and levelled to be delivered up to the Governors, and the purchase completed on or before the 31st December, 1865; the Governors, however, upon certain conditions to have earlier possession for the purpose of making the foundations of the Hospital simultaneously with the Board making the embankment. The Governors are also to have a right of access to the river across the intended public way, and the Board are to deduce a title to the land to the satisfaction of the Court of Chancery. On the 6th December, 1863, an application was made to the Court for its approval of the agreement, and the Corporation of the City of London, having been admitted to oppose such application, procured the Court of Common Council, on the 21st January, 1864, to affix the seal of the hospitals to a retainer to the City Solicitor to enable him to appear in the matter for the city. On the 27th February following, the Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood made an Order, approving of the agreement, and against such Order no notice of appeal has been as yet given.

On the 22nd February, 1864, the Goveruors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, filed their Bill against the Corporation of the City of London. for an Injunction to restrain them from acting in accordance with, or on the footing of, the retainer of 21st January, 1864, and from affixing the seal of the hospitals to any leases, deeds, or instruments relating to St. Thomas' Hospital, otherwise than in accordance with the 3rd Article of the Agreement of 1782, confirmed by the 22nd Geo. III, cap. 77.

On the 27th May, 1864, the Vice-Chancellor, without deciding whether in some cases (which he stated it would be very difficult to divine as possible) the Corporation of the City of London have the right of acting independently of the governing body, was of opinion that it was not necessary for them to have signed the retainer in order to raise the question as to the site of the Hospital, and it was declared by the Court that the City Solicitor and the defendants, the Corporation, their solicitors and agents, should be restrained from acting under such retainer, and that the defendants should pay the costs of the suit.

Mode of Leasing.

Leases were formerly granted under the 6th Geo. IV, cap. 46 (a copy of which will be found in Appendix No. 3). This Act was followed by the 13 and 14 Vict, cap. 7 (a copy of which will be found in Appendix No. 4).

By section 2 of the latter Act certain leases specified in the schedule thereto are declared to be valid.

By section 3 power is given to the Governors to grant building and repairing leases for terms not exceeding 99 years.

By section 4 power is given to set out and appropriate any part of the lands authorised to be let for streets, squares, ways, &c.

By Section 5 power is given to enter into contracts for granting building leases, and to grant leases pursuant thereto.

By Section 6 power is given to grant leases pursuant to contracts entered into before the passing of the Act.

By Section 7 contracts may be altered and amended or released, and new contracts entered into.

By Section 8 leases are to be valid without production of prior contracts.

By Section 9 power is given to grant mining leases for terms not exceeding sixty-three years.

By Section 10 power is given to grant leases for terms not exceeding twenty-one years of lands not leased under the previous powers.

By Section 11 power is given to dispose of brick earth, &c.

By Section 12 power is given to insure buildings, &c., comprised in any lease from loss or damage by fire, and to charge the premiums to the tenants.

By Section 13, on recovery of possession of any lands under a condition of re-entry, new leases may be granted.

By Section 14 power is given to confirm leases which may be void or voidable by reason of any technical error or informality.

By Section 15 power is given to surrender leases and to grant new leases of the lands surrendered.

By Section 16 receipts endorsed upon or recitals inserted in leases to be evidence of the execution of counterparts.

By Section 17 the 2nd and 3rd Section of the 6th Geo. IV, cap. 46, are repealed.

In the majority of cases the Governors insure the premises themselves (in the London Assurance Company), the tenants covenanting to repay the premiums. The game is reserved to the Governors under all the country leases.

It is stated that every lease when engrossed is examined by two of the Governors, who, upon finding the same to be correct, attach their signatures thereto, that of the Treasurer being subsequently added. A docket stating concisely the contents of the lease is then taken, together with such lease, to the Chamberlain's Office in Guildhall, to whom a fee of 5*s.* is paid, and the seal of the Hospitals attached at the next Court of Aldermen or Common Council in pursuance of the 3rd Article of 22nd Geo. III, cap. 77. The lease thus executed is then exchanged for a counterpart with the tenant, who pays the whole expense of the lease and counterpart. The average charge for a country lease, including the stamps (which are of course variable), parchment, and the 5*s.* fee for sealing, is 18*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; exclusive of those items, 12*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The average cost of a town lease, including stamps (which are also variable), parchment, and the 5*s.* fee for sealing, and the Surveyor's charge of 2*l.* 2*s.* for a plan of the premises (which is always drawn in the margin), is 11*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; exclusive of these items, 6*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Although the tenant and not the charity pays for the lease, still the more economical the charge the better both for the tenant and the charity. I recommend therefore a concise form of lease to be drawn and printed, which ought to be filled up and perfected at a moderate cost.

Rental.

The rental is made up to Michaelmas in each year, but the accounts of the receipts and expenditure to the 31st December. For each year there is a new rent book framed by the clerk, and delivered by him to the receiver, who is charged with the collection of the rents reserved.

The tenants are not as formerly permitted to hold half a year's rent in hand, but pay the rent either on or within a reasonable time after the day fixed for the payment

The Property of the Charity, both Real and Personal.

Summary of Rental.

TOWN RENTAL.

	Annual Rent. £	s.	d.	Total Gross Income. £	s.	d.
Southwark.						
High Street, including St. George's Churchyard and Maidstone Buildings	2,445	8	0			
Blackman Street, including Trinity Street	1,272	11	0			
Great Dover Street, including Cornwall Terrace, Coles Street North, Windsor Terrace, Lawson Street, Elizabeth Place, Great Bland Street, Lower Bland Street, Margaret Place, Sussex Place, and Deverill Street	1,022	14	6			
Kent Street, Grange Road, and Bermondsey New Road	698	6	0			
St. Thomas' parish	2,877	14	0			
				8,316	13	6
City.						
Old Bailey and Fleet Lane	1,697	2	0			
Paternoster Row	730	0	0			
Newgate Market	190	0	0			
Cheapside	655	0	0			
Old Change	205	0	0			
Honey Lane	110	0	0			
Pancras Lane	170	0	0			
Watling Street	160	0	0			
Tower Royal	135	0	0			
Budge Row	170	0	0			
Idol Lane	85	0	0			
Threadneedle Street	1,568	0	0			
Leadenhall Street	610	0	0			
Botolph Lane, and house in Thames Street	122	10	0			
Crutched Friars	64	10	0			
				6,672	2	0
Hackney, Haggerston, and Clapton.						
Hackney Road and Haggerston Lane	523	12	3			
St. Thomas' Square	535	15	0			
Well Street, Percy Road, Shore Place (now called Shore Road), King Edward's Road, St. Thomas' Road, Speldhurst Road, Richmond Road, and Tryon's Place, now called Tudor Road	1,299	15	10			
Mare Street (including East Place, now called Devonshire Road), Richmond Terrace, Church Street, Pleasant Place, Darnley Road, Paradise Place, Stanley Road, Loddiges Road, and Jerusalem Square	1,200	5	10			
Paragon	40	0	0			
Chatham Place (East and West)	245	5	0			
Clapton (including Tite Road and land at Hackney, in the Marshes, and on the Downs)	331	15	0			
				4,176	8	11
Wapping.						
Wapping	731	0	0			
				731	0	0
Total				19,896	4	5

COUNTRY RENTAL.

	A.	R.	P.	Annual Rent. £	s.	d.	Total Gross Income. £	s.	d.
Brought forward ..		..		..			19,896	4	5
BERKS.									
Milton	109	2	25	150	0	0	150	0	0
BUCKS.									
Denham and Harefield	565	0	16	885	0	0			
Marsworth	111	0	35	165	0	0	1,050	0	0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.									
Fulbourn	378	3	14	283	0	0			
Teversham	180	3	21	198	0	0			
Meldreth and Melborne	9	1	16	67	0	0			
Comberton	189	2	28	200	0	0			
Cherryhinton	279	3	33	420	0	0			
Eltisley	241	1	19	92	5	0	1,260	5	0
DERBYSHIRE.									
Tibshelf	1,431	0	21	2,164	12	4	2,164	12	4
ESSEX.									
Aveley	720	1	20	1,110	10	0			
Great Warley	318	3	17	230	0	0			
Dengie, Hellions, Hellions Bumpstead, and Steeple Bumpstead	213	0	8	217	0	0			
Great Parndon and Roydon	699	3	11	779	12	6	2,337	2	6
HANTS.									
Gosport		..		20	0	0	20	0	0
HERTS.									
Cheshunt		..		28	0	0			
Sawbridgeworth	91	3	37	130	0	0			
Rickmansworth	485	1	6	500	0	0	658	0	0
KENT.									
Hastingleigh, Wye, and Crondale	872	1	6	575	6	0			
Ditto Woodland	109	3	8	In hand.					
Orpington and Farnborough	347	0	19	250	0	0			
Plumstead and Erith .. .. }	12	0	0 {	31	0	0			
Rochester .. .. .. }				30	0	0	886	6	0
MIDLLESEX.									
Southgate	5	3	17	102	10	0			
Hillingdon	150	1	13	261	0	0			
Harefield		..		..			..		
Pinner	268	2	34	480	0	0	843	10	0
WILTSHIRE.									
Pewsey and Manningford Abbotts	1,404	0	17	1,451	5	11	1,451	5	11
YORKSHIRE.									
Bewick	833	3	28	952	1	0	952	1	0
The wood lands in hand as above-mentioned under the head "Kent," and timber on other estates, produced on an average for twelve years ending 1863		..		367	0	4	367	0	4
	11,030	2	29						
Carried forward		..		..			32.036	7	6

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

£	s.	d.		Annual Income. £	s.	d.	Total Gross Income. £	s.	d.
			Brought forward ..	..			32,036	7	6
13,000	0	0	Consols in the names of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and George Vaughan ..	390	0	0			
*13,760	16	11	Consols ditto ditto ..	412	16	6			
150	18	11	Ditto ditto ditto ..	4	10	6			
166	13	4	Ditto ditto ditto (Newman Smith's Charity)	5	0	0			
215	9	6	Consols in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	6	8	11			
1,289	10	9	Consols in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery	38	13	10			
1,000	0	0	Consols in the name of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and William Tite (Tite's Gift)	30	0	0			
175	0	0	Consols in the name of Richard Baggallay, Alfred Staines Pigeon, and George Vaughan (Vaughan's Gift)	5	5	0			
1,000	0	0	Reduced, in the name of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and James William Freshfield (Randues' Trust)	30	0	0			
1,000	0	0	New Three per Cents, in the name of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and George Vaughan (Wilson's Legacy)	45	0	0			
500	0	0	New Three per Cents, in the name of Richard Baggallay, William Pott, and George Vaughan (Green's Legacy)						
							967	14	9
			Grand Junction Canal Shares	45	10	0			
200	0	0	Tibshelf Road Turnpike Security	12	10	0			
200	0	0	Barking Road	No income for many years.					
							58	0	0
			QUIT RENTS PAYABLE TO GOVERNORS.						
			Quit rents	48	4	8			
							48	4	8
			GIFTS AND ANNUITIES PAYABLE TO HOSPITAL.						
			Gifts and annuities	171	0	2	171	0	2
			FROM SALE OF SITE OF OLD HOSPITAL.						
317,409	11	7	Consols.						
13,835	0	6	Sold out by direction of Court of Chancery.						
303,574	11	1	Residue in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery	9,107	4	8			
							9,107	4	8
			Total				42,388	11	9

Observations upon the Property.—The Estates in and near London.

Southwark.

This estate is said to be in good condition, with the exception of the houses Nos. 190 and 194, High-street, Borough, which are old and require re-building. The lease of these premises expires at Christmas 1864.

City.

This property is also said to be in good condition. Part, however, of that situate in the Old Bailey and Fleet-lane might have been an exception, had it not been lately demised on a building lease for eighty years from Christmas 1862, the lessee covenanting to expend 50,000*l.* in new buildings and pay a ground rent of 1,750*l.* a year.

* Purchased with money the produce of part of the sum of 317,409*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, sold out by the Accountant-General in repayment of the outlay upon the Surrey Gardens.

Hackney, Haggerstone, and Clapton.

This estate, upon the greater part of which new houses have been erected within the last twenty years, is in good order.

Wapping.

This is an improving property.

It is estimated that upon the falling in of leases in about twenty years' time the rental of the above estates will be increased by no less a sum than 15,000*l.* a year.

The Country Estates.

These estates, which the Treasurer and a deputation of the Governors view annually, are stated to be in good order and condition.

At Hastingleigh, as well as at Great Parndon, Essex, a wood-reeve is kept, who, whilst looking after the extensive woods and coverts at those places, is not unmindful of the game, which is shot from time to time by the Governors and their friends. There is also some shooting on the other estates of which the tenants are permitted to avail themselves. Repeated offers have been made to the Governors from different persons to take shooting at liberal rents, but these have been uniformly declined on the ground that any such arrangement would be detrimental to the tenants of the farms, and consequently to the property of the Hospital. However, the practice of letting the shooting upon charity estates is, under certain circumstances, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery.

The Quit Rents.

The manors from which these rents arise are enumerated at page 664 of the printed Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities.

Patronage.

The Governors possess the right of presentation to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas', Southwark, and of every third presentation to the Rectory of Great Paurdon, Essex, also belonging to them.

The living of St. Thomas' is a donative, and although the church was made parochial by the Charter it was considered until 1849 as enjoying all the privileges of a free chapel, and consequently as not being amenable to the visitation of Archbishop, Bishop, Archdeacon, or Rural Dean. However, upon the Rural Dean of Winchester intimating his intended visitation in that year, an opinion of counsel was obtained in favour of the right, as established under an order of the Queen in Council, made under the 6th and 7th Wm. IV, cap. 77, and such right was exercised by such Dean.

The Rev. William Deey is the present Minister of St. Thomas', and the Rev. H. W. Adams the Rector of Great Parndon.

As the Hospital itself has ceased to exist in the parish of St. Thomas, a sale of the advowson of the living, as well as of the interest of the Governors in the Rectory of Great Parndon, may be advisable.

The Personal Property.

This has arisen from investments of the general funds and from specific legacies. The gifts of Smith, Tite, Vaughan, and Randue, have been already described, and those of Wilson and Green were made for general purposes.

I recommend the stock constituting the endowments of the specific gifts to be vested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, but this observation is not meant to apply to the Samaritan Fund.

In July 1843 (during the tenure of office by a former but not by the present Treasurer), Mathew Ledger, the then Receiver, having committed frauds upon and embezzled money belonging to the Hospital, was convicted thereof at the Old Bailey and transported for seven years. The defalcations of the Receiver amounted in the whole to no less a sum than 6,183*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, of which 1,000*l.* was recovered from the sureties to a bond given by him and them for duly accounting, but the residue of the money, viz., 5,183*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* became entirely lost to the Hospital.

Upon this the Treasurer and Governors in 1844 appear to have looked a

little more narrowly into the affairs of the Hospital, and originated some improvements in the administration, such as preparing a complete rental of the estates and appointing a sub-committee of almoners to share in part the responsibility of the Treasurer, and at the same time to assist him in the general management of the charity. In short, in this year the Governors, following for the most part the precedents of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, framed new rules and orders for the government of the Hospital, and appended thereto certain "charges" enunciating the duties of the several officers and servants of the Institution. In these alterations have been made from time to time, and a copy of the amended code will be found in Appendix No. 5.

Of Governors.

There are two kinds, viz., Corporation Governors and Governors by election.

The Corporation Governors, who consist of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London and twelve members of the Court of Common Council appointed by that Court, represent the Corporation of London in the government of the Hospital.

No person can be elected a Governor unless first recommended by the Grand Committee, nor (except for some special cause) until he shall have given a benefaction to the Hospital of 50*l.* at the least. This exception relates to retired officers of the Hospital, executors of benefactors, or persons who have done signal service to the charity.

On 1st January, 1864, the Governors of the Hospital were as follows:—

26 Aldermen of the City of London, including the President, Sir James Musgrove, who according to custom presented 100*l.* to the Hospital on his election;
12 Common Councilmen;
146 Donation Governors;
9 Governors by election, viz.:—
4 Old officers of the Hospital,
1 For professional services,
4 Executors of testators by whose bequests the Hospital has been benefited.

193 Total.

A list of the Governors will be found in Appendix No. 6.

The donations made by Governors since 1836 have amounted o 9,483*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, or after the rate of 338*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* a year.

Of General Courts.

All power is vested in the last resort in the Governors in General Court assembled.

There are four General Courts in the course of a year, viz., on the third Tuesdays in January, April, and November, and the third Wednesday in July, and as many others as the President may think fit to convene.

Thirteen Governors constitute a quorum. The minister of St. Thomas or incumbent of any other parish in the gift of the Hospital, the Hospitaller, Assistant Hospitaller, physician, surgeon, assistant surgeon, apothecary, clerk, and solicitor, treasurer's clerks, steward, receiver, surveyor, agent, and matron, are appointed by the General Court.

The Grand Committee.

This Committee, with whom practically rests the government of the Hospital and its estates, is composed of thirty-two Governors, including the President and Treasurer, and sits generally once a month, but oftener when required.

Five members constitute a quorum.

The President, who is elected by a majority of the Governors at a General Court, presides at all General Courts and Committees.

The Treasurer, who is elected in a similar way, presides at all General Courts and Committees in the absence of the President, and convenes Courts in his absence.

These two officers hold their respective offices for life.

The assistant to the apothecary, the surgery-man, butler, brewer, baker, cook, porters, and bathman are appointed by the Grand Committee; the sisters, upon the recommendation of the matron, by the Treasurer; and the nurses and scrubbers by the Matron.

In 1861 fifteen meetings of the Grand Committee were held.

The President attended	2
The Treasurer	15
The Governors (highest number 13, lowest number 5) average, about ..	9

In 1862 twenty-four meetings were held.

The President attended	6
The Treasurer	24
The Governors (highest number 17, lowest number 5) average, about ..	11

In 1863 thirty-four meetings were held.

The President attended	11
The Treasurer	33
The Governors (highest number 20, lowest number 4) average, about ..	12

By the 13th Bye-law, as originally framed, the Governors on the Grand Committee, to consist of thirty (besides the President and Treasurer) were to serve three years, ten of whom were to go off annually at the July Court, at which their places were to be filled up, but no Governor was to be elected upon this Committee without having been out one whole year.

The Sub-Committee of Almoners consists of four members of the Grand Committee, one of whom is to go off annually, his place to be filled up out of the Grand Committee; and in case of a premature vacancy by death or any other cause the same shall be filled up in like manner by the Grand Committee for the remainder of the time which the almoner occasioning such vacancy may have had to serve. But it is subsequently provided that although an almoner may go off the Grand Committee by rotation, he shall be *ex officio* a member of the Grand Committre so long as he shall remain an almoner, and that in consideration of the services of those Governors who shall have completed their term of office as almoners, such Governors upon going off the Grand Committee in rotation shall be eligible for immediate re-election thereon or during the pleasure of the Court.

The effect of the amendment of the 13th rule by these subsequent provisions has been to prevent both the efflux of old and the influx of new members so frequently as was originally contemplated, and consequently to give a greater permanence to the constituent parts of the Grand Committee than may be desirable.

The Sub-Committee of Almoners was first appointed in 1843, and no doubt with the view of lessening the power and responsibility of the Treasurer; and it was stated that the re-eligibility of the almoners to serve on the Grand Committee without being out one whole year was determined upon in 1848, with the view of retaining the services of persons who had made themselves acquainted with the working of the Hospital during their term of office; but, however this may be, I confess that I prefer the original to the amended rule, as new members not only import into the trust new ideas and fresh energy for the future, but are also extremely apt to exercise a wholesome criticism upon the proceedings of the past.

The Committee of Auditors of the General Accounts consists of eight Governors, to be chosen at the July Court, four of whom are to be selected from the Grand Committee, to serve for two years.

In 1863–64 there were five auditors selected from the Grand Committee.

GRAND COMMITTEE. 1863–64.

	Sir John Musgrove, Bart., *President.*	
	Richard Baggallay, Esq., *Treasurer.*	
	*John Taber, Esq.	
Auditor ..	Robert Pott, Esq.	
	*Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.	
Almoner ..	James Du Buisson, Esq.	
	John Humphrey, Esq., Alderman.	Elected July 1863.
	B. S. Phillips, Esq., Alderman.	
	George Ware, Esq.	
Auditor ..	Charles Larkin Francis, Esq.	
„	James Hunt, Esq.	

	*Alfred Staines Pigeon, Esq.	
	*William Pott, Esq.	
	*Newman Smith, Esq.	
	Thomas Horne, Esq.	
Auditor	.. Thomas Bless Pugh, Esq.	
	Philip Sancton, Esq.	Elected July 1862.
	Francis Hicks, Esq.	
	Robert Carter, Esq.	
	Edmund Hodgson, Esq.	
Almoner	.. William Tite, Esq., M.P.	
	Rt. Hon. Lord Leven.	
Auditor	.. Richard Thornton, Esq.	
	James Bentley, Esq.	
	Thomas Q Finnis, Esq., Alderman.	
	*James W. Freshfield, Esq.	
	Thomas Grissell, Esq.	
	*John E. Johnson, Esq.	Elected July 1861.
	George O. Leicester, Esq.	
	*Samuel Tomkins, Esq.	
Almoner	..*George Vaughan, Esq.	
„	Benjamin Edgington, Esq.	

AUDITORS NOT ON THE COMMITTEE.

Samuel Tidswell, Esq.
Robert A. Gray, Esq.
J. H. Goodhart, Esq.

The nine Governors whose names are marked thus (*) served the office of Almoner, and were immediately re-elected, under the 13th Bye-law, as subsequently altered.

Description of Temporary Hospital.

In July 1862 the Hospital was removed from the old premises in Southwark to the new premises at Newington.

Plans of the temporary Hospital will be found in Appendix No. 7.

On the gronnd floor is situate the accident ward, containing 39 beds. On the first floor a ward containing 84 beds, but divided down the middle by a wooden partition about 8 feet high, which separates the medical from the surgical male patients, and on the second floor a ward with the same number of beds, which is constructed on the same principles, and dedicated exclusively to women and young children. The total number of beds for in-patients is consequently 207.

On the first and second floors there are verandahs on the south-east side of the building, which prove to be of the greatest use and comfort to patients when recovering. The patients are conveyed to and from the first and second floors by means of a lift worked by pulleys.

There are waiting-rooms, operating-rooms, consulting-rooms, libraries, museums, lecture-rooms, dissecting-rooms, dispensaries, kitchens, apartments for the matron, sisters, and nurses, and assistant-surgeon, and an excellent house and garden for the apothecary, all of which, together with the out-buildings and appurtenances, are sufficiently described on the plans.

The present Hospital was originally a concert room, which just before passing into the hands of the Governors had been completely gutted by a fire, the bare walls being alone left standing. New floors, rafters, and pillars, together with fire-places, had to be supplied, and as the interior consists almost entirely of wood, a fire under the circumstances would be an awful calamity. Two fire escapes peculiarly constructed are kept upon the premises, one in each of the upstair wards, but these in the confusion of the moment, however well contrived, would be of little or no avail, at least to the patients. Two small fire-engines are kept in an out-house, and fire buckets and hose within the building. An ample supply of water can be obtained from a neighbouring pond, to say nothing of the plugs in connection with the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, one of which is placed in the centre, and others at the exterior corners of the Hospital. Three night watchmen take different beats, and nurses are on night duty in the wards; in short, all reasonable precautions are taken against fire.

The surgeons complain of the inefficiency of the operating rooms, arising from the want both of space and light, for the students cannot obtain a sufficient view of the table without passing between the operators and the windows. Both the medical and surgical staff find the greatest fault with the system of ventilation and general arrangement adopted in the temporary Hospital; currents of

air, which abound, are said to be not only injurious, but positively fatal in certain cases, and air again in large quantities must be admitted into wards, where eighty-four surgical and medical cases, wounds and fevers, fractures and phthisis, are placed together, under one and the same roof.

The temporary, like the late Hospital, has no wards specially assigned to fever cases, which are interspersed amongst the other medical cases, a practice adopted at several of the general Hospitals, and it is said with advantage, as the death rate is pronounced to be much less under such circumstances than in Hospitals having both general and fever wards. Low typhus is the class of fever admitted, but scarlet and other highly infectious fevers, although rejected when discovered on presentation for admission, are never ejected when developed within the walls of the Hospital.

The principal Physicians state, that particular windows are constantly opened in disobedience to their express instructions by the Apothecary, the Medical Resident Officer, who defends himself by saying that the individual must be sacrificed to the general good, as even with the system of ventilation adopted by him, and with which so much fault is found, the wards, both at night and morning, are almost intolerable from stench.

The difficulty of adopting the bare walls of a concert-room to Hospital purposes was no doubt considerable, but had the wards been smaller, the greater would have been the control over the ventilation, and the larger the oppportunity afforded of grouping together cases having the same or very nearly the same requirements, as to air. It is said, indeed, that the wards in a general Hospital ought to be limited to thirty or thirty-two beds each, and even small rooms and apartments included in the arrangement, but this can hardly be expected in a building not erected, but merely altered, for the purposes of a temporary Hospital. But the Physicians and Surgeons stated, that in no way had they been consulted by the Governors as to either the site or the construction of the temporary Hospital, a fact however which indicates, I think, not so much any mistrust of or want of confidence in the ability of their medical and surgical staff, as a general want of accord and good understanding between such staff and the governing body.

The Internal Regulation of the Hospital.—The In and Out-Patients, their Admission, Attendance, Provisions, Lodging, Discipline, Cure, Discharge, or Death.

Of the Admission of In-Patients.

Patients are at present admitted daily and not weekly, as formerly, but cases of accidents and serious complaints at any time. Acute is preferred to chronic disease, and more particularly in the temporary Hospital, where the beds are comparatively few.

Formerly, when every Tuesday was a "taking in" day, the Physician and Surgeon on the rota attended, but since the change from a weekly to a daily admission, their places are supplied by the Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon, who first examine the patients, and direct the treatment to be adopted.

It is said that the admissions at St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. George's, and indeed at all the London hospitals, except the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn-road (which is daily), take place once, twice, or thrice a week, but certainly not daily, and that a daily has certain advantages over admissions of less frequent occurrence. If the admission is only once a week and a patient leaves the hospital before the expiration of the week, not only may his or her bed remain unoccupied until the next "taking-in day," but the probability of the vacant beds exceeding in number on that day the cases fit to be received is increased, and as all vacant beds are then filled, if possible, chronic cases have a greater chance of obtaining admission. The same observations will apply, but in a proportionably less degree, to all admissions which take place less frequently than once a day.

The daily admission is, I think, to be preferred to one of less frequent occurrence, provided the principal Physicians and Surgeons are present thereat, as was formerly the case; for it must be assumed at least that they are the most competent persons on the establishment to make the first diagnosis, and direct

the first treatment. As the matter now stands, if a patient is admitted at 11·30 on Tuesday morning, it is perfectly possible that he may not be seen by the Physician or Surgeon in whose bed he has been placed until the Friday morning following at 9 o'clock, and consequently during the interval must be left exclusively to the care of the Apothecary or Assistant Surgeon. In order, however, to obviate this difficulty to a certain extent, the Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon assign the most urgent cases to the physician and surgeon who are on the rota for the following day, but even under this arrangement a period of nearly twenty-four hours must elapse before such cases could be seen by such Physician or Surgeon.

Patients for admission now apply at the hospital on any morning (except Sunday) at half-past 11 o'clock. The applicants are asked whether they wish to become in or out-patients; if the former, they are classed in the hall by one of the porters, the medical cases on one side and the surgical on the other.

In medical cases, a printed form, stating the disease, name, and residence of the applicant is filled up, as regards the last two particulars by the steward's porter in the case of men, and by a sister in the case of women, and then handed to the Apothecary, who having examined the case, enters the disease. All the cases having been examined, those are selected which, in the opinion of the Apothecary, appear to be the most urgent and best adapted under all the circumstances for admission.

A bed ticket in the following form is then filled up by the apothecary and transferred to the steward's clerk.

Dr. BARKER.

No.

Ward Reporter

Age.	Occupation.	Primary Disease.	How long Ill.

Residence.	Secondary ditto.	Result.

Date.	Treatment.	Diet, Wine, and Extras.

From the bed ticket the steward's clerk fills up a petition in the following form :—

To the Worshipful the President, Treasurer, and Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital, Newington, S.

The Humble Petition of

aged years

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is afflicted with

and being in low circumstances, most humbly desires to be admitted into the said Hospital

Residence

Recommended by

Occupation

Governor

Civil State

I do promise and agree to and with the Governors of the said Hospital, that if they shall please to admit the said petitioner I will supply

with clean body linen every week, and I will take away the

petitioner from the Hospital when required so to do; and if he shall die there I will forthwith, upon my receiving notice thereof, take away body, or pay the fees for burial to the steward of the said Hospital according to the usage in that behalf,

Witness my hand the day of 186 .

Name of Relative or Friend

Address

Patients are admitted every morning at 11 o'clock precisely.

The steward's clerk enters the particulars mentioned in the petition in the bar or admission book, as well as in the alphabet book, which latter contains the names of all the patients with their respective cases alphabetically arranged, and upon their discharge or death the particulars of the case and the result of the treatment are added. The petition is filed in the steward's office.

The patients, with their respective bed-tickets, are then taken by the porters to the wards to which they have been assigned, and placed under the charge of a sister, but they are allowed to leave the hospital for the purpose of obtaining clean linen, an event of rare occurrence, as they generally come fully prepared to stay if admitted.

The bed-ticket is fixed at the top in a pasteboard frame and hung up at the bed head of each patient, and under the ticket is placed a paper upon which the registrar, a paid officer of the medical school, enters the full medical particulars of the case.

To each ward is attached a bath-room, in which each patient on admission takes a bath, provided such treatment is adapted to the particular case; the old clothes, if foul, are placed in charge of the bath man, who washes and cleanses them ready to be returned to the patient on leaving the Hospital; but if not foul, they are either retained by the patient for use, or in a case likely to be protracted, handed over to the friends or relations.

The surgical cases are examined and dealt with by the Assistant Surgeon, or in his absence by one of the House Surgeons, in the same way as the medical cases.

The bed-ticket in a surgical case is in the following form :—

Mr. SOLLY.

No. Page Case Book.

Ward. Dresser

Age.	Occupation.	Disease.	How long Ill.	Result.

Date.	Treatment.	Diet, Wine, and Extras.
	Application.	

An entry containing full particulars of the case is made by the Registrar in surgical as well as in medical cases.

The Governors occasionally receive into the Hospital parish pauper patients and city patients, but of late years no applications have been made for admission of Admiralty patients or of soldiers in actual service. Parish paupers are admitted from all parts of the kingdom upon the parish officers undertaking to pay 9*d*. a-day for maintenance, and in case of death either to remove the body or defray the funeral expenses, amounting in the whole to 2*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.

THE PAUPER PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Year.	Number.	Amount received.
		£ s. d.
In 1861	11	18 18 9
1862	9	38 14 9
1863	4	23 6 6

City patients are admitted upon the request of the Lord Mayor or Aldermen sitting as justices, and the expenses of their washing, clothing, and burials, but not of maintenance, are defrayed out of the "house account" of the city.

THE CITY PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Year.	Number.	Amount received.
		£ s. d.
In 1861	244	66 16 0
1862	123	26 0 6
1863	34	17 16 8

It will be seen from the form of the petition that the recommendation of a Governor ought, strictly speaking, to be inserted in the margin, but the majority of in-patients are admitted without any recommendation at all, and no inquiries are made at the Hospital of the applicants as to whether they are in receipt of parochial relief, or in such a position of life as will enable them to procure out of their own resources medical and surgical advice.

Formerly fees were charged upon admission to meet the expense of washing, namely, 3*s*. 6*d*. for a clean, and 10*s*. 6*d*. for a foul patient; but these having been first reduced in amount were finally abolished in 1840 in consequence of the Governors discovering that such a plan induced many of those who sought admission to obtain the requisite money by begging.

In the Temporary Hospital the admission of venereal patients has been discontinued from the want of space and the size of the wards, as this class of patient, or at all events the women, are obliged to be kept separate from the other classes. The Surgeons object to the absence of venereal wards, but at the same time admit that venereal diseases are more conveniently treated in special than in general hospitals.

During the month of January 1862, at the late hospital, with 500 beds, the applications for admission as in-patients on "taking-in days" were 446, or after the rate of 16½ a-day; and during the same month in 1864 at the Temporary Hospital such applications were 136, or after the rate of 5 a day, a proportion that has almost uniformly prevailed. These applications were exclusive of emergency cases, such as fever, apoplexy, and poison, or accidents, such as fractures, hernia, and scalds, for which a certain number of beds are always reserved.

On the first Sunday in January 1862, there were 46 accidents in the late Hospital, and on the first Sunday in January 1864, 34 cases in the temporary Hospital.

Class of Patients admitted.

The persons admitted as in-patients are for the most part, with the exception of accident cases, poor labourers, mechanics, servants, and decayed tradesmen, coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, and occasionally foreigners who, as a general rule, are unable, or would have some difficulty in defraying the expense of efficient medical and surgical atttendance, an observation, however, by no means equally true of the out-patients, a matter hereinafter considered. Children are admitted as in-patients; and when at the breast, but not otherwise, with their mothers.

Attendance on the In-Patients.

The charge of attending the in-patients is entrusted to sisters and nurses under the immediate superintendence of the Matron, but considerable changes have been made in the nursing department since 1836.

Formerly the sisters received a salary varying from 50*l.* to 60*l.* a-year each, they providing themselves with a considerable portion of their own provisions, and the nurses a salary varying from 10*s.* to 13*s.* a-week each, they finding for themselves board and in some instances lodging. At this time the nurses performed all the menial offices of the ward, which materially interfered with their duties to the patients. In 1858, to obviate the defects in this system, it was determined to board both sisters and nurses at the expense of the Hospital, to pay to the sisters a fixed salary of 50*l.* a-year each, and to the nurses (both day and night) one of 21*l.* a-year each, and also to appoint for each ward a scrubber to wash the floors and staircases, and perform all the menial offices which formerly devolved upon the nurses.

In 1860 the Hospital, at the suggestion of Miss Florence Nightingale,* became a Training School for nurses, and the Committee of the Nightingale Fund undertook to supply out of such fund 10*l.* a-year and some clothes to each nurse in consideration of the Hospital "giving a year's training to women desirous of working as Hospital nurses." There are at the present time twelve women undergoing a year's training by means of this arrangement, which is considered by the Governors to be of advantage to the Hospital as thereby any extraordinary pressure on the nursing department is considerably relieved by the services of these probationer nurses.

The sisters and nurses mess together, one of the former presiding, but all provisions for their use are ordered by the Matron and charged to but not supplied by the Hospital.

The Matron keeps books in which are entered full particulars relating to the admission and discharge of all the sisters and nurses.

The new is certainly an improvement upon the old system, as it has enabled the Governors to obtain more respectable, intelligent, and sober women to fill the office of nurse. The matron selects the sisters, who are presented by her to the Treasurer for his approval and appointment, but she appoints and dismisses the nurses and scrubbers. The Matron visits the wards daily, and investigates all complaints made by the female patients, or by the sisters and nurses. She has the selection, distribution, and charge of the Hospital linen, rugs, and blankets, the new articles being made up under her direction, and the old converted into bandages and other appliances for the use of the Hospital and its inmates.

The sisters are responsible for administering both food and medicine to the patients, for carrying into effect, with the co-operation of the nurses, all the directions of the Medical Officers, for the cleanliness of the patients and the wards; whilst, at the same time, the duty devolves upon them of enforcing propriety of behavour among the patients, and reading themselves or taking care that the nurses read morning and evening prayers in the wards under their immediate care.

The sister and day-nurse go upon duty at 7 o'clock A.M., and are relieved at 10 o'clock P.M. by the night nurse, who receives from them instructions as to the requirements of the patients during the night, and goes off duty at 10 A.M. on the following morning. Ample time for walking exercise is allowed daily to all the sisters and nurses, who are expected to avail themselves of the privilege for the sake of their health.

The other officers in immediate attendance upon the patients, exclusive of the Medical Officers and the two Chaplains, are the bathman and porters.

The Chaplains, one of whom used to be called the Hospitaller, belong to the Church of England, and do duty in the Chapel of the Hospital, administer the Sacrament and visit the sick; but patients of other religious denominations, whether Roman Catholics, Jews, or Dissenters, are at liberty to avail themselves at reasonable hours of the spiritual consolations of their own ministers.

The male patients are bathed by the bathmen, and the female patients by the nurses, and the porters co-operate with the sisters and nurses in attendance on the patients generally.

Friends and relations are permitted to visit the in-patients three times a week, viz., on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 3 and 6 P.M., on which occasions, and more particularly on Sundays, the wards are frequently crowded.

* See a paper by the late Sir Joshua Jebb on the Nightingale Fund, published by the Social Science Association in 1862.

Of Provisions.

During the last twenty years three different Diet Tables have been established, viz., one in 1845, another in 1855, and a third in 1860.

DIET TABLE from the year 1860 to the present time.

Daily Allowance to each Patient on either of the following Diets.

Extra Diet.	Full Diet.	Soup Diet.	Milk Diet.	Mixed Diet.	Simple Diet.
12 ounces bread. 2 ounces butter. 8 ounces of beef or mutton, when dressed, roasted or boiled on alternate days. ½ lb. potatoes or green vegetable in spring and summer occasionally. 1 pint porter (men). ½ pint porter (women). 1 pint of tea, with milk and sugar, for breakfast. The same for tea. Broth on boiled meat days for supper.	12 ounces bread. ½ ounce butter. 4 ounces of beef or mutton, when dressed, roasted or boiled on alternate days. ½ lb. potatoes or green vegetable in spring and summer occasionally. ½ pint porter. 1 pint tea, with milk and sugar, for breakfast. The same for tea. Broth on boiled meat days for supper.	12 ounces bread. ½ ounce butter. 1 pint tea, with milk and sugar, for breakfast. The same for tea. 1 pint beef-tea, strong enough to form a jelly when cold, with half-allowance of rice or bread-pudding for dinner, and ½ pint of milk. If fish is ordered, beef-tea to be omitted.	12 ounces bread. 2 ounce butter. 1 pint tea, with milk and sugar, for breakfast. The same for tea. 1 pint of milk, with rice or bread pudding alternately, for dinner.	12 ounces bread. 2 ounce butter. 1 pint tea, with milk and sugar, for breakfast. The same for tea. Half-allowance of rice or bread-pudding, and ½ pint of milk. 4 ounces meat when dressed (roast 6 days, boiled 1 day). If fish is ordered, meat is to be omitted.	6 ounces bread. 1 pint of barley water or gruel for each meal.

Children under ten years of age are allowed two-thirds the quantity of each diet prescribed for adults.
Wine, brandy, gin, porter, mutton chops, fish, eggs, are served when specially ordered, but such order must be renewed each time when the Physician or Surgeon attends.
Each patient, on admission into the Hospital, is placed on milk diet until the proper diet is ordered by the Physician or Surgeon, and has on the day of admission rice-pudding and half-pint of milk, or, if no pudding, one pint of milk.

The patients breakfast between 6 and 7 o'clock, dine at 1, and have tea at 5. The diet is provided under the following arrangements:—At 9 o'clock in the morning the sisters send to the butler and cook printed returns of the number of patients in their respective wards, upon each kind of diet, from which these officers make out their diet boards, which are, in short, transcripts of the returns. The butler attends at the steward's office at 10 o'clock in the morning, and his diet-board is compared with a slate upon which the several diets have been entered on the previous afternoon at 4 o'clock, and if, upon comparison, these are found to agree, the whole is entered in the score-book. The cook's diet-board is checked in a similar manner.

On 1st January, 1862, the number of in-patients at the late Hospital was, on

Extra diet	2
Full	164
Milk	123
Mixed	163
Simple	—
Total	452

On 1st January, 1863, the number of in-patients at the temporary Hospital was, on

Extra diet	3
Full	76
Milk	49
Mixed	67
Simple	—
Total	195

In addition to these diets, chops, slices, eggs, fish, wine, spirits, soda-water, and lemonade are ordered in many cases.

Each patient on admission is supplied with a loaf of bread (12 ounces), rice pudding, and half-a-pint of milk, but in the absence of such pudding the milk is increased to one pint.

In 1860 a pint of tea with milk and sugar was first added to the morning and evening dietary, which cost the charity in 1861, 693*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1863, 257*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Formerly the patients found tea and sugar for themselves, according to the practice of most of the general Hospitals. In 1854 the Physicians and Surgeons memorialized the Governors upon the inadequacy of the diet-table of 1845, and by a paper of the 23rd April, 1855, after making some remarks upon extras, informed the Governors "that little punctuality was observed in the time of serving dinner; that whilst 12 o'clock was the appointed dinner-hour it was often not served until 1; that as the visit of the medical officer, then at 1 o'clock, had not then commenced, the dinner was interrupted, and the food became cold and unpalatable, and to some extent unwholesome, before it could be eaten; that articles of food, moreover, intended to be served at the same time were often

taken to the wards at long intervals—the vegetables, for instance, half-an-hour before the meat, and fish intended for dinner at 12 o'clock, served at 1, 2, or even as late as 3 o'clock; that, moreover, complaints which in many cases seemed to be well-founded, were not unfrequently made by the patients, that the meat was tough, indigestible, and imperfectly cooked, which gave rise to meat being ordered for the patients in the more expensive form of mutton chops."

The diet-table of 1855 was then established with the approval of the Physicians and Surgeons, but those officers were not, as a body, consulted with regard to that of 1860; still, each succeeding dietary has been an improvement so far as liberality is concerned.

At the inquiry before me reference was made to the above extracts from the paper of 1855, and some of the Physicians, although they appeared to think that the state of things therein detailed has continued to exist from that to the present time, candidly admitted that such opinion was based upon the complaints of the in-patients rather than upon their own personal observations. A large majority, however, both of the medical and surgical staff, expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the provisions supplied and the cooking thereof; but the beef-tea, an article of the first importance in a Hospital, was considered by all as ill-made, bad, and tasteless.

As to the irregularity and unpunctuality of the meals, the Steward excuses himself by saying that the Physicians and Surgeons, instead of visiting the Hospital in the morning at half-past 8 or 9 o'clock, the hour now appointed for the purpose, frequently make their appearance at dinner time; but such defence has, I think, only a partial application.

Coals, candles, soap, milk, flour, porter are supplied by contract, and meat, butter and other articles of food at the market price of the day as published.

Supplies of stores when required are obtained by an order from the Almoner's order-book, signed by the Treasurer and an Almoner, if in attendance, and countersigned by the Steward. Small articles, repairs to furniture, and other things which are required for immediate use, are ordered by the Steward from a book called the Steward's order-book. The tradesmen's bills are examined and checked by the counterparts of the orders in the above-mentioned books and by the invoices delivered with the goods, after which they are sent from the Steward's office to the counting-house, where they are again examined and then signed by the Treasurer and Almoners and ordered for payment.

In Appendix, Nos. 8 and 9, will be found Tables giving the description, quantity, cost, and average price of each article of provisions supplied during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Although some of the Governors, who are 193 in number, and for the most part connected with trade in the city of London, supply goods to the Hospital, the quantities are so inconsiderable, and the houses concerned so eminent, that with one exception no further remark is required upon the subject, which I thoroughly investigated. Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., two of whom are Governors, supply the Hospital with porter, the cost of which in 1863 was 515*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, but on the other hand such firm is one of celebrity in the trade.

Of Lodging the Patients.

The lodging the patients in the different wards and attending to their comfort is the joint province of the steward and the Matron.

Of Discipline.

The Steward visits all the wards daily, and takes care that order is preserved and good behaviour enforced. The Matron also visits the wards once a day, or oftener if necessary. Prayers are read in the wards at 8 o'clock in the morning and at half-past 5 o'clock in the evening on week days, and on Sundays at 10 o'clock A.M., and such patients as are able attend Divine service in the chapel at 11 o'clock A.M. on Sunday mornings. The patients retire to rest at 8 o'clock in the evening in obedience to a summons from a bell.

The Cure of the In-Patients.

The whole medical and surgical staff of the Hospital for the year 1863, their names, the date and manner of their appointment, and their respective duties, can be sufficiently collected from the following Table, which, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, equally applies to the years 1861 and 1862.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer or Servant.	When appointed.	How appointed.	Duty.	Salary. £ s. d.	Gratuity and Emoluments.
Physician	T. A. Barker, M.D. ..	November 6, 1839 (Assistant). October 21, 1840.	General Court ..	To visit his Patients on the prescribed days	100 0 0	
Ditto	J. H. Bennett, M.D. ..	May 13, 1844 (Assistant). September 5, 1849	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	
Ditto	R. H. Goolden, M.D. ..	May 13, 1844 (Assistant). December 14, 1852	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	
Ditto	T. B. Peacock. M.D. ..	October 19, 1849 (Assistant). June 19, 1860	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	
Ditto	John S. Bristowe, M.D. ..	May 16, 1854 (Assistant). June 19, 1860	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	
Ditto	Wm. Brinton, M.D. ..	June 19, 1860	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 0 0	
Assistant Physician ..	Edward Clapton, M.D. ..	June 19, 1860	Ditto	To attend Out-patients on the prescribed days	50 0 0	
Surgeon	Samuel Solly	June 9, 1841 (Assistant) .. June 28, 1853.	..	To visit his Patients on the prescribed days	200 0 0	Salary as Assistant-Surgeon, 50*l.*
Ditto	Fredk. Le Gros Clerk ..	June 21, 1843 (Assistant). July 20, 1853	General Court ..	Ditto ditto	200 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	John Simon	August 10, 1847 (Pathological Lecturer) July 20, 1853.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	200 0 0	Salary as Pathological Lecturer was 200*l.*
Assistant Surgeon ..	Sydney Jones	June 19, 1860	Ditto	To attend Out-patients on the prescribed days	100 0 0	
Ditto, Resident ..	John Croft	December 1, 1863	Ditto	Ditto, and accident cases	100 0 0	80*l.* for rent and taxes.
Apothecary	Richd. C. Whitfield ..	December 24, 1823 (Assistant). October 10, 1832	Grand Committee.. Ditto	A general superintendence of dispensing the medicines, and to see Medical Patients in the absence of the Physician.	600 0 0	House, coals, and beer: 50*l.* per annum from Nightingale Fund.
Assistant ditto ..	Joseph Lees, M.D. ..	April 9, 1861	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto ..	150 0 0	House and commons.
Obstetric Physician ..	R. Barnes, M.D.	October 1, 1863	Ditto	.. ..	..	
Assistant ditto ..	Henry Gervis, M.D. ..	February 4, 1862	Ditto	.. ..	50 0 0	
Chemistry	Albert Bernayes	July 10, 1862	Ditto	.. ..	100 0 0	
Curator of Museum ..	J. W. Hicks, M.B. ..	November 17, 1863	Ditto	Charge of the Museum	100 0 0	
Sub ditto ditto ..	J. H. Hainsby	September 29, 1860.. ..	Treasurer ..	To assist the Curator	68 0 0	
Surgery man	Wm. C. Elliott	February 12, 1856	Grand Committee..	A general care and delivery of all surgical applications ..	200 0 0	
Assistant ditto . ..	George Grimwood ..	Midsummer, 1856	Treasurer ..	To assist the Surgery man	45 0 0	
Apothecary's man ..	Newton Smallbones ..	June, 1835	Ditto	To dispense the medicines	90 0 0	
Ditto, ditto ..	John Jas. Slater	June, 1834	Ditto	Ditto ditto	90 0 0	
Ditto, ditto ..	Thomas Taylor	March 25, 1861	Ditto	Ditto ditto	80 0 0	
Ditto, ditto ..	Richard Groves	September, 1847	Ditto	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	
Ditto, boy ..	Horace Collis	March 25, 1863	Ditto	To assist in the Laboratory	18 4 0	
Resident Accoucheur ..	James Morton	.. ..	Ditto	To attend the Lying-in Department	..	House and commons.
2 House-Surgeons 2 Dressers ..	Appointed every six months.	.. ..	..	To see all accidents, and other urgent cases, immediately on their arrival.	..	House and commons.
Housekeeper	S. Robinson	February, 1864	Treasurer ..	To cook, and wait on the House-Surgeons and Dressers ..	65 12 0	House and commons.
				Total ..	3,181 16 0	

The six principal Physicians and the Obstetric Physician are all members of the Royal College of Physicians, and the Assistant Physician, Assistant Obstetric Physician, and Resident Accoucheur, licentiates of the same College.

The principal Surgeons (now three, but formerly five in number) and the Resident Assistant Surgeon (who was first appointed in 1863, on the above reduction being made in the number of the principal Surgeons) and the other Assistant Surgeon, are fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Assistant Apothecary is a member of such College, a graduate of the University of London, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrews.

The Apothecary, whose immediate predecessors in office were his father and grandfather, is a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

The two House Surgeons, required to be members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and to hold a medical diploma either from the College of Physicians, the University of London, or the Apothecaries' Company, are selected from the hospital pupils who have taken the highest honours in the medical and surgical examinations. They serve the office for six months, and are re-eligible at the expiration of that time for a further period of like duration. They receive no salary, but are provided with commons and apartments in the Hospital at the expense of the institution, a practice which is said to differ in part from that adopted at other hospitals, where a House Surgeon is obliged to pay a principal Surgeon 50*l.* for the office.

Each of the six Physicians attends the hospital two days a-week and a bye day, selected at pleasure, and each of the three Surgeons two days a-week, but no bye day.

On Sunday the ordinary duties of the Hospital devolve upon the Apothecary and Resident Assistant Surgeon; but when operations have been performed on Saturday, which is set apart for that purpose, the Surgeon visits a serious and n xious case on the Sunday.

The Physicians and Surgeons, who are placed on a rota, attend according to the present arrangement at half-past 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. At the late Hospital a visit lasted about two hours, and at the temporary Hospital the time thus occupied rarely exceeds an hour and a-half. When the wards are visited the Physician is accompanied by two or more students of the second year, called Clinical Clerks, and fifteen or twenty other students, and a Surgeon by three Dressers, that being the number assigned to each Surgeon, and twenty or thirty students. The Dressers are selected from the students by merit, and not by purchase as formerly, when 50 guineas used to be paid to a principal Surgeon for a year's dresserships, and 25 guineas for one of six months. They are nominated by the Surgeons, and appointed by the Governors.

Division of Beds between the Physician and Surgeons in the late Hospital.

Physicians' Beds.				Surgeons' Beds.			
Male Wards.		Female Wards.		Male Wards.		Female Wards.	
Luke	23 beds	Ann	30 beds	Abraham	34 beds	Lydia	25 beds
Edward	23 „	Mary	30 „	George	39 „	Queen	25 „
King	23 „	Elizabeth	30 „	Isaac	23 „	Dorcas	25 „
Jacob	18 „			Henry	22 „	Magdalen (venereal)	25 „
Naples	18 „			William	34 „		
				Job (venereal)	18 „		
				Ophthalmic (eye)	10 „		
	105 beds		90 beds		180 beds		100 beds

Casualty Ward—10 beds for males, 8 beds for females, for delirium tremens, erysipelas, &c.

Division of Beds between Physicians and Surgeons in the Temporary Hospital.

The Beds in the Wards are allotted as under—

Elizabeth's ward	Medical, females	42 beds	Each of the 6 physicians 7 beds.
Edward's ward	Medical, males	42 beds	Each of the 6 physicians 7 beds.
Queen's ward	Surgical, females	42 beds	Each of the 3 surgeons 14 beds.
King's ward	Surgical, males	42 beds	Each of the 3 surgeons 14 beds.
Accident ward	Male accidents	39 beds.	

The Physician and Surgeon write the prescriptions for drugs and stimulants on the bed tickets, which are brought down by the Sisters to the Apothecary's shop, when the Assistant Apothecary makes up a sufficient quantity of drugs and supplies a sufficient quantity of wine and spirits to last until the wards are next visited by the Physician or Surgeon to whom they respectively belong, a period of three days; subject, however, to any alteration deemed requisite in the interim by the Apothecary in medical and the Assistant Surgeon in surgical cases.

The Physicians are required to enter or cause to be entered in books provided by the Hospital, distinct from prescription books, the medical history and treatment from the commencement to the termination of any important case under their care, and books are supplied in the form suggested by the Physicians themselves. Since 1847 this system has fallen into disuse, and the bed tickets above mentioned and the case books of the Clinical Clerks appear to have been considered as sufficient substitutes, but the latter are not posted up with regularity or completeness. However, two Registrars, one for medical and the other for surgical cases, who are officers of the School and not of the Hospital, enter upon a piece of paper annexed to the bed ticket the full particulars of each case.

The Discharge or Death of Patients.

If the medicine and treatment prescribed are not taken and pursued by the patient or he is otherwise refractory, he is at once discharged, but no patient, if well conducted, is compulsorily discharged, except by the authority of the medical or surgical officer; patients, however, can at any time obtain their discharge on request.

The death of a patient is announced by a letter addressed to the friends or relatives of the deceased by the Steward, who at the same time requests either the removal of the body or that arrangements should be made for its interment, but in the event of non-compliance the body may be subjected to dissection under the provisions of the Anatomy Act of 2 & 3 Wm. IV, cap. 75. Unclaimed bodies are thus dealt with in winter, but buried in summer at the expense of the Hospital after a *post-mortem* examination by the Curator of the Museum, which is made in all cases in the absence of objection on the part of the friends and relations of the deceased.

In 1861, at the late Hospital, there were 380 deaths and 209 *post-mortem* examinations, and out of 1,793 patients who died during the five years ending with that year 105 were sent to the anatomical theatre for dissection, or about one-seventeenth of the whole number.

In 1863, at the temporary Hospital, there were 191 deaths and 131 *post-mortem* examinations, and out of the 191 patients who so died 1 only was unclaimed and sent to the anatomical theatre for dissection, a fact which is said to indicate that the in-patients of 1863 were of a higher class than those of 1861.

Upon the ancient burying-ground of the Hospital in Snow's Fields being closed, in common with all others in the Metropolis, arrangements were made with the Norwood Cemetery Company and the Hospital undertaker by which an interment is effected at a total cost of 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

A book is kept by the Steward called "The Dead Book," in which full particulars relating to the death of each patient is recorded, and such book is open to the inspection of the Registrar of the district.

The money found upon patients on their admission is deposited with the Steward for safe custody, and during the twelve years ending with 1863 the average number of depositors was $10\frac{1}{2}$ a-year, the aggregate sum deposited 739*l.* 6*s.* $9\frac{1}{4}$*d.* (the sums varying in amount from 153*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* to 10*d.*), and the average amount of deposits 61*l.* 12*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

On the Admission and Cure of Out-Patients.

The medical out-patients are seen and prescribed for by the Assistant Physician, who selects from the applicants the fifteen cases which in his opinion more particularly require treatment; a number, however, which is practically exceeded, as those of any importance are never dismissed.

The Governors are empowered to recommend persons as out-patients, and a printed form is generally used for the purpose.

Surgical casualties or slight cases are attended between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock by the House Surgeon and Dressers, but the more serious cases are referred to the Assistant Surgeon, the same rules being observed as with the medical out-patients. The casualties rarely exceed 15 a-day. Inquiries are seldom if ever made by any one connected with the Hospital as to the position in life of the applicants, *i. e.*, whether they are in the receipt of parochial relief or of sufficient means to consult and pay an ordinary practitioner without having recourse to the Charity. The medical and surgical aspect of the case alone determines its admissibility, and to those admitted out-patients letters are given in the following form :—

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL,
Newington, Surrey.

Physician's Out-patients.

The Bearer of this letter will be seen by
Dr. Clapton,
Every at Twelve o'clock.

Patients cannot attend with either letter after four weeks without having it renewed.

They are to bring bottles and gallipots; and are particularly desired to keep this letter clean.

No.	Recommended by		
Name		Age	Duration of illness
Residence		Occupation	
Disease	Complication		Result
Date.			

An out-patient's letter lasts for six weeks without renewal, but at the end of that period a fresh letter is given, when the recipient becomes in point of fact a new out-patient. The casualty book contains the names of the friends of the officers and servants connected with the Hospital.

Urgent cases and accidents are received into the Hospital at all hours of the day and night.

Out-patients are seen and prescribed for on the following days and times :—

Class of Patients.	Days.	Hour.
Medical, male	Monday and Thursday	1 o'clock.
Surgical, male	Ditto	1 o'clock.
Medical, female	Tuesday and Saturday . ..	1 o'clock.
Surgical, female	Tuesday and Friday	1 o'clock.
Diseases of women and children ..	Wednesday and Friday	1 o'clock.
Diseases of the teeth	Tuesday and Friday	11 o'clock.
Diseases of the skin	Wednesday	1 o'clock.
Ophthalmic cases	Tuesday and Friday	9 o'clock.

The Obstetric Physician and Assistant Obstetric Physician attend in turn at the Hospital the midwifery out-patients, and also prescribe for the complaints of women and children generally. The Obstetric Physician is also summoned to a consultation with the other Physicians and Surgeons in womb diseases, such as ovarian dropsy, &c. Beds were assigned to him at the late Hospital, a practice discontinued at the present Hospital from the want of room. The Assistant Obstetric Physician is practically responsible for the attendance of the students upon women in confinements, of which there were 600 cases in 1863, for, although not obliged to accompany the students upon these occasions, he is called in by them in serious cases, such as flooding and puerperal fever. The students, however, before undertaking these duties are required to complete a course of

midwifery lectures, which extend over a period of four months, and the majority before coming to town have acquired some experience in the country; besides, their names are entered in a book kept by the Resident Accoucheur, who is thus informed of their intentions. The women prior to confinement leave their addresses with this officer who, having made a memorandum of the same and of all other necessary particulars, apportions the cases amongst the students whose names appear in the book. Each case is attended by the students for a period of not less than ten days, and none but simple and well-known prescriptions are allowed to be used. These are sent to the Hospital, where the drugs, which are kept ready made up, are immediately obtained.

With the view of comparing the present with the past state and condition of the Hospital as regards the number of patients, and the medical, surgical, and civil staff, I have selected the year 1814, not arbitrarily or for the sake of any supposed peculiarity, but simply because it was fifty years ago.

In 1814 the gross income of the Charity from property was 23,907*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The following is a Return, for the year 1814, of the total number of patients relieved at the late Hospital:—

Number of Beds in Hospital.	Year.	Number of Patients under Cure on December 31.		Number of In-Patients Admitted.	Number of In-Patients Died.	Number of In-Patients Discharged.	Number of Out-Patients, Medical and Surgical.	Total Number of In and Out Patients.
		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.					
430	1814	411	316	2,946	175	2,769	6,323	9,994

The following is an analysis of the total number of 9,994 in and out-patients to whom relief was administered within this Hospital during the course of 1814:—

In-patients discharged during the year 1814	2,769
Out-patients	6,323
In-patients died during the year	175
Ditto under cure, December 31	411
Out-patients ditto ditto	316
	9,994

The medical and surgical staff and their salaries for 1814:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
3 Physicians and 3 surgeons, at salaries of 40*l.* each	240	0	0
Apothecary, salary	300	0	0
Surgery man	50	0	0
Assistant Surgeon's man (with a gratuity of 20*l.*)	20	0	0
Apothecary's men	109	4	0
	719	4	0
The Civil Staff	2,364	13	0
Total	3,083	17	0

Assistant Physician who attended the Medical out-patients .. Unpaid.

12 Dressers—4 for each Surgeon. they paying 50*l.* each for their places .. Unpaid.

The out-patients were attended only once a week.

The gross income of the Charity from property was nearly the same in 1861 as in 1863, viz., 42,288*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

The following is a Return for ten years ending with 1861 of the total number of patients relieved at the late Hospital:—

Number of Beds in Hospital.	Year.	Number of Patients under Cure on December 31.		Number of In-Patients Admitted.	Number of In-Patients Died.	Number of In-Patients Discharged.	Number of Out-Patients, Medical and Surgical.	Total Number of In and Out Patients.
		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.					
498	1852	446	2,581	4,285	251	4,043	43,808	51,129
501	1853	458	2,727	4,372	353	4,002	30,606	38,146
499	1854	408	2,357	4,442	401	4,079	35,869	43,114
506	1855	428	2,174	4,451	341	4,063	31,913	38,919
500	1856	451	2,271	4,552	369	4,170	34,251	41,512
500	1857	457	2,412	4,512	360	4,147	36,354	43,730
500	1858	439	2,403	4,326	353	3,958	38,268	45,421
500	1859	415	2,273	4,090	350	3,748	44,744	51,530
495	1860	440	2,240	3,952	350	3,585	42,403	49,018
493	1861	446	2,050	3,954	380	3,534	41,814	48,224

The following is an analysis of the total number of 48,224 in and out-patients to whom relief was administered within this Hospital during the course of 1861:—

Patients discharged during the year 1861				3,534
Physicians' out-patients (including skin diseases, 2,062)				6,706
Surgeons'	ditto			23,859
Midwifery	ditto			4,155
Apothecary's	ditto			2,094
In-patients died during the year				380
Ditto	under cure, December 31, 1861			446
Out-patients	ditto	ditto	(Physicians')	630
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Surgeons')	1,065
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Midwifery)	259
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Apothecary's)	96
				48,224

The following is a Return for the years 1862 and 1863 of the total number of patients relieved at the late temporary Hospital:—

Number of Beds in Hospital.	Year.	Number of Patients under Cure on December 31.		Number of In-Patients Admitted.	Number of In-Patients Died.	Number of In-Patients Discharged.	Number of Out-Patients, Medical and Surgical.	Total Number of In and Out Patients.
		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.					
493 and 203	1862	192	1,300	2,352	232	2,367	29,431	33,522
207	1863	197	1,420	1,851	191	1,655	43,708	47,171

The following is an analysis of the total number of 47,171 in and out-patients to whom relief was administered within this Hospital during the course of 1863:—

Patients discharged during the year 1863				1,655
Physicians' out-patients (including skin diseases, 4,937)				11,653
Surgeons'	ditto			26,330
Midwifery	ditto			4,442
Apothecary's	ditto			1,283
In-patients died during the year				191
Ditto	under cure, December 31, 1863			197
Out-patients	ditto	ditto	(Physicians')	360
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Surgeons')	850
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Midwifery)	156
Ditto	ditto	ditto	(Apothecary's)	54
				47,171

The average number of days during which each patient remained in the Temporary Hospital in 1863 was

Males	37·61
Females	38·1

But in the same year forty-four patients remained upwards of two months each, and one of the present inmates has been in the Hospital seventy-four weeks.

The average number of beds occupied from 1852 to 1863 inclusive—

1852	455	1859	428
1853	444	1860	433
1854	440	1861	445
1855	446	1862 Jan. to May	458 (late Hospital)
1856	445	1862 Nov. to Dec.	186 (temporary ditto)
1857	445	1863	193
1858	444		

If reference is made to the schedules of the medical and surgical staff for 1863, which, with a trifling exception above mentioned, was nearly the same in 1861, it will appear that there were 6 Physicians, 1 Assistant Physician, 3 Surgeons, 2 Assistant Surgeons, an Apothecary and Assistant Apothecary, an Obstetric Physician and Assistant Obstetric Physician, and other persons (the old officers having increased salaries), with salaries amounting in the whole to 3,181*l.* 16*s.*; and if a similar reference is made to the civil staff for 1863 (which was much the same in 1861) it will be found that their salaries amounted in the whole to 4,083*l.* 14*s.*; total, 7,265*l.* 10*s.*

The salaries of the principal Physicians and Surgeons are less not only at all the voluntary hospitals but also at some of the endowed hospitals than at St. Thomas'. At Guy's each principal Physician and Surgeon receives only 40*l.* a year, whilst at St. Bartholomew's each principal Physician receives 100 guineas, and each Surgeon 40*l.* a year, but they are, I believe, entitled as well to other fees and emoluments. These payments ought to be and, in short, are considered not as sufficient or, indeed, as any remuneration at all for the services performed, but as a mere honorarium or retainer connecting the recipient with the Institution. No office is more coveted than that of Physician or Surgeon at a large general hospital, not for the small salary or honorarium, whichever it is called, but for the ample opportunity it affords to a man of ability of increasing his knowledge by hospital practice, and of gaining a reputation upon which professional success so materially depends. Until 1842 the salaries of each principal Physician and Surgeon was only 40*l.* a year, but this sum was increased to 100*l.* a year upon his giving up, for the benefit of the Medical School, two-thirds of his pupils' fees, to which he had been previously entitled. The salaries of the principal Physicians have not been subsequently increased, but those of the principal Surgeons received an addition of 100*l.* a year each in 1846 upon their consenting to forego the fees formerly paid to them by the Dressers, who were thenceforth to obtain their offices by merit and not by purchase, an arrangement, however, which was not to apply to any principal surgeon thereafter to be appointed. From 1853 to 1858 there were five Principal Surgeons and no Assistant Surgeons, instead of three Principal Surgeons and two Assistant Surgeons, the practical effect of which arrangement was to entail additional expense upon the Hospital without any corresponding advantage. In 1858 the medical and surgical officers informed a Sub-Committee of the Grand Committee that in their opinion the then staff was sufficiently large for the Hospital; some, indeed, thinking that it was too large. On 19th June, 1860, notwithstanding this opinion, and although it was well-known that the whole or part of the Hospital would be taken by the Railway Company, and that at all events the prospects and requirements of the Charity must necessarily be very uncertain for a considerable time to come, the Governors converted two Assistant Physicians with salaries of 50*l.* a year each, into two Principal Physicians with salaries of 100*l.* a year each, and appointed an additional Physician at a salary of 100*l.* a year.

The promotion of the two Assistant Physicians involved the appointment of an Assistant Physician at a salary of 50*l.* a year. Again, in July 1862, it was determined to pay, for the first time, to the Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School a salary of 100*l.* a year out of the general funds of the Hospital, allowing him at the same time to retain the emoluments of the Lectureship upon which he had previously relied for remuneration, but this, perhaps, may be considered in the nature of a subsidy granted to such school.

If the Medical and Surgical Staff (so far as the principal members thereof are concerned) was sufficient for the late Hospital with 500 beds, then such staff is at the present time more than twice as large as can possibly be required for the temporary Hospital with only 207 beds; for the increase in the number of out-patients which took place in 1863 cast no additional duties upon the principal physicians and surgeons.

Under these circumstances, I recommend that any vacancies which may occur in the Staff whilst the Hospital is in a transition state should be very sparingly supplied, regard of course being had at the same time to the efficiency of the establishment.

There were at the late Hospital:—

Year.	Beds.	Out-patients.
1814 ..	430	6,323
1861 ..	493	41,814

At the temporary Hospital—

Year.	Beds.	Out-patients.
1863	207	43,708

The beds and out-patients have certainly increased in number since 1814, but not in a proportion to add materially to the labours of the principal Physicians and Surgeons; for, as regards the out-patients of 1861, 1862, 1863, they were prescribed for by the Assistant Physician and the House Surgeon and Dressers.

As to whether the Hospital was efficiently conducted in 1814 by so small a staff, no evidence can be obtained at this distance of time. Indeed, there is great difficulty in establishing any satisfactory test of efficiency with the view of comparing the action of one hospital with that of another; at all events, that of relative numbers as regards both the in-patients and the out-patients is utterly fallacious.

The Drug Department.

The Drug Department.—Wine and spirits, under the head of stimulants, as well as medicine, fall within this Department, which, when supplied with the necessary articles, is nominally under the care of the apothecary, but really under that of the assistant-apothecary.

By the 18th Bye-law, it was provided that the Drug Committee should consist of the President, Treasurer, and Almoners, attended by the Physicians, Assistant Physicians, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and the Apothecary; that they should be summoned to meet at such times as the Treasurer might deem necessary, and that such Committee should direct the purchase of all drugs and other necessaries for the Apothecary's Department. Upon the Apothecary informing the Treasurer that a fresh supply of drugs is required, separate lists of the articles are made out and sent to three or four chemists and druggists nominated by the Treasurer on the part of the Committee, which is summoned to meet on a day certain for inspecting the samples and considering the prices. As these Drug Committees rarely meet more than twice a year, and when they do meet are but thinly attended, the whole business, which is of an important character, practically devolves upon the Treasurer and the Apothecary. The drugs supplied, together with the wine and spirits ordered by the Treasurer, are placed in a store-room, of which the Apothecary and his Assistant have keys. The drugs are sufficiently good and useful for hospital purposes, although not prepared in so elaborate and expensive a mannner as those to be procured at several of the West-end retail houses.

In Appendix No. 10 will be found a schedule of the prices paid for the drugs supplied in 1861 and 1863.

Several years ago all drugs required by the Surgeons were furnished from the surgery presided over by the surgery man, who had the privilege of ordering when and of whom he thought fit the articles required. The simple and convenient process of requiring the Apothecary's department to dispense for the Surgeons has saved the charity, it is said, no less a sum than 500*l.* a year.

In Appendix No. 11 will be found a Schedule containing the expenditure of drugs and stimulants for twelve years ending 31st December, 1863, the average of which is very considerable, and said to be, *cæteris paribus*, much larger than at Guy's Hospital. This matter has for some time past engaged the attention of the Treasurer, and in the course of my investigation I examined every person connected with the department, as an impression seemed to exist that the consumption, admitted to be large, must proceed either from waste or improper abstraction. It was proved beyond doubt that many years ago a very loose system prevailed at the old Hospital, which, although much improved, has not entirely disappeared at the temporary Hospital. Nurses, servants, and others connected with the Hospital received from the Dispensary mustard, vinegar, and occasionally other things of a like description by way of perquisites. All kinds of persons, and at all hours, were permitted to enter the Dispensary, and in many instances unquestioned, under the pretence of visiting the dispensers, and there is reason for supposing that drugs, both prepared and unprepared, were offered for sale in the neighbourhood, which were indebted for their origin in some way or other to the Hospital.

It is admitted upon all hands that the present Apothecary and Assistant Apothecary are most honourable men, and although two of the dispensers, who were appointed many years ago, are not exactly of the class from which at this time such officers would probably be selected, still there was no evidence adduced before me to show that they or any one else connected with the depart-

ment had feloniously taken any of its contents. A short time since a stranger broke into the store-room in which the drugs were kept, and a nurse stole some spirits from a vessel in the Dispensary; but with these occurrences no member of the department was in any way concerned.

In 1861, at the late Hospital, with 500 beds and 41,814 out-patients, the drugs and chemicals consumed for internal remedies cost 1,595*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

In 1863, at the temporary Hospital, with only 207 beds and 43,708 out-patients, a similar consumption cost 1,292*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

No satisfactory reason has been given for the compartively large expenditure of 1863; for perquisites, if taken at all during that year, must, with the watchfulness now displayed by the Assistant Apothecary, have been very few in number and insignificant in amount.

The apothecary states that in 1863 there were 10,000 more medical out-patient attendances requiring internal remedies at the present Hospital than in 1861 at the late Hospital—a fact, which, if correct, cannot be satisfactorily explained.

The Surgery, though it supplies no internal remedies, furnishes external applications, such as lotions, tow, lint, &c. The Surgery-man, who galvanizes and cups the patients when necessary, has placed under his care not only the articles required for external applications, but the surgical appliances for the in-patients, such as splints, &c., and the surgical instruments used for operations, which are supplied by the Hospital and not by the surgeons. In this, as well as in the Drug Department, a regular system of perquisites at one time prevailed.

It appears from the Schedule, Appendix No. 11, that in 1861 the cost of the Surgery Department was:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For external applications	516	10	1
For surgical appliances and instruments	89	8	7
	605	18	8

In 1863 the cost of the same Department was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For external applications	400	2	2
For surgical appliances and instruments	103	4	8
	503	6	10

There is no evidence to show that any of the articles in this department (the officers of which I examined) are either wasted or feloniously taken, but a certain loss unavoidably arises from the in-patients not returning, as they are bound to do, the surgical appliances lent to them on leaving the Hospital, when occasion for the use of such articles has entirely ceased.

The consumption of wine, spirits, soda water, and lemonade, is pronounced by the Treasurer to be extravagant.

In Appendix No. 11 will be found a Table containing the quantities and prices of these articles consumed during a period of twelve years ending 31st December, 1863.

In 1852, port wine was purchased at the docks from 22*l.* to 23*l.* a pipe, less duty, but upon the price rising in 1858 to 44*l.* or 45*l.* a pipe, less duty, St. Thomas's, like other Hospitals sought a substitute, first in Pontac, and then in Masdeu, African red wines, and procured at 24*l.* or 25*l.* a pipe, less duty. The Pontac proving to be acrid and bad, was consequently supplanted by Masdeu, which is a more wholesome wine, and at all events mixes well enough as a stimulant with water, arrow-root, and sago. At Guy's Hospital Tarragona port from 17*l.* to 18*l.* a pipe, less duty, has been substituted for Masdeu, and with success; for it is found to be a betterand more useful wine, although far inferior to good port, in which certain restorative properties are said to exist in a greater degree than in other wines, but the present price of the latter article is so high as to prohibit its general use in Hospitals.

In 1852 cognac was 5*s.* a gallon, less duty, but upon its rising in 1857 to 10*s.* 9*d.* a gallon, less duty, British brandy at 14*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, duty paid, wa substituted in its place. In 1863 cognac fell to 8s. 5*d.* a gallon, less duty, and again came into use.

It is to be observed that in Hospital language, the expression "wine"

means port wine ; that sherry is seldom used, and consequently forms no part of the articles included in the last-mentioned schedule.

It is stated that the Medical and Surgical Staff, at all events its principal members, were never consulted upon the propriety of substituting any other wine for port ; and that for a length of time "wine" was prescribed on the bed ticket upon the faith that such requisition would be met by port, and not by any other kind of wine, no notice whatever having been given of the change. Again, mistakes have arisen with regard to the bed tickets by reason of the Physicians and Surgeons, when prescribing a new diet and other kinds of stimulants, omitting to strike out those previously ordered ; but the Treasurer stated that of late a marked improvement had taken place in this particular, although formerly the above omission was carried to such an extent as to increase considerably the consumption of wine and spirits, but such opinion of the Treasurer must to a certain extent be somewhat speculative, as to obtain direct and satisfactory evidence upon such a subject is from its nature difficult.

Endeavours have been made to reduce the expenditure, both as regards the provisions, the stimulants, the soda water and lemonade, and of late with some success.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1861 the cost of these articles was	813	11	10
In 1863 „ „	558	4	9

The consumption of soda-water at 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen, and of lemonade at 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen (which are only provided for the in-patients) is said to be enormous.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1861 1,430 dozen of these articles cost	141	0	0
In 1863 1,276 dozen of the same articles cost	131	0	0

The Treasurer states, that although a more stimulative treatment than was formerly adopted is recommended by the Physicians and Surgeons of the present day, still a great variation in practice exists amongst those of St. Thomas, and in the same class of cases, at least, such is the fair presumption, for the Hospital practice of each Physician and Surgeon is uniformly general and not special.

In 1863 there were six Physicians, whose beds may be assumed to have been equally filled, and with the same class of cases.

	Gallons.
1 Physician prescribed of stimulants	$23\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ „ „	32
3 „ „ „	$37\frac{1}{2}$
4 „ „ „	$60\frac{3}{4}$
5 „ „ „	$83\frac{1}{2}$
6 „ „ „	87

In 1863 there were three Surgeons whose beds and cases was similarly circumstanced.

	Gallons.
1 Surgeon prescribed of stimulants	$63\frac{1}{4}$
2 „ „ „	$125\frac{1}{2}$
3 „ „ „	$140\frac{3}{4}$

A struggle, in short, appears to be perpetually going on between the governing body and the Medical and Surgical Staff on the subject of economy, and protests are constantly made against the high dietary and stimulative treatment adopted in modern practice.

The Medical and Surgical Officers and the School.

Although it may be questionable whether an inquiry into the state and condition of this School, exclusive of the medical and surgical practice, fell within my jurisdiction, I undertook the investigation at the request of the Medical and Surgical Staff.

The ancient records of this School are very imperfect, but an apprentice is mentioned as early as December 1561. In 1703 there were three grades of pupils, first "cubbs," since 1758 styled "dressers ;" 2ndly, apprentices to the Surgeon of the Hospital ; and 3rdly, pupils : and it was resolved by the grand Committee that no Surgeon should have more than three "cubbs." In 1718, lectures are first mentioned, and William Cheselden appears to have been the first lecturer, viz., on anatomy and surgery.

In 1723, the Apothecary was ordered by the Grand Committee to keep a register of the pupils, and in 1751 the Assistant Physician was allowed to take two pupils, but very few pupils entered to the medical practice until after the passing of the Apothecary's Act of 1815. In 1768 the Governors elected an additional Surgeon to read lectures to the pupils, and in November in the same year it was arranged between the two Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas, that the pupils of each Hospital should be at liberty to attend the operations as well the surgical practice of both Hospitals, the fees to be divided between the six Surgeons and two Apothecaries, three of the former and one of the latter constituting the Medical and Surgical Staff of each Hospital. But, although the union of the two Hospitals related to the surgical and not to the medical practice, the surgical lectures were given at St. Thomas's, and the medical at Guy's.

In 1814, a theatre, museum, library, and dissecting rooms, were erected at the late Hospital of St. Thomas, the Governors voting towards the expense the sum of 3,000*l.*

In 1825, the two "united" Hospitals became disunited, and the Governors of St. Thomas' made several additions to the school buildings of the late Hospital, to enable the medical and surgical lectures to be given under the same roof as the anatomical lectures. But the lectures at Guy's were, whatever the cause, more popular and attractive than those of St. Thomas, and the school of the latter Hospital declined still more when the London University and King's College were established. Indeed, in 1842 the number of pupils had so much diminished that a Committee consisting of the President, Treasurer, and a certain number of Governors, at the request of the Medical and Surgical Staff, took upon themselves the management of the Medical School, under an arrangement that the three Physicians, the three Surgeons, and the Apothecary (who at that time divided the surgical practice with the three Surgeons), should give up two-thirds of the fees derived from the Medical and Surgical practice to the Committee, upon the condition of the annual salaries of the Physicians and Surgeons being increased from 40*l.* to 100*l.*, and that of the Apothecary from 300*l.* to 360*l.*, and the Governors defraying out of the Hospital funds all costs not sufficiently met by the two-thirds of the fees from the practice, and one-third of the fees from the lectures.

In 1846, the salary of the Apothecary was increased to 600*l.* a-year, upon the understanding that he was to relinquish all fees paid by the Students, except a commission of 5*l.* per cent. as Medical Secretary upon such fees, and the fees derived from apprentices and pharmaceutical pupils.

This system prevailed from 1842 until 1859, and cost the Charity, in the aggregate, no less a sum than 17,166*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* (of which, however, two sums of 312*l.* 6*s.* and 238*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* were repaid by the School to the Hospital in 1857 and 1858), or after the rate of 1,038*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* a-year.

But the Medical and Surgical Staff state that the commons of the House Surgeons, Dressers, and Assistant Apothecary, the maintenance of the Museum, the purchase of books for the Library, and the wages of the Dead-house Porter, and other salaries which are covered by this expenditure, ought in fairness to be considered as charged against the Hospital rather than against the School.

In 1859 the Governors, in pursuance of a resolution of the Grand Committee, remitted the School to the Surgical and Medical Staff, under whose care it has since remained.

In Appendix No. 12 will be found a schedule of the number of pupils in and the costs of such School, and the amount of the medical and the surgical practice from October 1842 (in which the Academical year begins and ends) to October 1863; but it may be sufficient to state that in 1843 the number of pupils rose from 40 to 107, in consequence of Mr. Granger being appointed Lecturer on Physiology, and bringing with him 29 pupils from his private school in Webb-street; that in 1844, these pupils having completed their studies, left, when the numbers in the School first fell to 54 in that year, and to 38 in 1845; and that in 1859 the numbers rose to 100, when the Governors remitted the School to the Medical and Surgical Officers, since which time it has gradually declined, the pupils, in 1860, being 88; in 1861, 85; in 1862, 76; and in 1863, 62.

Upon the management of the School again devolving upon the Medical and Surgical Staff, the Apothecary retained his share of the practice fees with the

three Physicians and three Surgeons, and also became entitled to receive the sum of one guinea for each pupil entering for medicine, but upon the understanding that he was to waive certain other emoluments which had been previously attached to his office.

In 1860 the Apothecary was permitted to receive a gratuity of 50*l.* a-year from the Nightingale Fund for instructing and attending upon the Probationer Nurses; and in 1861 his commission as Medical Secretary was increased from 5 to 8 per cent.

Emoluments of Medical Officers.

Fees are paid by the pupils for attendance on the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital, as well as for attendance at the lectures in the School, upon the following scale, namely, for the whole Session (which includes both winter and summer), 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second year, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year, or 90*l.* in one payment for unlimited attendance. A fixed sum, however, can be paid for any course of lectures or of hospital practice. Since 1861 the above fees have been passed to a common fund, which, after defraying the incidental expenses of management, including a commission of 8 per cent. on the pupil's fees, payable to the Apothecary as Medical Secretary, and providing prizes for the pupils, is divided in certain shares and proportions between the Lecturers and the three Senior Physicians and Surgeons.

In the last-mentioned Schedule will be found a full account, not only of the School, but also of the money so divided from October 1843 to October 1863; but it may be sufficient to confine the statement to 1861 and 1863.

	Academical Year.					
	1861.			1863.		
Total number of pupils each year	85			62		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of school defrayed out of receipts for same	831	14	1	685	7	7
Money paid in aid of school by Governors out of general funds of Hospital*	15	0	0	15	0	0
Medical and surgical practice apportioned between the three principal Physicians, three Surgeons, and the Apothecary ..	281	5	2½	86	1	10
To Lecturers not necessarily members of the Hospital	350	0	0	350	0	0
Lecturers belonging to the Hospital	719	10	10½	236	14	7
Medical Secretary	188	9	10	116	15	0
Gross receipt from fees to medical and surgical practice and lectures	2,356	0	0	1,460	0	0

In 1863 the Lecturers at the School, and the subjects appropriated to each, were as follows:—

Dr. Peacock	Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Mr. Le Gros Clark	Surgery.
Mr. Simon	General Pathology.
Mr. Sidney Jones	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Dr. Brinton	General Anatomy and Physiology.
Mr. Rainey	Microscopical Anatomy.
Dr. Bernays	Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Practical Chemistry.
Dr. Bristowe	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Dr. Barnes	Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Dr. Clapton	Botany.
W. H. Stone, M.A., M.B., Oxon., F.R.C.P.	Forensic Medicine.
W. M. Ord, Esq., M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S. ..	Comparative Anatomy.
Dr. Barker	Clinical Medicine.

Demonstrators.

Healthy Anatomy	Geo. Rainey, Esq., and J. Croft, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Morbid Anatomy	Edmund Montgomery, M.D., — Wurtz, M.R.C.P.

Curator of the Museum.—Dr. Montgomery.

Tutors.

W. Allingham, Esq., F.R.C.S. | Dr. Gervis.

Registrars.

Medical.—J. W. Hicks, Esq. | *Surgical.*—J. Croft, Esq.

Librarian.—Mr. Denison.

* These sums are not mentioned in the accounts of the Hospital under the head of "Medical School," but are included amongst "Miscellaneous Expenses."

The Prizes.

In addition to the Tite Scholarship, the Cheselden Medal established by George Vaughan, and Newman Smith's prize for an essay on Neuralgia, the present Treasurer gives annually a gold medal, worth 15 guineas, as a prize to the student who has passed through his pupilage in the most meritorious manner.

In 1865 the Grainger Testimonial Prize will come into operation, under which 20*l.* is to be awarded biennially to third and fourth year's students for the best physiological essay, to be illustrated by preparations and dissections, but it arises from money in the hands of former students, and is wholly independent of the Governors and Medical Officers of the Hospital.

In addition to these, the following prizes have been established out of the fees collected for lectures and practice, namely:—

To first year's students at the end of the summer session—
1. A College prize of 20*l.*
2. Ditto, 10*l.*

Second year, to the three most distinguished students of this year—
1. A College prize of 30*l.*
2. Ditto, 20*l.*
3. Ditto, 10*l.*

Third year, to the same class of students—
The same number and amount of prizes.

Fourth year (to come into operation in 1866)—
1. A College prize of 20*l.* for proficiency in practical medicine and pathology.
2. A College prize of 20*l.* for proficiency in practical surgery and pathology.

In Appendix No. 13 will be found a Schedule of the fees received by the three Senior Physicians and Senior Surgeons for the medical and surgical practice, and of the emoluments of the Apothecary during a period of twelve years ending 31st December, 1863. It appears from this Schedule that, in 1858, the share of each physician and surgeon in the fees derived from the medical and surgical practice was 51*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, the largest sum received in any one of the twelve years; but at the close of 1858, the Charing Cross Railway Company having given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament for a Bill authorizing them to take part of the garden belonging to the Hospital, the medical and surgical practice began to fall off, and the share of each physician and surgeon was ultimately reduced to 14*l.* 7*s.*, probably in consequence of the old Hospital, with 500 beds, having ceased to exist, and the substitution in its place of a temporary hospital, with only 207 beds. But when a new hospital is established on a new site, the School, as well as the medical and surgical practice, may more than revive.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1863 each of the three Senior Physicians received—			
From Salary	100	0	0
From share of the medical and surgical practice	14	7	0
	114	7	0
In 1863 each of the three Senior Surgeons received—			
From salary	200	0	0
From share of medical and surgical practice	14	7	0
	214	7	0
In 1863 the Apothecary received—			
From salary	600	0	0
Commission as Medical Lecturer	116	16	0
From the Nightingale Fund, for instructing the probationer nurses	50	0	0
	766	16	0

In Appendix Nos. 14 and 15 will be found detailed accounts of the School, &c., for 1843 and 1863.

At the inquiry a claim was made on behalf of the medical and surgical staff to participate, but in a manner wholly undefined, in the 296,000*l.*, the amount of the purchase-money and compensation paid to the Governors by the Charing Cross Railway "in respect of the whole Hospital," or in the stock in

which the money was ultimately invested, on the ground that part of such compensation must necessarily have been assessed for the loss of fees sustained by the lecturers and others connected with the medical school. To illustrate this position, it may be observed that one of the lecturers stated that during the years 1857–8–9 the profit derived from his lectureship was, upon an average, after the rate of 160*l.* a year, whilst such profit during the next three succeeding years was only 30*l.* a year—a falling off which entailed upon him a loss of 130*l.* a year; and that similar losses in similar proportions had occurred to other lecturers and officers concerned in the management of the school.

It appears, from the short-hand writers' notes of the proceedings before the Umpire, that the largest sum claimed by the Governors for and by way of general compensation was 488,700*l.*, and that such sum included one of 60,000*l.*, which, amongst other items, was made up of a claim of 4,000*l.* for loss of medical-school fees, and another of 500*l.* for damage sustained by the nurses. Upon this state of facts, it is is contended that the medical and surgical staff are entitled to such a proportion of the 296,000*l.*, the lump sum awarded, as 4,000*l.* bears to the 488,700*l.*, the largest sum claimed for general compensation; but the case of the nurses, in its nature identical, had no advocate.

Without criticising the basis upon which this claim rests, or the principle upon which the amount is sought to be calculated, it is sufficient to say that the "St. Thomas' Hospital Act, 1862," must entirely regulate the application of the 317,400*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Consols, the proceeds of the 296,000*l.* awarded by the Umpire. This Act, after reciting that the Governors had repaired and added to the original Hospital, and that the buildings thereof had been used for certain purposes, including the provision of "proper accommodation for a medical school in connection with the Hospital, and for a museum and a library in connection with such school," enacted that not only the purchase of land and other expenditure, but also the provision for temporary accommodation for the Hospital should be deemed purposes to which the stock should be applicable, and also that it should be lawful for the Governors upon certain land "to erect and fit up the buildings for the reception and cure of persons requiring medical or surgical aid, and for all or any of the other purposes for which the buildings of the present Hospital are now used"—that is, amongst other buildings, for the medical school, the museum and library.

No compensation is given by the Act for the loss of fees, and consequently to none are the medical and surgical staff or the nurses entitled.

The Governors, however, have expended at Newington 1,200*l.* in the erection of temporary buildings in connection with the medical school, museum, and the library, and, in pursuance of a minute of the Grand Committee, dated 9th March, 1863, "guaranteed to the medical school to secure that the number of pupils in 1863–4 should not be fewer than twenty." Upon the pupils of the first year being reduced to seventeen in 1863, the Governors paid to the medical school the sum of 120*l.*, being after the rate of 40*l.* for each deficiency, the latter sum being the amount of a first-year's entrance-fee. Again, the salary of 100*l.* a year given in July 1862, and for the first time to the lecturer on chemistry, as above mentioned, may also be considered in the nature of a subsidy granted to the medical school.

The Officers and Servants.

The civil staff for the year 1863, their names, and date and manner of their appointment, and their several duties can be sufficiently collected, with a few exceptions, which it is proposed to supply, from the following Table:—

Civil Department.—Officers and Servants, 1864.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer or Servant.	When appointed.	How appointed.	Duty.	Salary. £	s.	d.	Gratuity and Emoluments.
Treasurer	Richard Baggallay, Esq.	December 30, 1845	...	The general superintendence of the whole establishment.				
Minister	Rev. William Dee	February 6, 1839	General Court	The ordinary duties of a parish priest.				
Hospitaller	Rev. Geo. Greenwood	May 8, 1854 (Assistant)	...	To read prayers, and visit the sick in the wards	250	0	0	140*l.* in lieu of house, &c. 25*l.* compensation for burial fees.
		June 19, 1860	...	...	220	0	0	150*l.* in lieu of house, &c.
Assistant Hospitaller	Rev. Ollywell Robinson	July 24, 1860	Grand Committee	To assist the Hospitaller	120	0	0	
Clerk, Solicitor, and Steward of Courts	Robert A. Wainewright	March 28, 1832	General Court	To attend Courts and Committees, and take a record of the proceedings	100	0	0	All business connected with the Hospital requiring a Solicitor.
Architect and Surveyor	Henry Currey	November 11, 1846	Ditto	To survey the property generally	250	0	0	Exclusive of the charge for plans, and 2½ per cent. upon any outlay exceeding 1,000*l.*
Receiver and Accountant	William Johnston	February 19, 1844	Ditto	To receive all rents and profits, and to keep the accounts of the Hospital	600	0	0	70*l.* in lieu of house, &c.
Treasurer's Clerk	Alfred D. Tritton	May 18, 1852	Ditto	To issue summonses, and assist the Receiver	230	0	0	Residence at the Counting-house.
Steward	Frederick Walker	May 13, 1844 (Treasurer's Clerk)	Ditto	A general care and supervision of the Hospital, and to visit the men's wards daily	420	0	0	115*l.* in lieu of house, &c.
		March 14, 1848						
Steward's Clerk	James Carpenter	March 25, 1833	Treasurer	To assist the Steward	200	0	0	30*l.* per annum insurance on life.
Assistant Clerk	Richard Knowlden	September 29, 1851	Ditto	Ditto	120	0	0	
Butler	Samuel Archer	December 1824 (Porter)	Grand Committee	Care of the bakehouse, and to deliver the bread and beer to the wards	125	0	0	House, coals, and beer.
		December 1834						
Senior Porter	John Barwell	May 19, 1841	Ditto	To attend the Counting-house	100	0	0	House.
Second Porter	James Smith	July 16, 1851	Ditto	To attend the Steward's office	80	0	0	House, coals, and beer.
Third Porter	William Ellis	November 14, 1854	Ditto	To attend in turn at the gate, &c.	70	0	0	Ditto.
Cook	Sarah Barwell	June 24, 1846	Ditto	To cook and weigh out provisions for patients	62	0	0	Bread, meat, beer, house, and coals.
Baker	Thomas Hammond	September 29, 1834	Ditto	To make and bake all the bread consumed within the Hospital	64	12	0	House, bread, and beer.
Assistant Baker	William Mander	March 25, 1840	Treasurer	To assist the Baker	59	0	0	Bread and beer. 15*s.* per week as watchman.
Bathman	James Duffin	March 11, 1856	Grand Committee	To bathe all male patients, and carry them to and from the wards	44	0	0	House, coals, and beer.
Assistant Bathman	Henry Lyons	March 1856	Treasurer	To assist the bathman	52	0	0	
Carpenter	Joshua Lugg	January 1856	Ditto	To do the work falling within his Department	91	0	0	
Bricklayer	Isaac Spinks	July 1856	Ditto	Ditto	91	0	0	
Plumber	George Cook	April 1857	Ditto	Ditto	91	0	0	
Glazier	Charles Chapman	January 1861	Ditto	Ditto	91	0	0	
Chapel Clerk	Alfred Condell	July 1862	Ditto	In connection with the Hospitaller's services for the patients	67	12	0	
					20	0	0	
Parish Clerk	William Stainer	December 24, 1824	Ditto	Attends to the ordinary official duties	36	10	0	5*l.* compensation for burial fees.
Sextoness	Elizabeth Goring	August 1861	Ditto	Ditto	30	0	0	2*l.* compensation for burial fees.
Porter of Admission Rooms	George Hopkins	August 1860	Ditto	Attends the out-patient's waiting-room	52	0	0	
Dead-house Porter	Josiah Jones	June 1860	Ditto	Charge of the Dead-house	52	0	0	
Gardeners 4	...	...	Ditto	...	52	0	0	
Labourers 4	...	...	Ditto	...	52	0	0	
Watchmen 2	...	...	Ditto	...	52	0	0	
Matron	Sarah E. Wardroper	February 11, 1854	General Court	To provide Sisters and Nurses, care of linen, &c., and to visit the women's wards daily	200	0	0	House, coals, and beer, and 100*l.* per annum from the Nightingale Fund.
Sisters 4	...	...	Ditto	To superintend their respective wards	50	0	0	Commons.
Nurses 18	...	...	Ditto	To assist the Sisters in their respective wards	...			Ditto.
Scourers 15	12*s.* per week each	...	Ditto	To keep the Hospital scoured.				
					4,083	14	0	

Upon the temporary Hospital being established at Newington in July 1862, certain officers ceased to reside within its precincts, from the want of accommodation; and for beer, which had been brewed at the old Hospital, porter was substituted.

In Appendices Nos. 16 and 17 will be found Tables containing the quantity of malt liquor and coals delivered to each superior officer during a period of twelve years ending the 31st December, 1863; but the following Table of Averages, &c., will sufficiently explain the system adopted :—

	Malt liquor supplied to Officers in Ten Years ending 1861.		Quantity supplied in 1863.	
	Beer.		Porter.	
	Decennial Average.	Weekly Average.	Yearly Supply.	Weekly Average.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Treasurer	733	14	—	—
Steward	320	6	—	—
Hospitaller	244	4½	—	—
Apothecary ..	777	14¾	942	18
Rector	302	5½	—	—
Matron	256	4¾	293	5¼
Butler	392	7½	365	7

Average quantity of Coals delivered to each Officer in Ten Years ending 1861.	Quantities supplied in 1863.
Decennial Average.	
Tons.	Tons.
Treasurer 25	Treasury .. .. —
Steward 16	Steward .. .. —
Hospitaller 15	Hospitaller .. .. —
Apothecary 27	Apothecary 37
Rector 16	Rector .. .. —
Matron 13	Matron 14
Butler 9	Butler 6

Malt liquor is also allowed to certain servants and workmen in the following proportions :—

Allowance of Malt Liquor to Servants and Workmen.

	Week days.	Sundays.
	Pints.	Pints.
Cook and servants	8	8
Baker	8	—
Porter	8	—
Ditto	8	—
Bath-man	4	4
Assistant	4	4
Watchman	4	4
Gardener	4	4
Ditto	3	—
Carpenter	4	—
Laboratory-men (4)	10	2
Museum man	4	—
Ditto	4	—
Dead-house man	3	—
Ditto	3	—
Assistant Surgery man	3	3

Some years ago, in addition to the allowances for malt liquor and coals granted to the superior officers residing within the precincts of the late Hospital, blankets, sheets, brushes, brooms, mops, kitchen utensils, and other articles of tin ware and turnery, were supplied not only as often, but occasionally oftener, than required; whereby much waste occurred, and at the expense of the charity. Although this system was abolished by the present Treasurer upon his coming into office, the *unlimited* allowances of malt liquor and coals were retained, and upon the ground that the supply of these articles by ordinary tradespeople might cause inconvenience to persons frequenting the Hospital—an objection equally applicable to the present allowances, the bulk on delivery being equal and the time of delivery the same. As regards the malt liquor

supplied to the officers and servants, it is to be observed that the substitution of porter for beer caused no diminution in the quantity allowed so far as they were concerned; but the allowance to the in-patients was simultaneously reduced from a pint to half-a-pint a day, and very properly, assuming the porter to have had twice the strength of the beer. The quantity of malt liquor and coals allowed appears to depend upon the number in family of the officers and servants, or rather these persons demand of and receive from the steward, what is considered by them as a sufficient supply both for themselves and their families.

It will be seen from the above Table that the average quantity of beer supplied to the Apothecary during the 10 years ending the 31st December, 1861, was 777 gallons a-year, whilst in 1863, although porter was substituted for beer, such allowance had increased to 942 gallons, or after the rate of 18 gallons a-week. A similar observation, so far as increase in the quantity of malt liquor is concerned, applies to the Matron, but the allowance to the butler was somewhat less in 1863.

As for coals, the Apothecary's allowance was greater by 10 tons in 1863, as compared with the average on the 10 years ending 31st December, 1861, whilst the Matron's allowance had only increased 1 ton, and that of the Steward had decreased 3 tons. 8 pints of porter a-day for the baker and the 2 porters each appear to be a much larger quantity than can be reasonably required. Indeed all the above allowances must be either reduced considerably and then limited, or else entirely abolished, and a money payment by way of additional salary substituted in lieu thereof.

The Treasurer was provided with a residence at the late Hospital and the allowances above mentioned, but at the temporary Hospital these advantages ceased to exist. No salary is or ever has been attached to the office, but the present Treasurer was, soon after entering upon office, appointed to a Directorship of the London Assurance Company, in which the charity etsates have been insured for many years, worth nearly 300*l.* a-year.

The Treasurer has control over all the officers and servants in every department, and in case of complaint or the discovery of any abuses or misconduct he is to correct and submit the same to the Almoners, the Grand Committee, or a General Court, if he shall think fit, and in the event of any serious offence he is empowered to suspend the offender. He is to report to the Grand Committee all legacies and donations, and to receive the same, and all dividends on stock and other securities, and also all money in the hands of the receiver. He is to make the necessary payments and keep the necessary accounts, which latter are to be submitted to the Auditors, and when the balance of the account shall exceed 4,000*l.* the Grand Committee are to consider with him whether any and what sum ought to be invested.

The Treasurer and two Governors appointed by the Court are to stand possessed of all the property of the Hospital in the public funds.

The dividends on stock and other securities are paid by the Treasurer himself, and the rents by the receiver, to his the treasurer's private account with Messrs. Oldings and Co., Bankers, Mincing Lane, and not to a separate account kept in the name of the Hospital. This system, so highly objectionable, has always prevailed; but it is to be observed that the Treasurer gives a bond for 8,000*l.*, with two sureties for the due performanee of the duties of his office, and that although the income of the charity is very large the balances in hand are not considerable. The average balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the first day of every month for 11 years ending the 31st December, 1863, was only 2,436*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, a sum no more than sufficient to meet the current expenses, and the Treasurer was in advance to the Hospital at the following periods in the following sums, namely, in October 1860 in 867*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, in March 1861 in 1,485*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and in October in the same year in 971*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In Appendix No. 18 will be found a Schedule of all these balances, from which the above average has been calculated. When the balances exceed 4,000*l.* the Treasurer invests such a part as can be so treated, regard being had to the convenience of the Hospital, sometimes after and sometimes without consulting the Grand Committee on the matter. It is only right to add that the Treasurer volunteered the statement, that since he has been in office he has never employed the funds of the Hospital to his personal advantage either in discounting a bill or promissory note, or in purchasing an exchequer bill, or in any other manner whatsoever.

The Almoners, who are a Sub-Committee of the Grand Committee and unpaid, attend every Tuesday morning to advise and assist the Treasurer in the business of the Hospital, but not to continue and admit out-patients and to discharge and receive in-patients as required by the bye-laws. All tradesmen's bills, previously to their being paid by the Treasurer, are audited and signed by two of the body. They visit the wards occasionally, and audit the Treasurer's and Receiver's cash account on the first day of meeting in every month.

The Receiver, who is assisted by the Treasurer's Clerk, attends at the counting-house daily, receives the rents, which he pays to the private account of the Treasurer at Messrs. Oldings and Co., and keeps the accounts. Both the Receiver and the Treasurer's Clerk give respectively bonds with two sureties for the due performance of their duties—the Receiver in 2,000*l.*, and the Treasurer's Clerk in 600*l.*

The Steward exercises a general superintendence and control over wards and patients. He examines the invoices for all stores, inspects annually, and not quarterly as required by the bye-laws, the different articles in the wards, and lays an inventory thereof before the Treasurer and Almoners. He enters in the order-book such new articles as may be wanted, to enable the Treasurer and Almoners to give the necessary directions for providing the same. He keeps an entry of all parish poor patients, and accounts for the money received for their subsistence. He takes account of all provisions, coals, and stores for the use of the Hospital, but does not submit the books containing the entries once a-month to the Treasurer and Almoners, as required by the bye-laws, but he states that such books can be inspected by them at any time. He examines the tradesmen's bills for provisions and other articles within his department in order to ascertain their correctness, and pays all weekly wages and makes other disbursements relating to the minor service of the Hospital, with money supplied to him by the Treasurer for the purpose.

The duties of the Matron and Sisters have been already detailed.

The Accounts.

The accounts of the Hospital are kept in three books, namely, the cash book, the rental, and the ledger. When money belonging to the Hospital is paid to the Treasurer's account at his bankers by the Receiver, the latter produces a memorandum book containing entries made by him of the sums so paid, and the bankers' acknowledge on the face of such book the receipt of such sums. In short, the memorandum book is a substitute for one side, but not for both sides of an ordinary banker's pass-book.

Upon the delivery of the rent book by the Clerk and Solicitor to the Receiver the particulars thereof for the ensuing year are copied into another book called the Receiver's rental, and operate as a charge upon that officer for which he has fully to account.

Receipts for 10 Years ending 31st December 1861 (with Averages) and for Years 1862 and 1863.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Totals for the preceding 10 Years.	Average for such 10 Years.	1862.	1863
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hands of Treasurer from preceding year ...	3,042 8 7	2,794 3 3	3,223 7 4	4,182 12 10	3,372 11 3	4,065 9 6	3,892 7 10	4,370 19 7	4,294 17 5	3,167 11 6	36,406 9 1	3,640 12 10¼	4,352 10 9	2,404 18 9
Rents	27,204 12 4	27,003 4 4	28,519 2 3	28,275 19 2	28,458 4 3	28,561 3 9	29,093 18 5	29,591 5 9	30,189 14 4	30,758 18 10	287,656 3 5	28,765 12 4	30,600 1 6	31,574 3 8
Quit-rents	18 8 5	56 10 11	15 5 6	79 1 0	20 3 4	123 10 9	22 10 11	17 4 9	18 2 5	11 13 11	382 11 11	38 5 2¼	49 0 6	24 15 11
Annuities	129 11 8	141 6 8	151 10 1	132 2 2	144 17 11	146 8 1	138 5 2	128 7 6	172 9 7	135 6 4	1,420 5 2	142 0 6	165 12 0	177 15 11
Insurance premiums repaid by tenants	606 16 7	550 6 6	564 0 1	576 9 7	521 7 3	492 6 0	499 18 0	538 15 10	522 6 3	552 15 6	5,425 1 7	542 10 1¾	547 6 9	548 5 9
Dividends on Consols	313 5 1	214 17 3	570 6 10	528 10 6	475 8 1	351 9 6	367 6 4	422 17 5	324 15 7	330 18 5	3,899 15 0	389 19 6	1,289 17 6	2,689 15 8
,, Reduced	30 0 0	90 0 0	45 0 0	135 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	185 1 4	243 19 10	243 19 10	303 19 10	1,457 0 10	145 14 1	213 19 10	30 0 0
,, New 3*l.* per cent.	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	165 0 0	16 10 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
,, Grand Junction Canal shares	34 2 6	45 10 0	45 10 0	34 2 6	19 18 1	42 13 1	45 10 0	39 16 3	39 16 2	39 16 2	386 14 9	38 13 5¼	19 18 1	68 5 0
,, Turnpike securities	10 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	110 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	12 10 0
Legacies	...	...	...	...	199 16 2	...	22 10 0	...	81 8 4	50 0 0	353 14 6	35 7 5¾	...	90 0 0
Donations and benefactions	649 0 2	279 12 0	375 12 10	129 4 1	224 16 0	195 0 1	374 14 6	340 13 1	120 6 11	164 18 11	2,853 18 7	285 7 10¾	366 13 9	100 0 0
Parish poor patients and burial fees	95 6 9	24 17 0	106 3 3	67 19 0	24 1 6	64 17 9	20 19 3	30 5 3	37 16 9	18 18 9	491 5 3	49 2 6¾	38 14 9	23 6 6
Sale of timber and underwood	155 8 1	494 2 7	231 19 10	222 5 1	890 13 1	511 8 8	356 7 0	342 9 9	203 9 5	448 5 5	3,856 8 11	385 12 10¾	123 5 9	424 9 11
Alienation fines	57 3 0	95 10 1	38 13 4	124 6 8	92 1 8	462 1 4	160 8 7	58 13 4	114 3 6	343 18 0	1,546 19 6	154 13 11½	286 18 4	259 6 8
Casual receipts	109 7 4	130 5 10	184 9 4	218 8 11	222 17 4	90 3 0	27 18 0	360 1 0	384 17 2	86 16 11	1,815 4 10	181 10 5½	173 2 10	34 8 0
Sale of old materials	260 18 6	768 17 6	337 9 0	58 16 0	34 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,460 4 6	146 0 5¾	...	...
Law charges returned by Solicitor	...	...	334 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 14 4	33 9 5	...	3,675 19 9
Damage done by fire, repaid by Insurance Companies.	...	...	830 0 0	...	...	343 0 0	...	...	...	650 0 0	1,823 0 0	182 6 0	...	...
Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	519 8 2	...	...	...	519 8 2	51 18 0	...	...
Sale of Stock	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	110 0 0	8,429 4 3	20,340 13 11
	32,716 9 0	32,704 3 11	35,583 4 0	34,764 17 6	35,905 19 5	35,589 11 6	35,777 3 6	36,525 9 4	36,788 3 8	37,108 18 6	353,464 0 4	35,346 8 0¼	46,716 6 7	69,523 8 5

Expenditure for 10 Years ending 31st December, 1861 (with averages), and for the Years 1862 and 1863.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Totals for the preceding 10 Years.	Average for such 10 Years.	1862.	1863.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour	683 0 0	892 18 9	1,152 6 9	1,209 15 4	1,171 0 0	888 0 0	781 0 0	713 10 0	789 4 7	935 0 0	9,160 15 5	916 1 6½	710 14 0	437 15 0
Malt and hops	550 2 6	515 9 6	795 4 0	736 0 6	651 12 0	624 16 6	482 19 6	520 12 4	476 2 10	504 13 0	5,857 12 8	585 15 3	172 19 0	...
Sugar, rice, oatmeal, tea, &c.	147 18 6	157 4 2	137 19 2	195 11 7	164 3 0	176 6 10	123 0 5	119 16 10	526 15 11	585 9 0	2,334 5 5	233 8 6½	338 15 0	225 12 7
Mutton and beef	1,544 8 8	1,781 7 5	1,921 18 6	1,811 5 0	1,864 3 4	1,848 4 0	1,764 12 0	1,816 2 0	2,090 12 6	1,945 18 0	18,388 11 5	1,838 17 1½	1,493 6 9	1,210 15 5
Potatoes	165 14 0	190 17 0	206 17 6	157 14 9	129 12 8	171 3 0	147 4 3	132 17 0	176 10 6	166 4 0	1,644 14 8	164 9 5½	89 14 3	81 16 6
Milk	531 4 0	541 1 6	642 0 10	581 9 0	588 19 6	632 0 0	670 14 6	684 7 0	716 14 0	839 18 6	6,428 8 10	642 16 10½	590 16 11	457 16 8
Fish, eggs, &c.	107 15 5	98 15 6	130 14 8	140 16 3	187 11 2	203 18 4	202 14 6	231 7 2	324 12 0	362 10 7	1,990 15 7	199 1 6½	288 1 0	164 18 4
Butter	421 1 6	453 6 0	495 2 0	464 14 0	467 10 0	467 16 0	475 0 0	410 0 6	414 9 0	457 14 0	4,516 13 0	451 13 3½	324 16 10	357 3 0
Drugs and chemicals	2,302 18 4	2,486 4 11	2,942 9 3	2,588 19 1	2,765 7 3	1,858 0 9	1,857 0 5	2,420 4 6	1,381 7 11	2,634 6 5	23,226 18 10	2,322 13 10½	1,570 3 5	1,573 7 0
Wine	285 1 10	345 10 0	606 14 3	390 0 0	629 8 6	604 8 10	245 2 9	550 12 5	384 13 5	437 0 6	4,478 12 6	447 17 3	315 18 2	261 0 2
Spirits	244 13 11	398 1 4	640 9 4	424 0 7	521 4 1	388 8 9	313 10 5	369 8 0	488 6 0	494 17 0	4,282 19 5	428 5 11½	428 19 0	312 17 6
Porter	131 13 0	145 15 0	185 2 0	225 10 6	223 0 6	244 10 6	190 14 0	275 7 0	290 7 6	353 14 6	2,265 14 6	226 11 5¼	353 0 3	515 14 6
Surgical instruments	165 9 8	177 6 4	198 3 6	188 15 5	165 15 5	237 10 9	116 18 0	151 5 10	159 6 1	168 19 11	1,729 10 11	172 19 1	122 1 3	167 0 7
Tradesmen's bills	1,191 19 11	1,244 1 10	1,192 5 0	1,091 17 3	1,164 3 5	1,428 16 5	1,325 14 4	1,335 13 4	2,034 2 10	1,692 18 5	13,701 12 9	1,370 3 3½	1,171 10 1	1,129 18 0
Washing	513 15 3	521 14 7	549 0 2	571 5 2	645 2 8	709 1 4	712 14 4	728 12 5	742 5 8	777 13 10	6,470 5 5	647 0 6½	612 1 11	407 19 8
Coals and firewood	821 12 2	829 9 0	883 1 9	692 7 6	800 11 6	769 8 0	764 6 0	760 6 0	695 19 9	958 9 10	7,975 11 6	797 11 1½	327 16 6	475 1 0
Salaries to Officers	3,303 10 4	1,706 3 0	1,825 0 0	1,800 0 9	1,887 10 0	2,007 10 0	2,437 10 0	2,600 0 0	2,606 5 0	2,800 0 0	22,973 8 4	2,297 6 10	2,237 10 0	2,687 10 0
„ Board of House Surgeons, &c.	...	381 12 0	392 19 8	365 18 9	450 2 3	486 8 9	458 0 9	395 0 11	380 15 0	356 14 11	3,667 13 0	366 15 3½	350 6 10	387 14 10
„ Civil Department	...	1,794 10 0	1,807 10 0	1,866 5 0	1,895 0 0	1,985 0 0	1,990 0 0	1,990 0 0	2,149 10 0	2,280 0 0	17,757 15 0	1,775 15 6	2,390 0 0	2,500 0 0
„ servants	1,326 1 0	1,315 3 0	1,269 13 0	1,257 14 0	1,399 12 6	1,770 9 0	1,738 5 0	1,719 9 0	1,716 19 0	1,863 18 0	15,377 3 6	1,537 14 4	1,983 5 0	2,042 7 0
Wages to Sisters and Nurses	2,486 10 6	2,468 8 6	2,488 12 9	2,509 13 4	2,564 4 2	2,603 15 6	2,572 10 7	2,483 19 0	2,373 2 1	2,256 17 10	24,807 14 3	2,480 15 5	1,870 16 1	1,115 6 5
Pensions and gratuities	616 17 2	863 17 10	515 17 6	400 15 10	311 15 10	350 15 10	290 0 10	373 5 10	460 12 10	577 14 10	4,261 14 4	426 3 5	764 2 10	796 18 10
Rents and quit-rents	849 16 8	931 17 5	832 0 7	759 17 3	600 14 1	630 2 0	617 18 2	615 10 7	612 16 1	613 0 2	7,063 13 0	706 7 3½	608 0 4	619 15 11
Rates and taxes for the Hospital	872 8 8	781 2 11	852 14 5	1,046 5 11	666 6 0	1,128 18 11	755 6 2	882 1 8	901 2 0	847 4 6	8,733 11 2	873 7 1½	738 3 4	...
Rates and taxes for the estates	299 0 2	256 9 2	301 4 9	296 9 10	196 19 4	345 10 1	335 18 7	232 6 10	126 18 2	194 0 2	2,584 17 1	258 9 8½	160 7 10	157 18 3
Hospital dinners and wine	184 16 6	214 13 6	131 18 10	103 17 2	129 4 10	113 8 10	119 8 0	137 1 0	123 4 6	151 11 6	1,409 4 8	140 18 5½	140 3 6	...
Lighting the Hospital	262 4 10	258 17 6	238 12 9	381 11 4	316 1 3	308 14 7	349 8 3	152 10 9	279 3 9	314 2 0	2,861 7 0	286 2 8½	300 17 9	429 10 0
Liveries to beadles and watchmen	33 2 9	38 7 0	23 9 0	44 4 9	34 4 6	38 7 0	23 9 0	38 7 0	28 9 0	38 7 0	340 7 0	34 0 8½	17 11 9	35 7 3
St. Thomas' Church payments	347 8 9	339 12 0	378 3 9	377 7 6	379 9 6	337 18 0	422 16 0	379 9 6	377 0 0	371 9 6	3,710 14 6	371 1 5¼	446 16 6	514 0 7
Insurance against fire	765 14 7	751 8 1	762 8 4	759 7 4	767 18 4	764 10 10	741 3 4	754 8 0	758 11 9	747 12 9	7,573 3 4	757 6 4	760 13 9	734 17 5
Medical School	1,083 12 8	623 19 6	600 12 11	652 5 8	439 10 1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,600 0 10	360 0 1	...	120 0 0
General expenses	288 16 9	282 5 11	294 9 10	274 18 10	319 2 6	246 6 3	280 11 5	299 2 2	290 15 2	378 4 4	2,949 13 2	294 19 3½	330 8 3	326 9 1
Law expenses	474 14 0	343 4 5	311 17 6	168 9 2	239 15 8	199 14 6	181 4 1	64 12 6	161 15 6	196 19 4	2,342 6 8	234 4 8	192 10 8	...
Architect and Surveyor	255 13 6	254 17 6	285 6 5	252 9 6	451 16 0	250 0 0	260 8 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	308 5 0	2,816 15 11	281 13 7	259 3 0	580 9 6
Land Surveyors	63 17 2	145 14 6	488 9 4	310 16 5	310 17 11	349 3 6	249 19 1	350 15 10	260 11 10	328 9 6	2,858 15 1	285 17 6	306 12 1	290 7 3
Journeys to view estates	69 3 0	115 7 6	38 13 6	74 14 6	118 11 5	81 11 10	74 0 2	92 6 3	54 12 6	59 14 4	778 15 0	77 17 6	188 7 3	106 5 11
Income Tax	434 2 3	37 19 2	289 9 4	262 6 9	361 18 8	258 14 10	122 4 5	377 18 7	130 2 2	314 14 11	2,589 11 0	258 19 1	279 18 9	224 10 9
Gifts for special purposes	45 10 0	40 5 0	40 5 0	40 5 0	35 5 0	35 5 0	40 5 0	40 5 0	30 0 0	70 10 0	417 15 0	41 15 6	65 5 0	60 0 0
Wages to extra workmen	654 19 9	648 19 9	729 9 9	602 2 8	551 2 9	257 3 0	270 1 2	325 9 6	489 11 7	488 9 11	5,017 9 10	501 14 11½	583 4 6	265 18 7
Repairs to Hospital and buildings	1,737 13 9	2,187 18 0	1,708 1 5	890 3 6	856 11 3	2,169 4 11	865 3 8	788 12 1	2,031 9 5	1,018 19 7	14,193 17 7	1,419 7 9	657 0 8	...
Repairs to house property in London	465 0 2	1,274 5 9	854 7 10	503 0 10	726 8 3	954 3 4	815 15 1	568 15 4	494 2 9	307 2 2	6,963 1 6	696 6 1½	166 1 6	539 0 2
Repairs to farm buildings	385 4 4	567 1 10	961 10 8	2,809 0 4	915 3 9	392 13 4	632 17 11	1,399 3 7	2,546 17 9	1,637 4 3	12,246 17 9	1,224 13 9½	1,981 16 2	3,334 2 1
Drain tiles and draining	136 1 0	211 1 9	244 17 3	155 9 0	251 13 9	228 5 3	142 13 2	95 15 3	94 1 11	47 9 0	1,607 7 4	160 14 8½	75 19 11	273 18 11
Sea wall, new roads, sewers and paving, &c.	439 4 1	367 11 3	53 6 5	956 14 2	352 18 8	83 8 7	504 5 0	383 14 0	7 1 11	93 3 10	3,241 7 11	324 2 9½	112 18 7	564 2 4
Purchase of land	207 2 10	...	...	...	201 6 8	...	...	215 2 11	115 5 6	60 0 0	798 17 11	79 17 9½	16 9 1	250 0 0
Purchase of Stock	2,033 10 0	...	...	...	1,890 0 0	1,867 10 0	3,912 10 0	...	1,860 0 0	...	11,563 10 0	1,156 5 0	...	24,919 9 9
Grant to the new Churches, St. Mary, Newington	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	15 0 0	...	...
Board of Nurses, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8 10	155 6 6	317 19 0	476 11 8	968 6 0	96 16 7	486 12 10	272 19 0
Parliamentary expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 16 10	2,850 0 0	...	...	2,970 16 10	297 1 8	4,893 2 3	...
Redemption of Land-tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 14 9	97 14 9	9 15 5½	...	1,468 2 0
Surrey Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,436 7 6	12,405 4 9
By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	2,794 3 3	3,223 7 4	4,182 12 10	3,372 11 3	4,065 9 6	3,892 7 10	4,370 19 7	4,294 17 5	3,167 11 6	4,352 10 9	37,716 11 3	3,771 13 1½	2,404 18 9	3,722 6 4
	32,716 9 0	32,704 3 11	35,583 4 0	34,764 17 6	35,905 19 5	35,589 11 6	35,777 3 6	36,525 9 4	36,788 3 8	37,108 18 6	353,464 0 4	*35,346 8 0½	46,716 6 7	69,523 8 5

* This Total includes 3*s.* 5½*d.* fractions.

In 1863, the income of the Charity from all sources, but exclusive of 12,405*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, realized by the sale of 13,835*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, Consols (part of the 317,409*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Consols, representing the compensation money for the Old Hospital site), and which sum of 12,405*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* was recouped to the Charity in respect of the outlay upon the Surrey Gardens, may be estimated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed property:—						
Rents of real estate				32,036	7	6
Dividends on Stock				967	14	9
Ditto, representing old hospital buildings				9,107	4	8
Ditto, canal and turnpike securities				58	0	0
Quit-rents				48	4	8
Gifts and annuities				171	0	2
				42,388	11	9
Variable income, calculated on an average for ten years, to December 31, 1861:—						
Sale of timber and underwood	385	12	10			
Alienation fines	154	13	11			
Casual receipts	181	10	5			
Sale of old materials	146	0	5			
Donations and benefactions	285	7	10			
				1,153	5	5
				43,541	17	2

The income is subject to the following fixed annual charges, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annuities payable to other hospitals and several parishes	88	16	0			
Quit-rents	6	16	4			
Annual payment in respect of two-thirds of rent of property in Maidstone Buildings, Southwark, to St. Bartholomew's and Bridewell Hospitals, equally, under Hewlett's Gift, 1622 (variable)	500	0	0			
	595	12	4			
St Thomas' Church, payments	514	0	7			
Gifts for special purposes (Randue and Tite)	60	0	0			
				1,169	12	11
				42,372	4	3

This revenue, after deducting repairs, costs of building, agents' commissions, rates and taxes, legal and other incidental contingent expenses, the particulars of which are mentioned in the following Table is expended for the general purposes the hospital; but it is to be observed that although 42,372*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* is the present income of the Charity, a reduction will take place of at least 9,107*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, when the new Hospital is erected, and consequently bring down such income to 33,264*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

		Average for ten Years ending December 31, 1861. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	Flour	916 1 6½	...	437 15 0	
	Sugar, rice, &c.	233 8 6½	...	225 12 9	
	Mutton and beef...	1,838 17 1½	...	1,210 15 5	
	Potatoes	164 9 5½	...	81 16 6	
	Milk	642 16 10½	...	457 16 8	
	Fish, eggs, &c.	199 1 6½	...	164 18 4	
	Butter	451 13 3½	...	357 3 0	
			4,446 8 4½		2,935 17 6
Stimulants, drugs, and instruments	Malt and Hops	585 15 3	...	...	
	Porter	226 11 5½	...	515 14 6	
	Wine	447 17 3	...	261 0 2	
	Spirits	428 5 11½	...	313 17 6	
	Drugs and chemicals	2,322 13 10½	...	1,573 7 0	
	Surgical instruments	172 19 1	...	167 0 7	
			4,184 2 10		2,829 19 9
Sundries	Tradesmen's bills	1,370 3 3½	...	1,129 18 0	
	Washing	647 0 6½	...	407 19 8	
	Coals	797 11 1½	...	475 1 0	
	Lighting Hospital	286 2 8¼	...	429 10 0	
	Liveries, Beadles, &c.	34 0 8¼	...	35 7 3	
	Board of Nurses	96 16 7	...	272 19 0	
			3,231 14 11		2,750 14 11
Salaries	To Officers, Medical Department ...	2,297 6 10	...	2,687 10 0	
	„ House-Surgeons, &c. (Board of) ...	366 15 3½	...	387 14 10	
	„ Civil Department	...	...	1,670 0 0	
	„ Receiver and Treasurer's Clerk ...	1,775 15 6	...	830 0 0	
	„ Servants	1,537 14 4	...	2,042 7 0	
	„ Sisters and Nurses	2,480 15 5	...	1,115 6 5	
			8,458 7 4½		8,732 18 3
Pensions and Gratuities ...	... ...	426 3 5	...	796 18 10	
			426 3 5		796 18 10
Outgoings	Rents and quit-rents payable by Hospital	706 7 3½	...	619 15 11	
	Gifts for special purposes	41 15 6	...	60 0 0	
	St. Thomas' Church payments... ...	371 1 5½	...	514 0 7	
			1,119 4 2¼		1,193 16 6
General Expenses...	... ...	294 19 3¾	...	326 9 1	
	Insurance...	757 6 4	...	734 17 5	
	Architect and Surveyor...	281 13 7	...	580 9 6	
	Land Surveyor	285 17 6	...	290 7 3	
	Journeys to view estates	77 17 6	...	106 5 6	
			1,697 14 2¾		2,038 8 9
Rates and Taxes	Income-tax not returned	258 19 1	...	224 10 9	
	Rates and taxes for estates	258 9 8½	...	157 18 3	
	Ditto ditto for Hospital	873 7 1½	...	*	
			1,390 15 10½		382 9 0
Grants	To new churches...	15 0 0	...	...	
			15 0 0		
Repairs	To Hospital and building	1,419 7 9	...	*	
	„ house property in London	696 6 1½	...	539 0 2	
	„ farm buildings	1,224 13 9½	...	3,334 2 1	
	„ draining	160 14 8¾	...	273 18 11	
	„ sea-walls, roads, &c.	324 2 9½	...	564 2 4	
	„ wages, extra workmen	501 14 11½	...	265 18 7	
			4,327 0 2		4,977 2 1
Dinners	Hospital dinners	140 18 5½	...	...	
			140 18 5½		
Medical School	Medical School	360 0 1	...	120 0 0	
			360 0 1		120 0 0
Law...	Law expenses	234 4 8	...	...	
	Parliamentary expenses	297 1 8	...	...	
			531 6 4		
Investments	Redemption of land-tax...	9 15 5½	...	1,468 2 0	
	Purchase of land...	79 17 9½	...	250 0 0	
	Purchase of Stock	1,156 5 0	...	24,919 9 9	
			1,245 18 3		26,637 11 9
Surrey Gardens	Surrey Gardens	...	...	12,405 4 9	
					12,405 4 9
Balances	In hand	3,771 13 1½	...	3,722 6 4	
			3,771 13 1½		3,722 6 4
			35,346 7 8½	...	69,523 8 5

* These items included in outlay of 12,405*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* under the head "Surrey Gardens."

Observations on the Expenditure of 1863.

All the items in the above account, with the exception of those next mentioned, require no further comment.

Pensions and Gratuities .. .. £796 18*s.* 10*d.*

List of Pensioners.

Name.	Office.	Amount. £ s. d.	Length of Service.	Date of Pension
Rev. John Teeson ..	Hospitaller	100 0 0	31 years ..	May 22, 1860.
William Barnard ..	Brewer's man ..	40 0 0	42 „ ..	June 20, 1862.
Harriet Bull ..	Porter's widow ..	32 0 0	26 „ ..	June 24, 1841.
Jane Gill	„ ..	26 0 0	17 „ ..	November 14, 1854.
Sarah Moyses ..	Gatekeeper's widow ..	15 12 0	14 „ ..	August 29, 1848.
Eliza Roberts ..	Sister	50 0 0	22 „ ..	May 10, 1853.
Eliza Clarke ..	„	35 0 0	23 „ ..	March 9, 1858.
Maria Silk ..	„	25 0 0	14 „ ..	June 21, 1859.
Sarah Mitchell ..	„	25 0 0	7 „ ..	June 21, 1859.
Eliza Jarrett ..	„	20 0 0	22 „ ..	March 12, 1861.
Elizabeth Chad ..	„	30 0 0	18 „ ..	July 10, 1862.
Hannah Major ..	„	35 0 0	19 „ ..	June 11, 1861.
Ellen Jones ..	Nurse	24 0 0	28 „ ..	May 10, 1853.
Sarah Goodacre ..	„	20 0 0	13 „ ..	July 10, 1860.
Henrietta Hall ..	„	20 0 0	20 „ ..	June 20, 1862.
Jane Kilburn ..	„	30 0 0	12 „ ..	June 20, 1862.
Sarah Gardener ..	Sextoness	10 0 0	28 „ ..	August 13, 1861.
		537 0 0		

List of Gratuities.

James Carpenter ..	Steward's clerk ..	20	5	10	31 years..	March 13, 1855.
Joseph F. Lugg ..	Carpenter	50	0	0	9 „ ..	For making model of hospital.

List of Gratuities to Schools and for other Charitable Purposes.

		£	s.	d.	
Brought forward..	..	607	17	10	
Pewsey, Wilts	Schools	10	0	0	October 12, 1847.
Aldboro, York	„	5	0	0	„ „
Pewsey, Wilts	Clothing	5	0	0	December 14, 1847.
Great Warley, Essex ..	Schools	2	2	0	November 14, 1848.
West Hyde, Herts ..	Clothing	2	2	0	December 12, 1848.
City of London	Schools	10	10	0	June 12, 1849.
Sawbridgeworth, Herts ..	„	2	2	0	March 5, 1850.
Cherry Hinton, Cambridge..	„	2	2	0	December, 1852.
St. Stephen, Kent-street ..	„	5	5	0	May 10, 1853.
Aveley, Essex	„	5	5	0	November 8, 1853.
Tibshelf, Derbyshire ..	„	40	0	0	September, 1856.
Wye, Kent	„	2	2	0	February 8, 1859.
Teversham, Cambs. ..	„	2	2	0	December 13, 1859.
Great Parndon, Essex ..	„	5	5	0	July 10, 1860.
Fulbourne, Cambs. ..	„	2	2	0	December, 1860.
„ „ (1862) ..	„	2	2	0	„ „
Tibshelf, Derbyshire ..	Donation for Organ ..	25	0	0	January 27, 1863.
Pewsey, Wilts	Gas lamps	10	0	0	February 6, 1863.
Tibshelf, Derbyshire ..	Don. for Ploughing match .	1	0	0	February, 1863.
Feversham, Cambs. ..	Donation for Church ..	50	0	0	May 12, 1863.
		796	18	10	

It will be observed that in three instances pensions, instead of being confined to retired servants, have been extended to their widows—a very questionable proceeding.

The annual gratuity of 20*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* to James Carpenter, is expended in purchasing for him a deferred annuity, to obviate a pension upon his retirement.

The other gratuities, but more particularly those paid annually to the schools of parishes where the Hospital has estates, are free from objection.

	£	s.	d.
Rents and Quit-rents payable by the Hospital	619	15	11

This sum includes the following items, viz. :—

This sum includes the following items, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.			
Rents, &c.—						
To Christ's Hospital, To Bridewell, To St. Bartholomew's — three-fourths of Fawether's Annuity, 6*l.* 5*s.* each	18	15	0			
The London Bridge Masters	0	4	4			
St. Andrew, Holborn, Barton's Gift	4	0	0			
St. Andrew, Undershaft, Burton's	1	6	0			
St. George, Botolph Lane, Mountford's	10	10	0			
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Burton's	0	10	0			
Ditto ditto Braynforth's	9	0	0			
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Wright's ..	20	0	0			
St. Olave, Southwark, Man's	10	0	0			
Alverstoke, Hants, ditto	5	0	0			
St. Saviour, Southwark, Taylor's	4	0	0			
Cheshunt, Herts, Freynd's	0	6	8			
Plumstead, Kent, Gossage's	2	12	0			
Whitchurch, Salop, ditto	2	12	0			
				88	16	0
Quit-rents—						
To Christ's Hospital for ground belonging thereto, on which part of the Counting-house of No. 155, Cheapside, stands	5	1	4			
To the Lord of the Manor of Milton	1	15	0			
				6	16	4
Yearly sum paid in respect of two-thirds of the rent of property in Maidstone Buildings, High Street, Southwark, divided equally between the Hospital of St. Bartholomew's and Bridewell, paid under the Gift of Hewlett in 1622				500	0	0
				592	12	4

The difference between the sum of 619*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* and 595*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, viz., 24*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, arises from arrears due from the Hospital, the smaller charges being frequently left to accumulate for the sake of convenience.

	£	s.	d.
St. Thomas' Church, payments	514	0	7
Minister—	£	s.	d.
Stipend	250	0	0
House and allowances	140	0	0
	390	0	0
Clerk	35	15	0
Beadle	10	0	0
Sextoness	30	0	0
Compensation for burial fees—			
Minister	25	0	0
Clerk	5	0	0
Sexton	2	0	0
	32	0	0
Visitation fees	9	10	7
Sacramental wine	1	15	0
School treat	5	0	0
	514	0	7

Income-tax not returned £224 10 9

This applies to the officers' salaries, the income-tax upon which is paid by the Hospital, and not by themselves.

Hospital Dinners.

	£	s.	d.
Average for 10 years, ending 31st December, 1861	140	18	5½

None in 1863.

At the late Hospital a dinner used to be served annually in July to the Governors and officers of the establishment, which was attended by about 100 persons, but although discontinued at the temporary Hospital in 1863, from want of accommodation, the practice is to be revived at the first convenient opportunity.

Medical School.

	£	s.	d.
Average for 10 years, ending 31st December, 1861	360	0	1
1863	120	0	0

The items in the expenditure under this head may be expanded as follows:—

	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.			1857.			1863.		
Number of Pupils ..	73			80			74			75			88			82			62		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical School ..	120	0	0	273	19	6	400	12	11	452	5	8	239	10	1	..			120	0	0
Salaries	500	0	0	350	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	..		
Dressers' commons .	463	12	8	..			..			..			..			..			..		
	1,083	12	8	623	19	6	600	12	11	652	5	8	439	10	1	200	0	0	120	0	0

Law and Parliamentary Expenses.

There were no such expenses in 1863, but in 1862

	£	s.	d.
Law expenses amounted to	192	10	8
Parliamentary ditto	4,893	2	3
Total	5,085	12	11
In 1863 the Solicitor returned on this account	3,675	12	9
Leaving the amount paid under these heads for 1862	1,410	0	2

With the view of improving the general administration of this Hospital I have obtained some information as to the mode in which general Hospitals are conducted both in this country and in France.

As to the English Hospitals, those supported by voluntary contributions are managed by a weekly board selected from the general body of subscribers, their chief organ, the Secretary, generally residing on the premises, and the cure of both the in-patients and out-patients always devolving upon a medical and surgical staff.

The government of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is very similar to that of St. Thomas', but with the exception that the funds of the charity are passed to a banking account kept in the name of the Governors, and not to the private

account of the Treasurer at his own bankers. Indeed, in all other particulars, the bye-laws of St. Bartholomew were used as a precedent in framing those of St. Thomas.

At Guy's Hospital, where the Governors are also incorporated, and the banking account kept as at St. Bartholomew's, the Treasurer is the chief officer, but a Superintendent has been lately appointed, who, although subordinate to the Treasurer, resides like him on the premises, and exercises a general control. Upon the appointment of the Superintendent, with a salary of 500*l.* a-year, the office of Steward, with a salary of 450*l.* a-year, was abolished, and an inferior clerk, at a diminished stipend, appointed to assist the Superintendent. The present Superintendent of Guy's is, but not necessarily, a medical man. This alteration has operated most beneficially, as not only is a person of a higher position in life obtained, but the duty of registering and arranging the medical and surgical statistics of the Hospital becomes entrusted to an officer more conversant with analysis of this kind than a mere accountant.

As to the Military Hospitals in England, these are placed under the care and government of the following staff, viz. : A Governor or Commandant, a principal Medical officer, an Apothecary or Dispenser, a Purveyor or Steward, a Paymaster or Treasurer, a Captain of Orderlies, and a Superintendent of Nurses, where they are employed. The Governor exercises supreme control over all matters connected with the Hospital, and supreme authority over every person connected therewith, whether officers, servants, or patients. Upon the principal medical officer devolves the sole administration of the medical department, who issues whatever instructions are required for the Medical Officers, Apothecary, Dispenser, and Dressers. The Purveyor or Steward is instructed by and solely responsible to the Governor, under whose written orders he provides all equipments, stores, diets, medical comforts, and supplies. The dietary is regulated by a table, and all extras and drinks marked on the diet rolls. The Purveyor or Steward prepares and submits to the Governors the estimates for stores and equipments, and enters into written contracts for the supplies, subject, however, to such contracts being approved of and countersigned by the Governor.

The Paymaster keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditure, acts in that capacity for the sick and convalescent, as well as for all the officers and servants of the establishment; he also audits the accounts of the Purveyor, and examines the vouchers preparatory to the former being sent to the War Office.

At the Netley Hospital near Southampton, which has 1,000 beds, and is the largest and most important of the military hospitals, the staff consists of the following persons, with the following annual salaries, viz :—The Governor and Commandant, 600*l.*; the Staff-Captain and Assistant, 248*l.* (with contingent allowances for himself of 128*l.* and for servants of 55*l.*); the Captain of Orderlies, 119*l.*; and the Paymaster 456*l.* The present Governor (who is a full Colonel) and the Staff Captain also receive the half-pay of their last regimental rank.

At the Woolwich Hospital, with accommodation for about 300 Patients, the Governor, a Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, retains the full pay of his rank, and receives a special allowance of 200*l.* a-year, besides quarters.

In Appendix No. 19 will be found the Diet Table of the military hospitals.

I have no means of ascertaining the average daily cost of each patient, but the cost of each particular diet is as follows:—

	d.		*d.*
Entire	9·897	Chicken	16 955
Varied	9·816	Low	7·559
Chop	8·122	Milk	5·815
Steak	7·682	Beef tea	4·787
Fish	7 279	Spoon	3·35
Half	7·748	Tea	3·533

As to the Naval Hospitals the larger are placed under a resident Captain, Superintendent, or Governor, and the smaller under a resident Medical officer. The Haslar and Plymouth Hospitals have resident Captain Superintendents, but at each of these besides the hospital proper, there are under their care depôts situate at some distance from the hospitals, for the supply of drugs and surgical appliances to the fleet; and medical boards and surveys on the sick are frequently held, a practice which necessitates a larger staff than is required for the conduct of the Naval Hospitals with a more limited sphere of action.

The staff at the Haslar and Plymouth Hospitals, with 500 beds each, consists of—

	£	s.	d.
A Captain Superintendent, with a house and an annual salary of ..	800	0	0
Two Inspectors-General of Hospitals, their joint salaries being ..	1,642	10	0
Two Deputy ditto ditto ditto ..	1,131	10	0
Other Junior Medical Officers	1,334	0	0
Chaplain, Agent, Steward, and Clerk	3,160	0	0
Total	7,268	0	0

The average cost of each patient at the Haslar and Plymouth Hospitals is said to be 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, but I am unable to ascertain the principle upon which this calculation is made. It includes at all events the wear and tear of clothes, which was considerable, as lunatics used to be under treatment at these Hospitals.

At the Chatham Hospital, with 145 beds, the staff consists of—

	£	s.	d.
A Deputy Inspector-General, with an annual salary of	512	0	0
A Surgeon	400	0	0
Four Assistant Surgeons	838	0	0
Chaplain, Purveyor, Clerk, &c.	425	0	0
Total	2,175	0	0

The average cost of each patient is 1*s.* 10*d.* per day, but no lunatics are under treatment at this Hospital.

The above statements are of an approximate rather than of an exact character, as, owing to the mode in which the accounts are kept and other circumstances, it is impossible to arrive at anything like perfect accuracy.

As to the French Hospitals.

There are in Paris several hospitals, both general and special, supported by charitable gifts and endowments, by grants from the city, and by a tax of 8 per cent. levied on the receipts at places of public amusement. All these establishments are under the management of a Central Board (l'Administration Générale d'Assistance Publique) under the control of the Minister of the Interior and a "Conseil de Surveillance" consisting of twenty members, being persons of influence and more or less connected with the State, two of whom, namely, the Prefet de la Seine and the Prefet de Police, act respectively as President and Vice-President.

But subordinate to the Central Board is a Board of Direction composed of a Director, 3 Chiefs of Division, 6 Clerks, 2 Inspectors, a Receiver, and various inferior officers and servants, and to this Board a Consulting Committee, consisting of 7 Physicians and 2 Surgeons, is attached. The Board of Direction sit every day from 10 to 4 o'clock at the Central Bureau, and to them is entrusted the internal economy, the finance and entire discipline of the above hospitals, and upon them devolves the responsibility for all stores supplied from the hospital depôts, and the duty of ordering supplies in compliance with the requisitions made every morning at 11 o'clock by each Resident Director of the various hospitals and hospices.

The Chief Director visits every hospital at least once a fortnight, and the chiefs of each division annually report to the administration upon the state and condition of their departments.

The medicine for all the hospitals and hospices, even to the pills, is supplied from the "Pharmacie Centrale," and no medicine other than that comprised in the "Codex" (Pharmacopeia) can be used without the consent of the "Conseil Général."

The wine, bread, and meat, are all supplied in the afternoon of each day for the use of the next from central establishments, which insures not only their freshness but also an uniformity in quality, a matter of considerable importance in the treatment of disease.

The dietary is very superior, both in its nature and variety, to that adopted in English hospitals, consisting as it does of beef, mutton, veal and pork, dressed in various ways, fowls and vegetables of different kinds, and even of asparagus,

which, from the very first of its coming into season, is given to patients recovering from fever. The wine, brandy, and tea are said to be excellent.

At the Central Bureau six Physicians and six Surgeons, chosen by competitive examination (concours), but as yet unattached to any hospital, attend in turn day and night for the admission of patients into the general hospitals. Five other medical men attend on stated days for the admission of applicants into the special hospitals and the hospices. All cases are thoroughly examined into and reported upon to the Director of the Central Bureau, those of urgency being sent with a ticket of admission signed by two of the examining body and an inventory of clothes to the hospital best adapted for the particular case and nearest in situation to the residence of the patient, but those of a less serious nature are furnished with advice and prescriptions, but not with medicine, which must be procured elsewhere by the patient at his or her expense. Children are vaccinated at the Bureau twice a week, persons are supplied with surgical appliances, such as trusses, twice a week, upon producing certificates of indigence from the "Maison de Bienfaisance" of the district to which they belong, and special diseases are investigated and treated at fixed and stated times. In France the practice of specialities is much encouraged, and the separation of children from adults uniformly adopted. This separation is a great improvement upon the English system of placing them indiscriminately in the same ward, as not only are children in masses more easily managed and better amused, but the adult is entirely relieved from the almost unceasing annoyance of sobs and tears. Children under two years of age are accompanied by their mothers and placed in wards exclusively dedicated to them, whilst those from two to fifteen years of age are sent to hospitals specially provided for their service. Mothers with children at the breast, when they become patients, are assigned to distinct wards, the mother sleeping in one bed and the child in a cot by her side.

Syphilitic patients are excluded from general but assigned to special hospitals, where great pains are taken to seclude them entirely from their friends and relations whilst under treatment.

In the Paris hospitals twice as many patients are admitted in the course of a year as in the London hospitals, a difference which is said to arise not so much from the cases being less acute and of a slighter nature, as from the number of beds being greater and constantly occupied, by reason of the admissions being at every hour of the day and night, whilst at the English hospitals, with the exception of accidents, they take place at stated intervals, and never oftener than once a day. But since the "taking in" at St. Thomas' has been daily instead of weekly the in-patients have decreased about 600 in number, a fact for which no satisfactory explanation is given.

The Director of each hospital is required to furnish the Bureau of the Central Administration every day with the number of vacant beds, together with his accounts and requirements.

The Paris hospitals, considered as medical schools, are said to be unrivalled, and more particularly for military purposes; but not so much from any superiority in the instruction afforded on either the diagnosis or treatment of disease, as from the opportunity afforded to the pupils of becoming practically acquainted with the working of a system so perfectly organized in all its parts. The nursing too is excellent. The accommodation for casualties and the rooms for the reception of accidents are always placed close to the public entrance, but the ventilation is imperfect in all the hospitals, notwithstanding the thought and consideration bestowed upon the subject.

At the Hospital Lariboisière, first established in 1855, a sum of 14,000*l.* has been expended in adopting two systems of ventilation, both of which have entirely failed.

The admission and treatment are free of charge, except that in some, if not all, the hospitals, beds are provided in private apartments for patients able to pay a small sum (1 franc and 5 cents a day), but not rich enough to be treated at their own homes with the requisite skill and care.

In addition to the general and special hospitals and the Foundling Hospital, a municipal hospital (Maison de Santé) has been established, where patients are admitted at a moderate charge varying from 2 francs in the common ward to 5 francs in private rooms. The latter hospital and a special medical establishment, called the House of Convalescence, are also under the management of the Central Board.

Since 1st January, 1854, the Central Board has instituted a system of out-door relief, which is somewhat analagous to that established in this country under the poor laws.

At the Paris hospitals out-patients of every class of life are seen and prescribed for at stated hours, but not supplied with medicine. Persons, however, in indigent circumstances, such as are wholly unable to pay either for advice or medicine, can apply at the Mairies in the arrondissements to which they belong, where the name, occupation, residence, and full particulars of each individual are registered by the police, and if pronounced proper objects are provided with tickets, which on presentation at the "Bureau de Bienfaisance et Secours à Domicile" in their immediate neighbourhood, entitle them to obtain advice and receive medicine from the infirmary attached to the establishment, or in serious cases to attendance at their own homes. They are also supplied with food and clothes if required from the Bureau.

The Infirmaries, which are furnished with drugs, &c., from the "Pharmacie Centrale," give full employment to at least 150 young medical men, who are selected by "concours" from the Hospital "Internes," and it is their especial duty, and more particularly during an epidemic, to go from house to house and enforce all sanitary regulations. Although the administration of the French Hospitals is far too centralized for complete adoption in this country, still a system so perfect may at least be permitted to furnish suggestions for partial improvement, if not in itself a model for exact imitation.

Suggestions for Improvement.

The General Court and the Office of Almoners being retained, and the President and Treasurer elected as at present, I beg to submit to the Board the following suggestions for the improvement of the charity:—

1. That the Treasurer and Almoners shall be ineligible to the office of Chairman, and that a banker's account shall be opened in the name of the Governors, and all cheques drawn thereon signed by the Treasurer and one Almoner, or by two Almoners in the absence of the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Receiver.

Observations.—At all the Royal Hospitals the President and Treasurer are elected for life, and any alteration in this particular would in all probability meet with decided opposition from the Governors. If the Treasurer was elected annually and re-eligible, it is said that no Governor of any position would accept an office, which would render him liable to non-election from the capricious fluctuation in opinion of the General Court; but, on the other hand, non-election is a better remedy than ejection for breach of duty.

As the Treasurer and Almoners are to a certain extent upon trial before the General Court and the Grand Committee, a practical inconvenience arises from their being permitted to take the chair.

The present system of passing the money of the Hospital to the private account of the Treasurer at his own bankers is so evidently objectionable that no arguments are required in support of its abolition.

The counter-signature of the Receiver, who is in fact the chief accountant, is required at Guy's.

2. That the Grand Committee shall be held on the first ———— in every month, but oftener as the President or Treasurer and Almoners shall require, and shall consist of thirty Governors (besides the President and Treasurer), who are to serve three years, and ten of them shall go off annually at the July Court, at which Court their places shall be filled up, but no Governor shall be again eligible to be again elected upon this Committee under any pretence or for any cause whatsoever without having been out one whole year. Nine members shall constitute a quorum, without which number no business shall be proceeded upon.

Observations.—This clause is intended to insure a fixed day for a monthly meeting, and also to open the Government and render it less close than at present, but if a still greater extension of this latter object is thought desirable a provision as to non-eligibility until the lapse of two years is worth consideration. A quorum of five out of thirty-two members of a Committee is so small that the substitution of nine or even seven will be an improvement, but eleven is a still preferable number, if not too large, as it would insure the presence of six Governors other than the Treasurer and the four Almoners who, as above suggested, are to a certain extent upon trial before the Grand Committee.

3. That a Superintendent shall be appointed by the General Court, with a salary not to exceed 500*l.* a year, he to reside rent free within the Hospital, to have the control of the household and be held responsible for the good government thereof, and the general discipline of the Institution. He shall report weekly to the Treasurer and the Almoners at their weekly meeting, and monthly to the Grand Committee at their monthly meeting, and annually to the Grand Court at the July meeting; he shall keep the official register and all other books relating to both the in-patients and out-patients, and shall annually make therefrom statistical returns. He shall be the medium of communication in all matters relating to the internal management of the Hospital, and shall report the non-attendance of the medical and surgical staff, and make the needful arrangements with reference to the removal of patients during life, and the disposal of them after death.

Observations.—A more minute detail of the Superintendent's duties will be found in the regulations for the internal government of Guy's Hospital, Appendix No. 20, which in this respect are proposed for adoption.

One of the greatest defects in the administration of St. Thomas' consists in the absence of effective control. It is true that great powers are vested in the Treasurer, but he is an unpaid officer, and consequently cannot be made so strictly amenable for acts of either omission or commission as a Superintendent, who is liberally remunerated for his services. The Treasurer neither does nor can be expected to reside constantly within the walls of the Hospital, and consequently jurisdictions clash, antagonistic interests spring up, and a daily supervision becomes impossible. As the Superintendent will reside in the Hospital a house need not be provided for the Treasurer, but he and the Almoners can occupy an office and a private room within the precincts for the despatch of business.

The Superintendent at Guy's receives a salary of 500*l.* a year, with a house and allowances, and is at present, but not necessarily, a medical man.

4. The Medical and Surgical Staff recommended the appointment of two House Physicians or Physicians' Assistants in the place of a Resident Medical Officer, with a view to their accompanying the Physicians in their visits, and in their absence attending the in-patients; and like the two House Surgeons they are to be provided with apartments and commons, but no salary.

If this recommendation is adopted all medical cases of emergency, as well as the "taking in," must be left entirely to men, however able, of but limited experience from comparative youth, by whom alone the office would be filled. It is true that their position would be analogous to that of the two House Surgeons, but to meet surgical cases of emergency and difficulty, a Resident Assistant Surgeon, with a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and a house, is required to be, if not upon the premises, still within call. A Resident Assistant Physician might be appointed with the like salary and advantages as the Resident Assistant Surgeon, but again it is stated that these are too small to procure the services of a Medical officer of sufficient ability; an observation, however, which to a certain extent, although perhaps not equally, would apply to a Resident Assistant Surgeon.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of Resident Medical Officer, the appointment of two Assistant Physicians, with or without a Resident Assistant Physician, may be considered if not tried. The experiment if made will entail no permanent liability upon the Charity, as such officers ought to be appointed and serve for a limited time only.

5. Assuming the appointment of a Superintendent, I recommend the office of Steward, when vacant, to be abolished, and an ordinary clerk at a moderate salary appointed as subordinate to the Superintendent. This course has been adopted, and it is said with success, at Guy's.

6. I reccommend the Drug Committee to be retained, and the Dispensary placed under the immediate care and control of a Pharmacist, who shall devote the whole of his time and attention to the department, an arrangement of which the Medical and Surgical Staff approve.

7. As to the dietary, this question being one of the first importance in the treatment of disease, has naturally engaged the attention of the medical profession, and more particularly of late years. In 1862 Dr. Steele,* the Superin-

* See Transactions of the Social Science Association, 1862.

tendent of Guy's Hospital, published a paper on the subject, in which will be found not only some valuable observations, but also the following Tables, showing the scale adopted at different Hospitals, of which St. Thomas' is one:—

Hospitals.	Full Diet.							Middle Diet.						
	Per centage of Patients.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Butter.	Tea.	Beer.	Per centage of Patients.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Butter.	Tea.	Beer.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pint.	Pint.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pint.	Pint.
Guy's	38·3	14	6	8	1	...	1	41·2	12	4	8	1	...	0¼
Bartholemew's	67·3	14	8	8	1	2	2	15·2	12	4	8	0¾	2	1
St. Thomas'	36·9	12	4	8	0¾	2	1	37	12	4	...	0¾	1	—
St. Georges'	·9	12	6	8	1	2	2	62·6	12	3	8	1	2	1
London	42·1	12	6	8	...	...	1	23·2	12	4	8	...	...	0½
King's College	18·6	12	5	8	...	...	...	...	10	3	8	—	—	—
Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·8	12	4	8	—	—	

1861.	Number of Patients.	Bread.	Meat.	Milk.	Butter.	Malt Liquor.	Wines and Spirits.	Other Comestibles.	Expenses, each Case.	Number of Days.	Expense per Head per Diem.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.		d.
Guy's Hospital	5,297	1,192	2,671	342	509	880	889	693	27 1	35	9¼ 1/3
Bartholemews' Hospital ...	6,124	1,360	3,909	966	690	611	925	1,270	31 7	36	10¼ 1/4
St. Thomas' Hospital ...	4,394	1,047	2,090	840	458	1,007	932	1,113	34 1	39	10¼ 4/5
London Hospital	4,250	908	1,724	470	...	771	813	549	24 2	29	10
Glasgow Hospital	4,441	820	1,540	597	383	97	406	1,237	22 3	30	8¾ 1/8
Dublin Hospitals* ...	5,934	1,090	1,708	629	52	117	422	1,431	18 4	27	8 1/5
Paris Hospitals	90,430	14,350	33,478	...	...	...	21,211	28,516	21 7	28	9¼

* Stevens' and House of Industry Hospitals.

Dr. Steele, after stating that in addition to the full and middle diets to which the last mentioned Table applies, there are low extras or special diets to be accounted for, and that the numbers on special diets were consequently in 1861 at Guy's, 20·9, St. Bartholomews, 17·2, St. Thomas', 25, St. George's, 36·3, the London, 34·7, King's College, 81, Middlesex, 51·2; draws the deduction that in those sick charities in which the full diet is of a liberal character, there is not the same necessity for placing the patients on extra articles of food as in others, where the reverse practice exists.

I have tested the accuracy of the last-mentioned Table, so far as it relates to St. Thomas', the only Hospital mentioned concerning which Dr. Steele informed me he entertained any doubt; and from this it appears that the expense of the full and middle diets is less at St. Thomas' than at St. Bartholomew's, and greater than at Guy's, but if the other diets are taken into consideration the expense is much the same at all. The Medical and Surgical Staff express an opinion (in which I coincide) that the Diet Table ought to be submitted to them once a year, and every alteration therein immediately brought to their notice.

8. The hour of visit has given and still gives rise to much discussion and some irritation amongst the principal Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1858 the Governors, after obtaining the individual and not the collective opinion of the principal members of the Medical and Surgical Staff (who were not agreed upon the matter) changed the hour of visit from 1 o'clock in the day to half-past 8 o'clock in the morning. Several protests were subsequently made by the principal Physicians and Surgeons against the alteration, but without success, and whilst arrangements have been made by some to obviate the personal inconvenience of which they complained, others remain anything but reconciled to the change.

If it rested with me to determine this much vexed question, I am inclined to think upon the evidence, that the visit should take place not in the morning, but between dinner and tea, a practice adopted in the London but not in the Paris Hospitals. When the visit is made at half-past 8 o'clock or even 9 o'clock in the morning, the patients must necessarily be disturbed at a very early hour in order to cleanse both them and the wards preparatory to such visit, and the West-End Physician or Surgeon is induced to hurry the Hospital work in order to return to his private practice, which commences at the very latest at 10 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes even earlier, to meet the convenience of patients concerned in business or having professional avocations. Again in an afternoon a more correct opinion can be formed upon the condition of a patient than in a morning, and a late, which is more attractive than an early hour to the students in clinical practice, would also insure a more regular attendance on the part of the principal Physicians and Surgeons than either prevails or can be expected to prevail under the present system.

9. Although it is unnecessary at present to speculate upon the future

Hospital, it may perhaps be observed, that considering the numerous models which exist both at home and abroad, the able books which have been written upon the subject, and the money to be expended in its erection and support, such Hospital, when established, ought to bear, if not more than bear, comparison with any of the kindred institutions which now confer such signal benefits upon the country. But a Convalescent is intimately connected with a Curative Hospital, and it is an axiom in medical and surgical practice never to keep a patient a day longer in the latter kind of Hospital than is absolutely essential.

At the present time none of the endowed Hospitals either have Convalescent Hospitals of their own, or contribute out of their own funds to the support of those established by others, but rely upon obtaining the benefit, necessarily very restricted, of such institutions by means of the individual contributions of some of the governing body, or of other persons. As every Metropolitan Hospital requires at least two Convalescent Hospitals, one near London and the other at the sea, it would be difficult if not impossible for it, irrespective of any legal question, to establish such institutions entirely out of its own resources. But assuming this to be the case, I see no objection to several endowed Hospitals similarly circumstanced, such as St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and St. Thomas', being legally empowered either to unite collectively for such purposes, or failing that, to subscribe individually for a certain number of beds at Convalescent Hospitals, either already erected or to be erected by private charity.

10. As to restricting the benefits of the Hospital to the class contemplated by the Charter of Edward VI, it is to be observed that without entering upon the questions whether the in-patients should necessarily be weak and sick people lying and begging in the highways and streets of London, or from the United Kingdom, or foreigners, or whether out-patients are strictly within the purview of the Charter, it is clear that the persons to be relieved should at all events be poor.

There are four classes of persons who frequent general Hospitals, viz., poor in receipt of parochial relief; poor unable to procure medical and surgical advice for themselves or families, as day labourers; persons of ability to pay in part, but not entirely, for such advice, as artisans; and persons of ample means. The first class are entitled to medical and surgical relief from the Union, the second from the Hospital, the third from Local Provident Dispensaries, to which they ought to subscribe, and the fourth from their own resources.

Accidents being exceptional are rightly received, whether the sufferer is rich or poor; but as regards the former class at St. Thomas', it is be observed that although their attention is invariably called to the Samaritan Fund, they frequently upon leaving the Hospital give nothing.

To prove the abuses incident to general Hospitals is comparatively easy, but to devise a remedy most difficult.

In March 1856, the Statistical Society published a paper by Dr. Guy, the then Physician to King's College Hospital, supported by voluntary contributions, "on the nature and extent of the benefits conferred by Hospitals on the working classes and the poor," in which it is stated that many of working classes who in his opinion are in a situation to pay for medical attendance are constantly seeking relief at the Hospital, and that to check this abuse he had submitted to the Medical Committee a proposal for charging the out-patients on their second visit the sum of one shilling for the medicine required during an entire illness, coupled with a plan for excepting the really poor; but such proposal, if considered, has never been adopted by the Hospital.

In 1856, Mr. Whitfield, after an experience of twenty-four years as Apothecary at St. Thomas', published a pamphlet in which the following passage occurs:—"Whilst Dr. Guy over-estimates, I think, the abuse of hospital relief by the working classes, he does not, to my mind, dwell sufficiently on this much greater abuse, that many persons in affluence, rich in this world's wealth but poor in mind, to their shame never hesitate to seek advice and medicine from the Hospital as paupers, committing not only a moral deception and defrauding the private practitioner of that which under a better system would fall to his lot, but at hospitals, where any limitation is made the daily number of patients, often preventing by their impudent assurance the humble labourer from obtaining that relief to which he is most justly entitled; neither does Dr. Guy refer to an abuse practised to a considerable extent by persons who go from Hospital to

Hospital obtaining medicine as out-patients purely for the sake of selling it, a fraud which, until some different plan is adopted, it is impossible to prevent. I may also mention impostors who frequently resort to Hospitals as out-patients for certificates to impose either on their clubs or on the charitably disposed, pretending to require assistance for the support of themselves and families while they are spending their time and club money in idleness and dissipation. Among minor abuses may be named the dyspeptic drunkard, the hypochondriac, the misanthrope, and the destitute pauper. No less, too, the habitual medicine-taker, for medicine has its votaries as well as spirit; old women who are fond of cordial waters and anti-spasmodics, and are not content without swallowing the medicines of various hospitals at the same time, or who, when a physician does not exactly accommodate his prescription to their taste, will go outside the dispensary and deliberately empty their bottle down the drain."

Mr. Whitfield, who since the publication of this pamphlet has continued to fill the office of Apothecary, informs me that the state of things above detailed still exists, and not only at St. Thomas' but at all the other Hospitals of the Metropolis.

In 1861, Dr. Steele, the Superintendent of Guy's Hospital, published a paper on the treatment of patients in such Hospital in the "Journal of the Statistical Society," in which he states as follows, viz. :—"The privileges of the Hospital as regards out-patients are greatly abused not only by the poor themselves but also by many whose position in life scarcely warrants their accepting charitable aid. The hospital-going people in the Metropolis, as a class, are remarkable for many features in common which distinguish them from the industrious and deserving poor. They are not as a rule composed of those 'whose lot it is to labour,' but are rather recruited from grades who follow sedentary occupations, or of those who have no avocation at all; and while females form the great bulk of the applicants, their numbers comprise no inconsiderable proportion of the weak members of the other sex as well. Their appeals are not restricted to any particular hospital or to medical authorities attached to it, as they migrate at intervals from one hospital to another to test their comparative benefits; and it may be frequently noticed that their confidence in an establishment increases in proportion to the difficulties to be overcome in obtaining access to its charity. It is scarcely to be wondered at that under such a system a morbid confidence is engendered in the miraculous agency of physic and that the unfortunate votary should become developed into the regular medicine voluptuary, whose critical and acquisitive tastes would have found no soil for cultivation if attention in the first instance had been paid to the few natural laws which govern the functions of the organism. It has been suggested, as a means of remedying the abuse complained of, that a small fee should be exacted from each recipient, and if it were possible to separate the industrious and deserving from the habitual medicine-taker, there can be no doubt of the efficacy and benefit to the community at large which such a practice would induce."

Dr. Steele informs me that this state of things still exists at Guy's Hospital, and that the experiment of demanding a fee, whether justifiable or not, has not been tried.

In 1862, the National Association for the Promotion of Statistical Science published a paper by Dr. Markham, the Physician of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, supported by voluntary contributions, upon "The Abuses attached to the Administration of London Hospitals," in which it is alleged that the object of a medical charity is to give relief in time of sickness to those of the working classes, the artizan, the labourer, and the servant, who are unable to provide for themselves, but not to the parish pauper and the thriving citizen, a considerable portion of whom make up the sum of persons relieved at these hospitals, but more particularly of the out-patients. Dr. Markham also states that our medical charities are not adapted to the present condition of society; that, whilst doing a vast amount of good, they are doing also a large amount of mischief, by teaching the working man improvidence; that they unduly call upon the benevolence of the generous, and thereby spare the pockets of that very large class of the opulent who give nothing; that a large number of persons are permitted to share their benefits who are as well able to pay for relief as the Governors of the charities themselves; that the medical profession is thereby robbed to an enormous extent; and that the plain and simple cure for these

evils is the converting our hospitals and dispensaries into provident medical institutions.

Again, it is clearly shown that the numbers passing through the smaller hospitals of the Metropolis in the course of a year, both as in-patients and out-patients, are enormous, and that such influx and efflux are paraded before the eyes of subscribers as a proof of the efficiency of the establishment and an inducement for further support. As might be supposed, the majority of the in-patient cases are in their nature slight, a chronic ailment being rarely if ever admitted, whilst a less is preferred to a more acute form of disease, and no opportunity is lost of chronicling an applicant for relief as an out-patient. The staff being small and the out-patients many, a sufficient time cannot be devoted to a work which taxes to the utmost the Hospital of St. Thomas with its numerous staff for three or four hours every day. But the anxiety of displaying to the world a long list of patients is not, or at all events was not, entirely confined to the lesser hospitals, for even the two large sister Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas used to transmit annually to the Governors of Christ's Hospital such a list, and the excess in numbers of the one Hospital over the other was considered, even by them, as a kind of triumph. To consider mere numbers as a criterion of efficiency is utterly fallacious, and to pronounce upon the comparative efficiency or inefficiency of hospitals from the statistical returns as at present framed next to impossible.

However, it is asserted by some, paradoxical as it may at first sight appear, that, assuming equal skill, salubrity, and treatment in a certain number of hospitals, the hospital with the highest death-rate is practically the best. Mr. Simon, one of the principal Surgeons of St. Thomas, and a Medical Officer of the Board of Health, puts the matter thus, "Except where there is reason to suppose that equal magnitudes of disease are treated in different hospitals with unequal measures of success, the death-rates must correspond to the respective different intensities of hospital practice; and since at this time and in this country the differences of success in different hospitals are probably never so great as to make very obvious differences of death-rate, therefore where great differences of death-rate prevail the presumption is that the hospitals with the low death-rates are receiving for treatment comparatively unimportant cases of disease, and that the hospitals with high death-rates are receiving cases of an opposite description."

But Miss Florence Nightingale in her "Notes on Hospitals," states that "careful observers are now generally convinced that the origin and spread of fever in a hospital, or the appearance and spread of gangrene, erysipelas, and pyœmia generally are much better tests of the defective sanitary state of the hospitals than its mortality returns."

At St. Bartholomew's and Guy's Statistical Tables are annually published, an omission at St. Thomas' which ought to be supplied.

The evils of the Hospital system being shown it remains to devise, if possible, a remedy. But the Medical and Surgical Staff of St. Thomas's, who very naturally care more for the advancement of their profession than the performance of a charitable trust, are opposed to any attempt to diminish the number of out-patients, as narrowing the field from which in-patients come. The recommendation of a Governor or of a subscriber to a hospital being little or no safeguard against imposition is seldom or ever required in practice, and the means of instituting an exact inquiry into the social position of an applicant do not at present exist.

As might be expected the immediate neighbourhood supplies the majority both of the in-patients and out-patients of a General Hospital (irrespective of accidents), which as regards King's College Hospital is perhaps sufficiently shown by Dr. Guy in a paper published by the Statistical Society in 1855, although I cannot assent to the principle upon which the out-patient returns are framed.

Dr. Steele, in his paper of 1861, gives the following Table referring to the localities in town and country, from which 5,000 patients came to Guy's Hospital in 1859, 3,000 of whom were admitted into the surgical and 2,000 into the medical wards. The sub-division under the three headings represents the patients admitted from the districts situated within and without the Parliamentary boundaries of the metropolis, the terms Middlesex and Surrey being used to indicate those districts on each bank of the river within the boundary.

	Total.	Country.	Middlesex.	Surrey.
Medical cases	2,000	274	548	1,178
Surgical cases	3,000	510	576	1,914
	5,000	784	1,124	3,902

The excess in number of the London over the country patients in 1863 at St. Thomas' Hospital, where the surgical are to the medical cases in the usual proportion of three to two, appears from the following Tables, in the first of which the accidents are placed under the heads of the localities in which they occurred, whilst the other cases are entered under the heads of the localities in which the patients resided :—

In-Patients in 1863.

	Accidents.	Other cases.	Total.
Southwark	19	91	110
Bermondsey	4	63	67
Rotherhithe	4	17	21
Newington	170	386	556
Lambeth	63	110	173
Clapham	80	140	220
Camberwell	58	122	180
Greenwich	16	166	182
North of the Thames ..	9	174	183
Other places	10	147	157
	433	1,416	1,849

Out-Patients in 1863.

Southwark	1,652	Camberwell	2,724
Bermondsey	687	Greenwich	732
Rotherhithe	90	North of the Thames ..	429
Newington	10,650	Other places	292
Lambeth	2,110		
Clapham	1,428	Total	20,790

I recommend the experiment to be tried of appointing, in the first instance, temporarily, certain officers to attend the Hospital on "taking in" and "out-patient" days, when in addition to an account of the residence, occupation, and civil state of the applicant, a reference should be also demanded and entered in the Hospital Book. These officers ought to be acquainted with the districts in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital, and in the event of their not knowing the applicants should upon his or her being accepted as a patient, act upon such reference and make the necessary inquiries. As to applicants coming from a distance, whose numbers are comparatively few, a recommendation might be required from the Ministers of the different religious denominations to which they belong, or other references demanded, into the genuineness and truth of which these officers should inquire by letter. An in-patient improperly admitted should be discharged at the first available opportunity, and an out-patient not entitled to the benefit of the Charity peremptorily refused relief. The mere notoriety that such a system existed would of itself check much imposition, and the class of poor contemplated by the Charter are unfortunately more than sufficient to test the energies of any hospital to the utmost, without having recourse to classes not so contemplated. This experiment should be made, and simultaneously, at the three great endowed Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and St. Thomas', if not at all hospitals.

The system of admitting the pauper and city patients, who are but few, may, under proper regulations, be continued.

If, however, the general hospitals of the metropolis are to effect all the good of which they are capable, they ought to be made responsible to a larger extent than they are at present for the health of the poorer classes residing in their immediate neighbourhood. A correspondence and accord should exist between the Poor Law Union and the Hospital, the Hospital taking the difficult cases of the Union upon reasonable payment. Provident Dispensaries, supported by voluntary contributions and the weekly payments of members, should be instituted under the superintendence of the Hospital in different localities, and in ordinary, as in midwifery cases, visits made from house

to house, and Out-patient Stations established at the Dispensaries and other places, whereby the existing pressure from the out-patients would necessarily be relieved and a signal benefit conferred upon many who are wholly unfit to leave their homes and dance attendance at a hospital.

All which I submit.

(Signed) WALKER SKIRROW, Jun.

June 17, 1864.

The London Hospital.

REPORT OF Mr. MARTIN.

Dated July 4, 1864.

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THE Governors of this Hospital, on the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, were advised that they were exempted by the 62nd section, and for that reason have not forwarded to this office the accounts of the Hospital, but those only of Batson's Gift hereafter mentioned, a small charity affected by a specific trust. They have, however, readily given every facility to the inquiry.

It will be seen by the Report that the site of the original Hospital is leasehold, and that nearly the whole of the freehold property has been purchased by the Governors from their general funds.

The purchase deeds cannot be found, they are not in the Hospital safe, nor with the Solicitor to the Charity; but the enrolments of some of them have been examined. They were in the form of conveyances to the Governors and their successors, without any declaration of trust.

The wills of some of the largest benefactors have been examined. The substance of them is subjoined in an Appendix.

Subscription of 1740.

In August 1740, the existing hospitals being found insufficient for the wants of the metropolis, a subscription was opened for the establishment of an infirmary in the eastern suburbs of London.

On the 23rd of September in the same year the lease of a house in Featherstone Street, hired for five years, at a rent of 16*l.*, for the purposes of the intended institution, was approved by the Subscribers, and it was resolved at once to commence operations.

On the 30th a man and woman were engaged at 20*l.* a-year to look after the house and attend on the Surgeon and Physician, and it was resolved that furniture should be provided at a cost not exceeding 15*l.*, for the Physician's, Surgeon's, Apothecary's, Manager's, and Patients' rooms.

First Medical Officers elected.

October 7.—Mr. Baker was chosen Treasurer; and on the 21st
Dr. Andrè was elected Physician;
Mr. John Harrison, Surgeon; and
Mr. Josiah Cole, Apothecary.

Mr. Cole, who followed the practice of midwifery, proposed to attend every Wednesday for the relief of women requiring his assistance.

February 3, 1740 (o.s.).—It was resolved that, upon all extraordinary accidents and disorders the Treasurer or Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers should be at liberty to direct patients to be received into the house whose cases required immediate relief.

Committee to prepare Bye-Laws.

February 10.—A Committee was appointed to prepare laws.

March 3, 1740.—It was agreed that 60*l.* should be allowed to the Apothecary on the supposition of his having 1,200 patients under his care in one year.

House hired in Goodman's Fields.

April 8, 1741.—A house in Goodman's Fields was agreed for at 24*l.* a year, and it was directed that notice should be given to quit the house in Featherstone-street.

First student.

May 1741.—Godfrey Webb entered as a student.

June.—A nurse for the female ward was engaged at 14*l.* a year.

October 30.—A Drug Committee was appointed.

November 13.—A code of rules was agreed upon.

November 29.—A President, Vice-President, and Treasurer were chosen, and an Audit Committee was appointed.

First General Meeting.

On the 12th of May, 1742, the first General Meeting of the Subscribers was held, and the Vice-President presented the following Account:—

Income and Expenditure in 1742.

Received.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By cash for Governors' subscriptions	267	15	0			
By other subscriptions	9	15	0			
By poor-box	21	4	6			
				298	14	6

Expended.					
Household furniture	29	5	4		
Firing	4	11	8		
Candles	1	3	4		
Turnery-ware	1	3	5		
Repairs	15	3	0		
Rent and taxes	19	10	0		
Salaries, wages, and gratuities	27	15	5		
Boarding in-patients	27	11	6		
The dispensary	63	3	1		
Soap	2	1	6		
Stationery	9	15	11		
Petty expenses	5	1	4		
				206	5	6
Balance				92	9	0
				298	14	6

This Account was made up to the 1st of January preceding.

The Governor's subscription appears to have been 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum, which gives fifty-one for the number of Governors at this time.

The patients under treatment had been :— Patients in 1742.

In-patients	127	
Out-patients	2,188	
		2,315
Who were accounted for as follows :—		
Patients then in the house	29	
Out-patients then on the Boards	311	
In-patients discharged cured	105	
Ditto dead	10	
Ditto discharged incurable	12	
Out-patients discharged cured	815	
Ditto dead	93	
Ditto discharged who did not return thanks, but of whom most were known to be cured	876	
Ditto discharged incurable	15	
Ditto discharged for misconduct or by request ..	49	
		2,315

The Matron supplied the diet of the in-patients at 6*d.* per head per diem, which was considered too much, and it was resolved that the weekly Committee should be empowered to purchase provisions. Cost of Diet.

March 16, 1742.—It was resolved that all benefactions and sums particularly given for forming a capital stock should be invested in stock, and kept in readiness for any extraordinary emergency, and should be applicable to the common and current expenses of the year. Resolution to form a capital stock.

In the same month notice was given that a house in the same street as the Infirmary had been provided, where persons requiring salivation would be received on paying a moderate sum for their subsistence during their cure. House for salivation.

June 10, 1743.—It was directed that benefactions and legacies should be invested. The income having very much increased, three complete suits of apparel were ordered for men, and the same number for women, whose necessities rendered them naked at their admission, or "who, from vermin or other causes, might make it necessary to them to change their clothes for a time." Benefactions and legacies to be invested.

July 4, 1744.—A book was ordered to be opened for benefactions and subscriptions for enlarging the Infirmary.

In the year 1750, the erection of a hospital being in contemplation, a parcel of land, leasehold under the city of London, was purchased for the purpose. It is now held for 361 years, from Midsummer 1806, at a rent of 24*l.* a-year. Purchase of a site for a Hospital.

September 21, 1750.—A Building Committee was appointed, and on the 25th of the same month it was resolved that no money should be made use of for any intended building, except what had already been or might be thereafter given expressly for that purpose.

December 13, 1751.—The plan of the Building Committee was approved.

On the 15th October, 1752, the foundation stone of the new building was aid by Sir Peter Warren, Bart., K.B., Admiral of the Fleet. Foundation of the present Hospital.

The building was to consist of a front facing the road, and a wing at the rear at each end. It is collected, however, from the records of the Hospital that the front and the west wing, or more probably only part of it, were erected in the first instance, and were completed in December 1759.

An elevation and plan of the Hospital are extant engraved in 1752. The front remains unaltered. A correct view of it is given in the Hospital tickets.

The Governors at this time obtained a Charter of Incorporation. It bears date 9th December, 1759, and provides that— The Charter.

A gift of 31*l.* 10*s.* shall constitute a Life Governor.

A subscription of 5*l.* 5*s.* an Annual Governor.

It authorizes the Governors to purchase lands in mortmain to the value of 4,000*l.* a year, to have a common seal, and to sue in Courts of Law.

It directs that the Governors shall appoint officers, physicians, surgeons, and servants ; and

That General Quarterly and other Courts shall be holden.

On the 7th March, 1759 (o.s.), the common seal was approved by the Governors.

Gradual Development of the Hospital.

In the year 1770 it was resolved to build the eastern wing. It was completed in 1773, and was constructed to contain eighty beds. Erection of the Eastern Wing.

At this time the west wing was in bad condition. It was afterwards improved or extended, and in 1778 it was reported that there were three wards then ready for the reception of patients from the east wing.

Income of the Hospital.

The income of the Hospital from legacies and donations from the foundation to the year 1781, inclusive, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Legacies	66,479	11	0
Donations	8,219	5	0
	74,698	16	0

Average on 41 years, 1,778*l.*

In these figures stock of all kinds is reckoned as money.

Difficulties of the Hospital during the American War.

In 1781 the resources of the Hospital were insufficient to meet the demands upon it.

The income and amount of expenditure for the three following years were:—

	1782.			1783.			1784.		
Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	651	0	0	386	0	0	649	15	0
Annual payments by Governors ..	309	11	0	297	10	0	1,016	8	0
Donations	258	7	7	345	14	0	339	12	8
Legacies	385	5	0	553	4	6	310	18	10
Anniversary collection	224	5	0	200	13	6	281	18	2
Poor-box	44	7	10	75	13	0	31	9	4
Received for parish poor	..			2	2	0	..		
Total of Gifts, Legacies, &c. ..	1,872	16	5	1,860	17	0	2,630	2	0
Dividends on stock	855	8	3	705	0	0	643	16	0
Rent	306	11	3	312	4	1	318	10	0
Total Income	3,034	15	11	2,878	1	1	3,592	8	0
Total Expenditure	5,269	4	11	4,773	8	7	4,831	12	6
Excess of Expenditure over Income ..	2,234	9	0	1,895	7	6	1,239	4	6

	£	s.	d.	
Giving an average per annum of	416	9	5	for Legacies, and
	314	11	5	for Donations.
	731	0	10	

In 1785 the stock in the actual possession of the Hospital consisted of:—

	£
Bank Stock	2,700
Consols	4,710
Reduced	10,400
Old South Sea Annuities	100
4 per cent. Annuities	200
New South Sea Annuities	450
3 per cent. East India Annuities	200
	18,760

Six wards closed.

In June 1785 six wards, making up sixty-five beds, were closed.

On the 20th of December it was resolved that the expenditure should not exceed 2,000*l.* per annum.

From 1786 to 1799, inclusive, the average receipts from legacies and donations were 1,756*l.* per annum, stock being reckoned as money.

Admission of soldiers in 1799.

It would seem that during this time several wards remained unoccupied. In 1799 it was proposed to receive into them sick soldiers from the regiment of the Duke of Gloucester, who was the President of, and a liberal contributor to, the Hospital.

From 1799 to 1806, inclusive, the average receipts from legacies and donations in cash and stock were 1,869*l.* 7*s.* per annum.

Appeal in 1807.

In 1806 the income was 2,849*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

The number of patients was 137.

The expenditure 5,711*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

There was due to tradesmen 1,830*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; and

The Hospital buildings were out of repair.

In February 1807 an effort was made to extricate the Hospital from its difficulties, and a Committee was appointed to raise subscriptions.

Above 14,000*l.* was collected,* besides 5,000*l.* subscribed at Lloyds, and annual subscriptions were obtained to the amount of 303*l.* 10*s.*

The debts of the Hospital were paid.

A large sum of stock was purchased.

The buildings were put into proper order, and fifty additional patients were admitted.

In 1814 the patients had increased to 212, but, in consequence of the high price of provisions, it became necessary to reduce them to 187. Appeal of 1814.

During four months in the spring and summer of that year

The ordinary cases received had been	258
The accidents had been	190
The proper cases rejected for want of means had been	164

It was calculated that an income of 8,500*l.* would be wanted to enable the Governors to keep the wards full, and to answer the urgent claims upon the charity.

The resources were estimated as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Income from subscriptions, dividends, and rents	5,268	19	9
The Anniversary collection	1,200	0	3
	6,469	0	0
Leaving a deficit of	2,031	0	0
	8,500	0	0

An appeal to the public was responded to by donations amounting to about 17,000*l.*†

Between 1814 and 1830 the Hospital received in money and stock benefactions amounting to about 64,500*l.*, including the following considerable legacies:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*	
1815	Bishop Porteus	1,000	0	0	Consols.
1817	T. Coope, Esq.	1,000	0	0	
1818	J. Baker, Esq.	10,000	0	0	Consols.
1819	P. F. Mitchell	2,548	9	9	
1821	J. Hayes, Esq.	5,000	0	0	Reduced.
	Mrs. Nieman	1,175	0	0	4 per cent.
	Mr. Tomkins	2,541	4	3	Navy, 5 per cent.
1823	John Forbes	1,000	0	0	
	Mrs. Price	1,000	0	0	
1824	Abel Worth, Esq.	2,355	6	5	
1830	Edward Holland, Esq.	10,000	0	0	
	J. Millward, Esq.	3,000	0	0	

This sum of 3,000*l.* was only a small part of Mr. Millward's bequest. Large sums were received in subsequent years.

In the years 1830 and 1831 the west wing was extended at a cost of 5,915*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and 6,520*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* was paid for further extensions and improvements, including bedsteads, furniture, stoves, and apparatus for the dispensary. Extension of the West Wing.

Room was thus afforded for 110 beds; but the funds did not admit of the reception of more than fifty additional patients.

From 1831 to 1839 inclusive the Hospital received of stock and money—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Donations	3,879	15	11
In Legacies	42,487	2	11
	46,366	18	10

* From the List of Contributions in the Annual Reports.
† From the Annual Reports.

This included the following large sums on account of legacies :—

		£	s.	d.
1831	William Prior	3,655	9	4
1832	Mrs. Duppa	1,000	0	0
	J. Millward	10,000	0	0
	Keene Fitzgerald	9,000	0	0
1833	R. Gough, Esq.	1,000	0	0
1835	B. Hawes, Esq.	1,000	0	0
	J. Millward (part of residue)	2,899	6	0
	M. Davis, Esq.	2,734	17	4
	J. Field	1,000	0	0
1839	Sarah Wakefield	1,000	0	0

Centenary appeal.

In the year 1840, 3,399 in-patients were admitted. In the same time 568 deserving cases recommended for admission were rejected for want of room. A century having elapsed since the foundation of the charity advantage was taken of the occasion to urge the claims of the Hospital, and a sum of about 12,500*l.* was collected.

Extension of the East Wing.

In the year 1841–42 the east wing was extended, and other improvements were effected at a cost of 10,965*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and accommodation provided for seventy-four additional patients.

In 1853 the present Medical College was erected, and the attics of the Hospital improved so as to afford sleeping accommodation for the assistant nurses, who had previously slept out of the Hospital. Small wards were also made in the attics for cases becoming infectious, or requiring, from the violence of their nature, to be kept apart from the other patients.

Staircases were also erected at the end of each wing, giving separate access to the attics, and affording means of escape from the wards in case of fire.

From 1841 to 1853 inclusive the Hospital received of stock and money :—

	£	s.	d.
Benefactions	12,214	11	5
Legacies	52,985	18	2
	65,200	9	7

This included above 27,000*l.* bequeathed by the will of the Rev. David Thomas Powell, from whose estate a large sum was received in the following year.

The donations and bequests from 1854 to 1863 inclusive comprise a sum of 21,320*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* stock bequeathed to the Hospital in 1860 by the late Benjamin Thomas Crichton, Esq.

Appeal of 1860.

Part of Millward's and Powell's gifts consisted of 616*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* and 315*l.* Terminable Annuities. The Hospital was possessed of other like Annuities, making in the whole 1,500*l.* a year, which expired in 1860. To meet the serious diminution of income thus occasioned, a fresh subscription was opened, and sums were collected amounting to above 26,000*l.*

Appeal of 1864.

The demands upon the charity having greatly increased both in number and urgency, at a Court held 2nd March, 1864, a Committee was appointed to investigate and report on the actual and urgent requirements of the Hospital.

In pursuance of their recommendations, large additions to the buildings have been resolved upon, and will be commenced on the 4th instant.

The public, notwithstanding the recent date of the last call upon them, have responded most liberally to a fresh appeal to their benevolence, and sums amounting to 25,000*l.* were collected, or promised before the 24th of June, including the sum of 3,000*l.* from Mr. Buxton, Chairman of the Committee.

Present Property of the Hospital.

Estates.

The freehold estates of the Hospital consist of two houses, Nos. 85 and 86, Long Lane, Smithfield, producing 9*l.* a year, the gift of George Bangley, conveyed to the Governors by bargain and sale, enrolled, dated 8th April, 1830, and of houses near the Hospital, erected on lands formerly known as the Red Lion Estate and the Tenterground, purchased in undivided moieties: the first moiety on December 17th, 1755, of Mr. Henry Knight, for 2,515*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; the second in October 1772, of Bailey Heath, Esq., for 2,800*l.* The purchase-money was paid out of the general funds of the Hospital stock, having been sold

for the purpose. Part of the property was copyhold, and was enfranchised, by deed bearing date 3rd November, 1772, by Sir George Colebrooke, Lord of the Manor of Stepney. The consideration was 18*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The estate is let (chiefly on building leases) at rents amounting to 2,426*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

Atwell's estate.

The Governors are possessed of two houses—No. 12, Mitcham Street, and No. 9, Middlesex Mews, Marylebone—let for 20*l.* 14*s.*, and distinguished as Atwell's Estate. Little is known about them. It is believed that they were devised to the Hospital by a person named Atwell, and that the Crown, upon whom the right to them had devolved, declined to claim them. The Hospital has had them about twenty years. It is supposed that they were leasehold, but that the leases have run out.

Annuities and Rent-Charges payable to the Hospital.

Hanmer's gift.

Mrs. Eliza Hanmer, by will proved November 1777, gave 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum to the Hospital, to be paid as long as the Charity subsists. This sum is received from Messrs. Hoare and Co., bankers, Fleet Street, and is entered annually among the benefactions.

Pieschell's gift.

Charles Pieschell, Esq., by will proved May 1821, gave 100*l.* a year to the Hospital, to be paid on the day of the anniversary. This sum is received by the Treasurer from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, from funds in Court in the cause Pieschell *v.* Davies.

Whiting's gift.

John Whiting, of Soham, in the county of Cambridge, by will proved at Norwich, 22nd November, 1853, gave 10*s.* per annum to the Hospital, charged on a bequest to the Trustees of Bond's Charity at Soham.

Peek's gift.

Henry William Peek, of Wimbledon House, Surrey, by deed of bargain and sale dated 19th February, 1859, enrolled in Chancery, gave to the Hospital a fee farm rent of 8*l.*, charged on the rectory of Dedham in Essex.

Batson's gift.

The sums of 104*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* and 11*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Consols bought respectively in April 1854 and November 1834, making together 115*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* dividends, known as Batson's gift, are held upon condition that a list of the various books used in the Hospital shall be suspended in the Committee-room, the books periodically examined, and a short address sent annually to each newly chosen member of the House Committee.

The stock is the names of Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., Frederick Young, Esq., and Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.

Summary of Annuities.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Hanmer's	5	5	0
Pieschell's	100	0	0
Whiting's	0	10	0
Peek's	8	0	0
Batson's	3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*		
	113	15	0

Batson's gift is entered short, the income being included in the dividends of the general Hospital stock.

Stock of the Hospital.

	Stock. £	*s.*	*d.*	Dividends. £	*s.*	*d.*
Consols	113,308	18	7	3,399	5	4
Reduced	75,274	8	6	2,258	4	7
New 3 per cents.	21,975	3	6	659	5	1
Bank	5,125	0	0	435	12	6
East India	12,500	0	0	1,312	10	0
Royal Exchange	11,584	0	0	926	14	4
London Assurance*	1,250	0	0	400	0	0
	241,017	10	7	9,361	11	10

* One hundred shares.

RECAPITULATION OF INCOME FROM PROPERTY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent from the land adjoining the Hospital ..	2,426	5	9			
Rent of house in Long Lane	9	0	0			
Rent of Atwell's estate	20	14	0			
Total rent				2,455	19	9
Annuities				113	15	0
Dividends				9,361	11	10
Total income				11,931	6	7

The Hebrew Trust.

An item of 54*l.* appears annually among the receipts of the Hospital under the name of the Hebrew trust. Of this item the Governors can give no account except that it is paid annually to the general funds of the Hospital by one of the anniversary stewards being of the Jewish persuasion, who in the event of any inquiry alleges that the money is not in any way appropriated to the Hospital, and might be disposed of to any other charity.

Government.

The body corporate of the hospital comprises a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, and an unlimited number of Governors, being Life Governors, who are benefactors to the amount of 30 guineas and upwards, and Annual Governors, who are annual subscribers of 5 guineas.

The executors of considerable benefactors by will are usually elected to be Life Governors without being required themselves to make donations.

General Courts.

The Governors meet quarterly at the Hospital in General Courts as directed by the charter, and on other occasions when deemed necessary by the House Committee. Summonses are issued to them for all meetings, whether ordinary or special.

Minutes of their proceedings are taken by the Secretary.

A quarterly Report is presented to them by the House Committee. This Report is divided into paragraphs, each of which is taken into consideration separately, and confirmed or sent back for reconsideration as the case may be.

The General Courts appoint the President and Vice-President, and frame and alter bye-laws, dispose of the common seal, appoint the House Committee, the Committee of Accounts, the Drug Committee, and any special Committees which the service of the Hospital may require.

Fifteen form a quorum.

The Presidents from the foundation to the present time have been:—

	Elected.
The Duke of Richmond	January 1742.
The Duke of Devonshire	September 1750.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York	December 1764.
His Royal Highness W. Henry Duke of Gloucester	December 1767.
His Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester	October 1805.
His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge	January 1835.
His Royal Highness George William Duke of Cambridge	September 1850.

House Committee.

The House Committee consists of thirty gentlemen elected at the December Court, together with all the Governors who have served the office of Chairman and Treasurer, who are called past officers.

The Committee meet at the Hospital on Tuesdays at 2 P.M., and at their first meeting elect a Chairman for the ensuing year.

When necessary they are specially summoned. In general they attend as of course. Three form a quorum. Minutes of their proceedings are taken by the Secretary.

They have power, of their own authority, to make standing orders and to vary them from time to time.

They submit to the General Court any alterations they may deem necessary or expedient in the bye-laws, and any measures they may deem requisite for the welfare of the institution.

Management.

To this Committee the management of the Hospital is delegated.

The patients are admitted and discharged by them or by the House Governor under their authority. The provisions and other necessaries are purchased by

them or under their direction. Warrants are signed by them for the payment of money.

They receive applications from candidates for the various offices in the Hospital, and recommend those whom they consider most eligible to the General Court for election.

Reports are presented to them weekly by the House Governor, the Chaplain, the resident medical officers, and the Matron.

They approve of the appointment of the medical assistant and resident students.

The students are under their superintendence and control.

In the intervals between the meetings of the Committee, the Chairman acts in the ordinary business of the Hospital.

Two members of the Committee are appointed to be "house visitors," and are charged to visit the house twice a-week or oftener, and to inquire,— House Visitors.

1. Into the conduct of the patients and nurses.

2. Whether the patients have received due attention from the medical and surgical officers, nurses, assistants, &c.

3. Whether the provisions have been duly prepared and distributed.

They also make such other inquiries as they think proper, and report to the House Committee any matters of sufficient consequence.

Attendance of Governors.

	1853–54.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.
Allcard, John	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barclay, J. G.	1	..	3	3	2	1	8	3	1	..
Bazley, Rev. T. T.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berger, Henry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bitling, Dr.	3	2	..	1	1	3	2	..	3	..
Bishop, G., jun.	..	22	8	8	11	5	4	5	3	4
Blyth, James	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowman, Charles	10	10	15	25	32	30	27	18	22	34
Buckston, Sir T. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	7	13
Buxton, T. F.	29	23	23	32	31	36	42	35	33	32
Cecil, Joseph	10	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Champneys, Rev. W. W.	..	4	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Charrington, Edward	19	11	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Coope, C. E.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cotesworth, William	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Cotton, Benjamin	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, Rev. A. B.	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	6	2	10
Crossman, R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Corrie, M. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Currie, H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Currie, E. H.	..	..	11	15	20	6	4	3	5	9
Davis, William	7	4	4	27	28	19	34	23	..	1
Dimsdale, J. C.	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dixon, John	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellis, S. H. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellis, —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fowler, R. N.	3	3	2	6	7	7	8	3	2	2
Fry, J. G.	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	..	1	..
Gurney, S., jun.	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurney, S.	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..
Gordon, Dr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanbury, R., jun.	39	36	32	17	7	3	2	..	..	..
Hanbury, George	24	15	21	17	13	23	15	2	..	..
Harvey, H. M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Hoare, Richard	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
How, Rev. A. G.	..	10	5	4	13	15	8	3	2	4
Helbert, J. H.	3	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	..	..
Johnson, Andrew	..	..	..	..	27	32	10	12	18	11
Lucas, T.	..	..	..	..	36	37	33	29	34	38
Masterman, J., junior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moses, A. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Pryor, A.	..	..	..	13	2	8	6	4	2	6
Rowsell, Rev. T. J.	..	..	..	25	33	39	37	18	24	33
Sebag, Joseph	14	4	6	7	8	7	11	9	5	3
Smith, J. Scott	53	45	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strange, William	..	..	..	..	12	5	1	9	8	4
Sykes, William	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White, Edward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
Wigram, C. H.	4	1	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	..
Young, Frederick	3	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	1	..

It will be seen from this Table that the management has been chiefly in the hands of Messrs. Charles Bowman, T. F. Buxton, Thomas Lucas, J. T. Rowsell, Andrew Johnson, R. Crossman, and H. M. Harvey.

The Committee of Accounts consists of twelve Governors, who meet once a quarter at the Hospital to examine and audit the tradesmen's bills which have Committee of Accounts.

been passed by the House Governor. They examine the receipts and vouchers and compare them with the Treasurer's payments. They examine the Treasurer's and banker's accounts and report annually the receipts of the Hospital and the sums remaining due to it.

Drug Committee. The Committee on Drugs and Dispensary consist of six members, together with the medical and surgical officers of the establishment.

Minutes of their proceedings are entered in the House Committee book.

Drugs and chemicals which can be bought in large quantities are supplied by tender, various firms being invited to send samples.

Articles of a perishable nature are ordered from time to time by the House Governor at the request of the resident medical officer, the orders being entered into a book kept for the purpose known as the Apothecary's order book.

Anniversary. It is provided by the 19th section of the bye-laws that an anniversary meeting of the Governors and friends of the Hospital shall be held between the 1st February and the 30th April, when Divine service is to be performed in the Chapel and a report presented on the state of the Hospital.

This anniversary is duly observed, the day being in fact fixed by the Preacher, who is usually a Bishop.

The dinner which formerly concluded the celebration now takes place at the London Tavern about the first Wednesday in May.

A Board of Stewards is appointed, who usually succeed in obtaining contributions on this occasion to an amount varying upwards from 2,000*l.* beyond the expenses, which on an average of ten years have amounted to 306*l.* a-year.

Hospital Buildings.

The Hospital is in the parish of Whitechapel, about a mile from the Bank and from London Bridge.

It is a brick building, three stories high, facing the Mile End Road, from which it is separated by a wide passage or court-yard, at the entrance of which is the Porter's lodge.

At each side of the building there is an open space. At the back is a lawn and flower garden, used by the patients. The whole inclosure comprises five acres.

The streets at the back are wide and airy, and arranged so as not to impede the access of the south wind.

The building comprises—

The Chapel and Chaplain's study.
Secretary's room.
Library.
Clerk's offices.
Offices of the Samaritan Society.
Apartments for the House Governor.
The Resident Medical Officer and his Assistant.
The Accoucheur.
The House Surgeon.
The resident pupils.
The Matron.
The Assistant Matron.
The Clerk.
The Dispensers.

Kitchens and sculleries.
Laundry and wash-house.
Engine room.
Steam boiler house and smithy.
Coal stores.

A receiving room for accidents.
A receiving room for medical and surgical cases.
A laboratory and dispensaries.
Waiting rooms for out-patients.
Consulting rooms, medical and surgical.
Dressing rooms for men and women.
A room for obstetric cases, also used for dentistry.
Bath rooms.
A medicated bath.
A theatre for operations.
A Surgeon's consulting room.
Apartments for the Coroner.
A depository or dead house.
Attics containing rooms or dormitories for the Assistant.
Nurses and female servants.
The wards for the patients.

Chapel. The Chapel is on the first floor. It is light and spacious. On the walls are inscribed the names of benefactors who have given sums exceeding 50*l.*

The seats have been stuffed with horsehair, at the suggestion of the House Governor, an improvement of no small importance to the comfort of invalids.

Apartments of the Officers. The apartments of the House Governor are furnished; they comprise accommodation for two servants.

Each of the other officers, including the Matron and Assistant Matron, has a separate bedroom.

The resident medical students have a joint sitting-room.

The Dispensers have also one sitting-room for their common use.

The other officers, including the Matron, have all of them separate sitting-rooms.

The Library is used for a common dining-room.

The Assistant Nurses' dormitories in the attics contain from two to twelve beds each.

The wards are divided into sets, named after benefactors and distinguished persons connected with the Hospital as patrons or honorary officers. They are known as— The Wards.

1. Charlotte;
2. Mary;
3. Sophia and Augusta;
4. Talbot;
5. George;
6. Harrison;
7. Mellish; and
8. Gloucester.

Hannah is a small room.

There are also beds in the east and west attic, and three small operation wards.

The walls of the last are of Parian cement, as hard and highly polished as marble.

The main building having now been erected above 100 years, the necessary and ordinary annual repairs are considerable.

The wards are kept scrupulously clean, and the whole of them, together with lobbies and passages, are whitewashed once a-year at the least.

The place is light, airy, and cheerful; nothing is wasted in useless ornament or finery.

TABLE showing the Cubic contents of, and Accommodation in, each Ward:—

		Proper No. of Beds.	Actual No. of Beds.	Length.	Width.	Height.	Cubic contents.	Cubic Feet.	
	Ground Floor.								
Men	A. Mellish		13					1,329	Per bed.
	A. William Frederick		14					1,234	Ditto.
	A. William IV.		13					1,329	Ditto.
	A. Dorrian		15					1,152	Ditto.
	A. Richmond		15	72	20	12	17,280	1,152	Ditto.
	A. Gloucester		14					1,234	Ditto.
	A. Albert		13					1,329	Ditto.
	A. Cambridge		14					1,234	Ditto.
	A. Bowley		14					1,234	Ditto.
	A. Devonshire		15					1,152	Ditto.
	One-pair Floor.								
Women	V. Hannah		4	20	20	12	4,800	1,200	Ditto.
Children	A. Sophia		20					864	Ditto.
	S. Augusta	14	14	72	20	12	17,280	1,234	Per bed and patient.
	S. Princess Royal	15	15					1,152	Ditto.
	A. Granby		15					1,152	Per bed.
	A. Mary (Hebrew)	15	21	75	20	12	18,000	1,200	Per patient.
Women	A. Victoria		20	75	20	12	18,000	900	Per bed.
	P. Charlotte	11	13					1,570	Per patient.
	P. Milward	11	13					1,570	Ditto.
	P. Redman	11	14					1,570	Ditto.
	P. Adelaide	11	12					1,570	Ditto.
	Two-pair Floor.			72	20	12	17,280		
	P. Harrison	11	13					1,570	Ditto.
	P. Holland	11	13					1,570	Ditto.
	P. Fitzgerald	11	14					1,570	Ditto.
	P. Turner	11	12					1,570	Ditto.
Men	P. George	11	14	75	20	12	18,000	1,636	Ditto.
	S. Baker (Hebrew)	15	16	75	20	12	18,000	1,200	Ditto.
	S. Talbot	11	12					1,570	Ditto.
	S. Wellington	11	13	72	20	12	17,280	1,570	Ditto.
	S. Prince of Wales	11	12					1,570	Ditto.
	S. Gore	11	13					1,570	Ditto.
	East attic		6	—	—	—	—	—	
	West attic		6	—	—	—	—	—	
Men	Operation ward		4	20	20	12	4,800	1,200	
	Ditto		2	12	20	12	2,880	1,440	
Women	Operation ward		2	12	20	12	2,880	1,440	
			453						

Those marked A are for Accidents; P, Physicians' cases; S, Surgeons; V is used for Venereal cases.

On 14th July, 1863, Dr. Little informed the Governors that the attics were unfit for wards for contagious cases and for the sleeping accommodation of the Medical Assistant. The Governors regretted that they could not alter the arrangement.

In October in the same year the ventilation of the attics was improved by the insertion of Dormer windows in the passage on each side.

A specific number of beds is assigned to each ward, but this number is very frequently exceeded. Bad accidents and extra urgent cases are never rejected.

When all the beds in a ward are full a requisition is made for more bedsteads, which are at once supplied from the Engineer's Department.

The cases for which these beds are required are all free.

Wards in the wings.

The six sets of wards in the wings are precisely similar to each other.

Each of them comprises an outer lobby or common entrance, and a middle lobby common to the four subdivision wards.

Outer lobbies.

The outer lobby is provided with a sink and cocks for hot, cold, and filtered water, which are constantly laid on, with a small fire engine and buckets, and with a lift in communication with the kitchen and basement, by which provisions, coals, and bedding are sent up without noise or disturbance.

Middle lobbies.

The middle lobby contains the bed-room and sitting-room of the Head Nurse of the set, comfortable apartments, with windows opening into the air as well as into the ward.

In each lobby is a scullery with hot and cold water laid on, broom racks, dust-bins, baths, water-closet, a set of chemical tests for the use of the medical officers, and other appliances.

The lobby fire-places obviate the necessity of keeping up fires in the wards in hot weather. The dinners when received through the lift in the outer lobby are cut up in the middle lobby into a scale and weighed out by the nurses, who also measure out the beer and porter of each patient into stone bottles.

It is here that the patients who are not confined to their beds assemble for dinner, tea, and breakfast. These places are light and cheerful, and are resorted to as the common parlour of the set.

These lobbies prevent noise and confusion in the wards. They greatly diminish, if they do not altogether obivate, the smell of dinner so often unpleasant to sick persons, and conduce very greatly in many ways to the comfort and quiet of the patients.

They communicate by a lift with the Dispensaries.

Fire stairs.

On each story at the south end of the wings is an excellent lavatory with two water-closets and a door opening into the stone staircase, built in 1853-54 as fire-escapes. There are also water-closets in each subdivision ward.

The closets in the house amount to fifty-eight.

Engravings.

The lobbies are adorned with many very good engravings.

Libraries.

The wards are provided with libraries contained in small book-cases, the tops of which serve as reading desks.

These books the patients use freely, being encouraged to do so by the Chaplain and the Scripture Reader who assists him.

The wards in the body of the building are not provided with middle lobbies; the outer lobbies are common to these wards and to the wings.

Gas.

Gas is laid on; the burners are placed at a considerable elevation above the floor, whereby all smell of gas is avoided.

Ventilation.

The external air is admitted both by the windows and by pipes communicating with the fire-places.

There are ventilators in the ceiling.

Tell-tales.

Registering thermometers are fixed to the walls and tell-tale clocks are used to assure watchfulness on the part of the night nurses.

The printed regulations of the Hospital are hung up in conspicuous places with notices that all gratuities are most strictly prohibited.

Beds.

The bedsteads are iron stumps, easily moveable; they are placed under iron curtain frames fixed to the wall but removeable.

To the front of these frames, which are supported by an iron tie, a rope is attached by which patients can lift themselves in their beds.

Some of the beds have spring mattrasses, others (more especially in the accident wards) are provided with winding jacks by which the position of the patient can be gently shifted with perfect ease.

Water beds are used when wanted.

The curtains of beds not in use are taken down and folded that the ventilation may be as free as possible.

A Prayer-card and Testament are hung at the head of each bed; by the side is a small box or moveable cupboard for the use of the patient, to which is fixed a wire basket for his medicines.

The patients' clothes are put away in cupboards by the nurses.

The children's ward is provided with cribs; moveable boards placed across them form convenient tables. Cribs.

In the accident wards, beds especially constructed and prepared for all usual accidents and fractures, splints of all sorts and sizes, pads, rollers, and bandages, are kept in constant readiness by day and night. Accident beds.

In the hall is a strong swing-chair with poles and yokes to carry up stairs those patients who require it.

The bed linen is furnished without stint or limit. It is the rule of the house that it shall be changed once a week at least. Linen.

The body linen of destitute patients is washed for them in the house, that of other patients by their friends.

The clothes of the very destitute are boiled to kill vermin and are sometimes destroyed, when other clothes are furnished by the Samaritan Society.

Staff.

The staff may be divided into—

1. Officers not medical.
2. Non-resident medical and surgical officers.
3. Resident medical and surgical officers.
4. Nurses and servants for the patients, and
5. Domestic servants.

Officers not Medical.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	
		£	
House Governor ..	Hill, R. J., Esq. ..	500	Resident.
Chaplain	Scott, Rev. Thomas ..	300	Attends daily.
Scripture Reader . ..	W. Richardson ..	80	Ditto.
Secretary	Nixon, W. J. . ..	500	Ditto.
Clerk	Cappe, W.	175	Ditto.
Organist	Bell, Miss	21	
Matron	Nelson, Mrs. . ..	150	Resident.
Assistant	Swift, Miss	75	Ditto.
		1,801	

The appointment of an assistant matron is only temporary.

The House Governor's apartments are furnished; coals, candles, gas, and oil are found for him, with washing for himself and his servants. Allowances, &c.

The Chaplain has no allowances. A house free of rent, rates, taxes and repairs, is provided for him.

The Clerk, Matron, and Assistant Matron are entitled to furnished apartments, coals, candles, gas and oil, washing, and to their board.

They dine together at 5 P.M. with the resident medical officers, but usually breakfast and drink tea in their own apartments.

The Clerk at present sleeps out of the house by permission.

The Secretary is non-resident.

The present House Governor is the first gentleman who has held that appointment on its actual footing. House Governor.

In December, 1809, on the resignation of the House Steward, it was resolved that the offices of Steward and Superintendent should be united in one person, who should have a salary of 210*l.* per annum, and a seat at the table of the resident officers.

On the 31st January, Mr. Jenkinson, a medical gentleman, was appointed to the united offices, and on the 4th of December was also elected Apothecary.

Mr. Jenkinson died in January 1818.

In November of that year, in pursuance of a Report of the House Committee, the Rev. William Valentine was elected to be Chaplain of the Hospital and House Governor, with a salary of 250*l.* a year, and a seat at the table of the resident officers.

In September, 1840, the offices of Chaplain and House Governor were separated, and the option was given to Mr. Valentine of accepting the former with a salary of 370*l.* or of retiring on a pension of 300*l.* a year. The reverend gentleman accepted the latter and still receives his annuity. On his resignation the present House Governor was elected.

The House Governor is required by the bye-laws to find security to the amount of 500*l.* He resides in the Hospital, and has the general control of all the resident officers and servants, except the Chaplain, with power to suspend them. The standing orders direct that he shall visit the wards and other departments daily, and that he shall keep a register of all matters which he deems of consequence.

He presents a yearly report of the conduct of the officers and servants of the house, and a weekly report of petty expenses. He is in fact the executive officer, and charged with the management and control of the house, except in medical and clerical affairs. Under the administration of the present House Governor the utmost quiet, order, and decorum prevail throughout the house. He was formerly an officer of the Royals, and has introduced into the Hospital the method, regularity, and precision of barrack discipline without its sternness or severity.

The Chaplain performs two full services in the chapel on Sundays and on the usual fasts and festivals. A service on Wednesdays and Fridays for convalescents, a thanksgiving service on Tuesdays and Fridays for patients on their discharge. He administers the communion in the chapel once a month; he reads prayers in four wards at least in the week, attends and visits the patients constantly, and entertains and instructs them by his conversation. The House Governor speaks most highly of the services of Mr. Scott.

Singing has been introduced into the chapel, and has been found to give much pleasure to many of the patients.

A Roman Catholic Priest and a Hebrew Reader have access to the house at all proper and reasonable hours.

The Matron. The Matron has the care of the stores and household linen and articles in each ward.

Subject to the approval of the House Governor, she engages and suspends for misconduct the nurses and female servants of the house, and enforces discipline among them.

She makes arrangements for the reception of patients, sees to the regularity of the meals, enforces cleanliness, and issues fresh bed linen to them once a week at the least. She attends to the comfort of the resident pupils; she is required to make a weekly report to the House Committee.

Clerk. The Clerk finds security to the amount of 200*l.* He keeps an inventory of the furniture and goods of the Hospital, examines the provisions and sees them weighed, and takes account of the provisions, fuel, and stores which are brought in, and keeps a ledger account with each tradesman. He keeps a register of the patients, specifying their names, ages, places of abode, occupations, cases, issue of cases, and recommendations.

He prepares quarterly an abstract of the household expesne of the Hospital.

Non-Resident Medical and Surgical Officers.

		Days of Attendance.
First Physician	Dr. Frazer	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Second ditto	Dr. Davies	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Third ditto	Dr. Parker	Mondays and Thursdays.
First Assistant Physician	Dr. Ramsbill	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Second ditto	Dr. Down	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Third ditto	Dr. Andrew Clarke	Mondays and Thursdays.
Fourth ditto	Dr. H. Jackson	When required.
First Surgeon	Adams, J., Esq.	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Second ditto	Curling, T. Blizard, Esq.	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Third ditto	Hutchinson, Jonathan, Esq.	Mondays and Thursdays.
First Assistant Surgeon	Couper, John, Esq.	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Second ditto	Maunder, C. F., Esq.	Tuesdays and Fridays.
Third ditto	Little, L. S., Esq.	Mondays and Thursdays.
Fourth ditto	Remington, W., Esq.	When required.
Obstetric Physician	Dr. Barnes	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Surgeon Dentist	Barrett, H. J.	Tuesdays.
Consulting Surgeon	Luke, J. Esq.	When required.

The services of all these gentlemen are altogether gratuitous. Any of them about to be absent for any length of time communicates his intention to the House Committee with the name of the gentleman who undertakes his duty.

The Physicians and Surgeons have charge of the in-patients, and attend on Tuesdays in rotation as Physician and Surgeon of the week to admit them.

Each Physician and Surgeon takes charge of the patients he himself admits, and of the extra or urgent cases and accidents admitted during his week of duty, and attends to them while they are in the Hospital.

The obstetric cases, whether in or out, are under the charge of Dr. Barnes.

The dentistry cases are all out-patients.

Mr. Luke, the Consulting Surgeon, is called in when required.

Out-patients are admitted daily at 1 P.M. by the Assistant Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom retains the charge of the patients admitted by him.

Resident Medical and Surgical Officers.

		Salary. £	s.
1 Resident Medical Officer	Dr. Woodman	100	0
1 Medical Assistant.			
2 House Surgeons.			
1 Accoucheur	Weller, George, Esq.		
2 Resident pupils.			
1 First Dispenser	Tustin, T. H., Esq.	160	10
1 Second Dispenser	Sim, A. C., Esq.	50	0
1 Third Dispenser		40	0

All these officers while on duty are boarded and provided with coals, candles, gas, oil, and washing. They dine together in the library at 5 P.M. with the Matron, Assistant Matron, and the Clerk.

Mr. Tustin is permitted to sleep out of the house.

Resident Medical Officers.

The resident medical officer must be a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, and examined and approved by the Physicians and Surgeons in the presence of the House Committee. He must be unmarried, and must not practise his profession out of the house.

He is required to be constantly resident.

He attends the Physicians in the wards, takes down their prescriptions, and enters the diet and extras ordered for them. He visits the medical wards daily in the intervals between the visit of the Physicians, to whom on their next visit he gives information about their respective patients.

He attends on Tuesdays half an hour before the Physician of the week, and at once sends to bed patients requiring immediate admission.

He reports weekly to the House Committee any cases which according to the rules ought not to have been admitted, and any which have assumed the character of fever or infection.

He enters in the Clerk's book the names of patients in a dangerous state, and inserts in another book provided by the Registrar-General the particulars of medical patients dying in the Hospital.

He presents a written report weekly to the House Committee.

Medical Assistant. The Medical Assistant is a pupil of the house. He is appointed monthly on the recommendation of the Physician. He acts under and assists the resident medical officer.

House Surgeons. The House Surgeons are members of the College of Surgeons; their appointment is renewable every three months, but their tenure of office is limited to two years; their usual stay is six months. They reside in the Hospital, and take duty in alternate weeks under direction of the Principal Surgeon; when on duty they are not at liberty to leave the house without permission of the House Governor.

In the absence of the Surgeon and Assistant, the House Surgeon on duty examines the nature of all surgical cases brought in, determines which shall be taken in and which shall be out-patients, and signs the accident tickets when filled up by the resident pupils.

On Tuesdays the House Surgeon attends half an hour before the Surgeon, and gives instructions that any pressing case shall be sent at once to bed.

In the absence of the Surgeon and Assistant, he determines in the first instance the treatment of surgical cases admitted while he is on duty, and directs the application of dressings and other remedies by the resident pupils.

If an operation be necessary he gives notice to the Surgeon of the week.

He visits the surgical wards daily, informs the Clerk what patients are in a dangerous state, and records the particulars in case of death.

In case of negligence on the part of the resident pupils he applies the dressings himself, and reports the matter to the House Governor.

Accoucheur. The Accoucheur is appointed by the Committee on the recommendation of the Obstetric Physician; he is required to be constantly in residence; he inscribes on a prescription board the name, age, and occupation of each of his patients, visits the obstetric in-patients daily, and if necessary summons the Obstetric Physician.

He allots cases to regularly admitted maternity pupils, and gives them cards containing the name and address of the patient and the expected time of her confinement. He attends himself to urgent or dangerous cases, and if necessary summons the Obstetric Physician; he vaccinates the children of maternity patients brought to him at the Hospital.

Resident Pupils. Pupils who have attended one course of lectures on anatomy and surgery in some recognised medical school, and have attended the surgical practice of the Hospital for six months, are eligible to reside in the house for a week, two at a time in rotation. When on duty they are known as resident pupils, and attend under the superintendence of the House Surgeon to all surgical patients applying for relief during their week of residence, and after their week of residence continue to attend and dress under the direction of the Principal Surgeon those who were made in-patients while they were on duty.

Maternity Pupils. Pupils who have attended a course of lectures on midwifery, and produce a certificate of eligibility from the Obstetric Physician, are admissible to the maternity class.

Dispensers. The Dispensers compound and deliver the medicines according to the prescriptions of the Physicians and Surgeons, giving printed directions to the patients.

The Senior Dispenser daily enters in a book the number of patients on each kind of diet, and gives an account of it to the Clerk.

They are not, while they hold the office, to be pupils of the house or to attend lectures.

The principal dispensary is open day and night, and one of the Dispensers is constantly in attendance or at hand.

Nurses and Servants for the Patients.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5 Nurses in the men's ward, at 32*l.* each per annum ..	160	0	0			
2 Nurses in the women's ward, at 30*l.* each per annum.	60	0	0			
1 Nurse in Mary ward, at 21*l.* each per annum ..	21	0	0			
1 Supernumerary Nurse, at 14*s.* per week	36	8	0			
				277	8	0

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Children's Nurse, at 14*s.* per week	36	8	0			
1	Operation Nurse, at 14*s.* per week	36	8	0			
1	Receiving-room Nurse, at 14*s.* per week	36	8	0			
1	Assistant Operation Nurse, at 10*s.* 8*d.* per week	27	6	0			
1	Assistant Nurse in Accident ward, at 10*s.* per week..	26	0	0			
1	Assistant Nurse in Receiving-room, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per week	27	6	0			
34	Assistant Nurses, at 16*l.* 6*s.* per annum	571	4	0			
18	Night Nurses, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per week	491	8	0			
67					1,252	8	0
					1,529	16	0
1	Laboratory man, at 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per week.. ..	74	19	4			
1	Surgery Beadle, at 1*l.* 7*s.* per week	70	4	0			
2	Engineers, at 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; assistant, at 1*l.* 10*s.* ..	169	17	4			
1	Carpenter, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per week	78	0	0			
1	House-porter, at 1*l.* 10*s.* per week	78	0	0			
1	Hall-porter, at 1*l.* 5*s.* per week	65	0	0			
1	Gate-porter, at 1*l.* per week	52	0	0			
1	Front-door Porter, at 1*l.* per week	52	0	0			
1	Night-porter, at 1*l.* 1*s.*	54	12	0			
1	Second Hall-porter, at 18*s.* per week	46	16	0			
1	Basement porter, at 18*s.* per week	46	16	0			
1	Depository Porter, at 18*s.* per week	46	16	0			
1	Gardener, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per week	54	12	0			
2	Labourers, at 18*s.* per week	93	12	0			
16					983	4	8
1	Bath-woman, at 9*s.* per week	23	8	0			
5	Charwomen	128	14	0			
1	Chapelwoman	23	8	0			
1	Cook	25	4	0			
1	Hebrew Cook	18	18	0			
7	Maids	102	18	0			
1	Laundress	25	4	0			
6	Washerwomen	88	4	0			
23					435	18	0
106					2,948	18	8

The Nurses and Assistant Nurses are boarded, but, at their own request, receive an allowance in lieu of meat, butter, and cheese.

They are supplied each with two dresses yearly, those of the Assistant being dark blue, and those of the Head Nurses of a lighter colour, for distinction.

The Domestic Servants also are boarded.

The Supernumerary Nurse and those Nurses and Female Servants who receive weekly wages are not boarded, but are allowed porter.

The Porters and Men servants are not boarded, but are allowed porter, and their clothes are washed for them. The Head Porters receive a hat, cap, suit of livery, and a great coat, yearly; the others receive a cap and a fatigue suit.

The Head Nurses are intelligent, respectable women, fairly educated; they are chiefly widows reduced in circumstances by the loss of their husbands. Nurses.

They are entitled to two weeks' leave of absence in a year, and a third week is granted to them on paying the wages of their substitute.

The Supernumerary Nurse supplies the place of any of the regular Nurses who may be ill or absent, and is thus trained for regular employment.

The Assistant Nurses are of the class of domestic servants.

After twenty years' service the Nurses and Assistants retire on pensions of 12*s.* and 7*s.* per week respectively.

When a Nurse or Assistant is disabled by illness from discharging her duty, no abatement is made from her wages during the first week; she is then placed on half-pay till her return to duty.

The Head Nurses are on duty from 6 A.M. in summer, and 6·30 A.M. in winter.

They are allowed to go out from 6 to 8 P.M. by permission from the Matron; they are required to be in bed by 11 P.M.; two of them at once are permitted to be absent on Sunday by leave of the Matron.

The Nurses see the wards cleaned by 10 or 11 A.M., according to the season; they take care that the patients wash themselves, or are washed, before breakfast; they superintend the administration of medicines and the employment of other remedies.

They take to the House Governor the tickets of accident or extra cases to be signed, and for the patients to be dieted; they deliver to the Clerk the tickets of patients discharged, or quitting the wards, or dying.

On the death of a patient the Nurse gives notice to the Surgery Beadle; in the presence of an Assistant Nurse she examines the clothes and bedding of the deceased, and delivers to the Clerk any property that may be found.

The Assistant Nurses come on duty with the Head Nurses, and remain till 9; every other day they go out from 5 to 6, with the permission of the Matron; they are required to be in bed at 10 o'clock.

The Night Nurses are in the house only from 9 P.M. to 8 A.M., and on actual duty; they are rather in nature of watchers, but are required to administer medicines ordered to be taken in the night; each has the charge of two subdivision wards. It is proposed, when the new buildings are finished, to provide them with bed-rooms, and to place them on the footing of Assistant Nurses, the present arrangement not being considered satisfactory.

Extra Nurses. In cases which require exclusive attention, extra nurses are called in for the occasion; the Matron has a list of respectable persons in the neighbourhood fit for and willing to undertake that duty. In cases of very violent patients, sometimes, two extra nurses are necessary.

Surgery Beadle. The Surgery Beadle copies into a book a list of the accidents of each week; he has charge of the surgical instruments and apparatus, and also of the depository or dead-house; and on removal of bodies from the Hospital, requires a certificate or receipt from the friends of the deceased.

Engineer. The Engineer and Smith has charge of the steam-engine and boilers; he sees to the supply of steam to the kitchen, washhouse, and drug-room, and of hot water to the baths and sink, he registers the temperature and the consumption of fuel daily.

Gate Porter. The Gate Porter is on duty from 6 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter; he prevents the introduction of spirits or provisions; he allows no patient to leave the house without the written permission of the House Governor.

A list of patients in a dangerous state is supplied to him, and he admits their friends to see them at all hours.

Night Porter. The Night Porter is on duty from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter; he opens the gate to receive cases of accident and urgent cases, gives immediate notice to the House Surgeon on duty or the resident medical officer.

Patients.

The in-patients are mechanics, artizans, and labourers, some earning from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per week; many of them are sailors, some are in the lowest state of destitution; many are domestic servants.

They may be divided into free-patients and patients recommended by Governors.

The free-patients are those suffering from accidents, or from very severe sickness requiring immediate treatment.

These are admitted at any time without any recommendation, and room is always found or made for them in the wards.

Blank tickets for accidents and recommended cases are subjoined.

ACCIDENT TICKET.*

London Hospital,

_____ 186 .

_____ of _____ Street,

_____ admitted an _____ Patient, under the

in the Parish of _____

Mr. _____.

_____ *House Surgeon.*

Mr. _____ } *Dressers.*

Mr. _____ }

Case, _____

_____

_____ *House Governor.*

The Surgeons receive Patients in weekly Rotation; and visit the Hospital daily, in the following order, viz. :—

Consulting Surgeon.—Mr. Luke.

Surgeons.	*Assistant Surgeons.*	*At One.*
Mr. Adams	and Mr. Couper ..	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Mr. Curling	and Mr. Maunder ..	.. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mr. Hutchinson	and Mr. Little ..	.. Mondays and Thursdays.
	Mr. Rivington.	

Out-Patients are to attend at 1 o'clock precisely, and to provide themselves with a quart bottle, pint bottle, gallipot, and phial.

This ticket is to be kept clean, and wrapped up in paper.

* The Public are requested not to attend to this Certificate if presented for the purpose of begging.

Date.	Prescriptions.

GOVERNORS' RECOMMENDATION TICKET.*

Persons recommended as In-Patients must attend on Tuesdays at 12 o'clock.

To the Committee of the London Hospital.

_____ of _____ Street,

Parish of _____ who does _____ receive Parish Relief.

Recommended as an _____ Patient, the _____ day of _____ 186 .

_____ *Governor.*

_____ *Residence.*

Governors are particularly requested to state their Places of Residence.

Admitted as an _____ Patient, the _____ day of _____ 186 ,

under the care of _____.

_____ *Chairman.*

The House Committee attend at 2 P.M. on Tuesdays, for the admission of Patients, and for general business.

Out-Patients are admitted every day, Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted. They are required to be at the Hospital at 1 o'clock precisely, once a-week, on the days of attendance of their respective Physicians or Surgeons.

Out-Patients' Tickets remain in force for Two Months, and no longer.

Out-Patients to attend at 1 o'clock, and to provide themselves with a quart bottle, pint bottle, gallipot, and phial.

Take Notice.—This Ticket is to be kept clean, and wrapped up in paper, and must be produced before a renewal of it can be registered.

* The Public are requested not to attend to this Ticket if presented for the purpose of begging.

Date.	Prescriptions.

Each Governor may have 1 In- and 4 Out-Patients; the former are admitted according to the urgency of the case only.

Persons recommended as In-Patients are to attend at the Hospital, with their Petitions filled up and signed, on Tuesdays only, at 12 o'clock at noon, and should they not be admitted on their first application, they will receive relief as Out-Patients until they can be admitted; and they are to attend on every succeeding Tuesday for that purpose. No children under seven years of age (except cases of compound fractures, amputation, or stone, and other cases of equal or greater urgency); no pregnant women, nor persons under mental derangement; no persons having measles, scarlet fever, small pox, itch, or other infectious disease, or in a state of confirmed consumption, or deemed by the Physicians or Surgeons incurable, or more capable of relief as Out-Patients, are admissible into the Hospital.

Parish poor, soldiers (on full pay), or policemen, cannot be admitted until the Governors recommending them, the guardians of such poor, or the authorities chargeable with the maintenance of such soldiers or policemen, shall have engaged to pay for them respectively, as under, viz.:—

For parish poor or policemen .. .. 1*s.* 6*d.* per day.
For soldiers, the customary regimental deduction, viz. .. 9*d.* „

In-Patients are discharged on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Physicians and Surgeons receive Patients in weekly rotation, and visit the Hospital in the following order, viz.:—

Consulting Surgeon.—Mr. Luke.

Physicians.	*Assistant Physicians.*	*At One.*
Dr. Fraser	and Dr. Ramskill ..	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Davies	and Dr. Down ..	.. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dr. Parker	and Dr. Andrew Clark .	.. Mondays and Thursdays.
	Dr. Hughlings Jackson ..	

Surgeons.	*Assistant Surgeons.*	*At One.*
Mr. Adams	and Mr. Couper ..	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Mr. Curling	and Mr. Maunder ..	.. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mr. Hutchinson	and Mr. Little ..	.. Mondays and Thursdays.
	Mr. Rivington	

Obstetric Physician.	*At One.*
Dr. Barnes	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Surgeon Dentist.	*At Nine.*
Mr. Barrett	.. Tuesdays.

A Medical Officer
Two House Surgeons } Reside constantly in the Hospital.
An Accoucheur

Cases of accident and of urgent disease are admitted at all hours of the day or night without recommendation.

The friends of Patients are allowed to visit them on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.
On other days by the written order of the House-Governor only.
No more than two visitors can be admitted to any Patient at the same time.
Visiting hours are between 3 and 5 P.M.
Exceptions to the above Rules are allowed in favour of near relatives of Patients in a dangerous state.

No person connected with the Hospital is allowed, on any account, to receive money, bribe, fee, or reward, directly or indirectly, from the Patients or their friends.

Written applications from Governors for these Tickets to be made to the Clerk.

Presents of old linen, large quantities of which are used for dressings and bandages, will be thankfully received.

Thirty guineas entitle the donor to the privileges of a Governor for life, and a subscription of five guineas annually to the same privileges, for the period during which such subscription may be continued. All donations to this Charity it is requested may be paid in at the respective banking houses of Messrs. Robarts and Co., or Mesers. Curries and Co., or to the Treasurer or Secretary, at the Hospital, who will acknowledge the same.

The recommended applicants leave their tickets with the Clerk, and receive from him a paper stating their names and ages, and mentioning whether they have already at any time been patients.

With this paper they are sent, according to their cases, to the physician or surgeon, who notes on their papers the nature of the complaint, adding the words "Proper," "Very proper," "Urgent," according to the symptoms.

These papers are taken back to the clerk, who attaches them to the original ticket. One of them is subjoined.

(Copy.)

Mr. LUKE. Nov. 13, 1864.

Mary Ann Potter, Æt. 17.

Servant.

CASE.

Disd. Spine.

Proper.

Comes 20 miles.

(Signed) J. LUKE.

THE APPLICANT { *has not been an In-Patient before.* / *was in the Hospital* ____ *ago,* / *under the Care of* ____

When all the cases have been seen, the Clerk selects those marked "Urgent."

The beds at liberty in the various wards, male and female, medical and surgical, having been previously ascertained, all the "Urgent" cases are at once admitted; additional beds, if necessary, being made up for them.

If there is room, the "Very proper" cases, and then those marked "Proper," are taken in. In case of equality, those are preferred who come from a distance, or who have been before rejected for want of room.

As a rule, the admission of patients suffering from cancer of the uterus is not encouraged. The disorder being generally incurable, the treatment of such cases would operate to the exclusion of others more hopeful.

No favour or affection is shown to the ticket of any Governor; the worst cases are the first admitted.

The selection of patients having been thus made, they are taken to the chapel, where a charge is read to them by one of the House Committee, or the House Governor. They are then conducted by the nurses to their respective wards, according to their complaints and sexes.

Patients, on their admission, are cautioned to give into the Clerk's care any property they may have with them. In case of death, it is given up to their friends; if they have no friends to claim it, it is handed over to the Samaritan Society.

The ticket, properly filled up, is fixed to the bed of the patient, and remains there while he is in the Hospital. To the ticket are attached printed cards, with the name of the physician or surgeon who has charge of the case, and of the diet, or extras if any, which may be ordered.

The diet of the House is shown by the following Table:—

London Hospital—Diet Table.

	MEN.			
FULL.	Per Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . .	12 oz. Bread. 8 oz. Potatoes 1 pint Porter.	Gruel.	6 oz. baked Beef.	1 pint Broth.
Monday . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. boiled Mutton	Ditto.
Tuesday . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. baked Beef.	Ditto.
Wednesday .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. boiled Beef.	Ditto.
Thursday . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. baked Mutton	Ditto.
Friday . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. boiled Beef.	Ditto.
Saturday . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	6 oz. boiled Mutton	Ditto.
MIDDLE . .	The same as Full Diet, except 4 oz. Meat instead of 6 oz. and ½ pint Porter instead of 1 pint.			
MILK . . .	12 oz. Bread.	Gruel.	1 pint Milk.	1 pint Milk.
LOW . . .	8 oz. Bread.	Ditto.	Broth.	Gruel or Broth
	WOMEN.			
ORDINARY. .	The same as Middle Diet for Men.			
FULL . . .	The same as Full Diet for Men.			
	CHILDREN. (UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.)			
	12 oz. Bread. ½ pint Milk.	2 oz. Meat and 8 oz. Potatoes five times a week, and Rice Pudding twice a week.		

EXTRAS—Mutton Chops, Beef Steaks, Fish, *Beef Tea, Strong Broth, Rice and Light Puddings, Eggs, Bread, Green Vegetables, Water-cresses, Wine, Spirit, and Porter.†

* Beef Tea—8 oz. lean Beef to the pint, seasoned with Salt and Allspice.
Strong Broth—10 oz. of Mutton to the pint, with Thyme, Onions, Turnips, and Barley.
Rice Pudding—1 oz. of Rice, ½ pint of Milk, ½ oz. of Sugar, ¼ oz. of Butter.
Light Pudding—½ pint of Milk, ½ oz. of Sugar, 2 Eggs.

† Extras discontinued unless Order renewed by the Physician or Surgeon at each visit.

January 1859. *By Order of the House Committee.*

The Extras are Wine, Brandy, Porter, extra Porter, Beef Steak, Chop, Fish, Beef Tea, Strong Broth, Arrowroot, Light Pudding, Rice Pudding, Green Vegetables, Water-cresses. These words are plainly printed on separate cards.

A diet book is kept in each ward. This book, after the visit of the Physician or Surgeon, is taken down daily to the Dispensary. The Senior Dispenser fills up from the ward books a book known as "The Principal Diet" book for the Clerk, who computes from it the quantities of cooked meat of each kind which will be required for the next day. To this he adds one third for loss by cooking, and one ounce per ration for loss in cutting. The quantities are entered into an order book sent to the butcher, and into a corresponding book for the cook, to whom the meat ordered is delivered at 8 o'clock the next morning. The meat is weighed and the superfluous fat cut off and sent back.

The cook's book denotes the quantity wanted in each ward, which is cooked and sent up by the lift, with potatoes and other articles. It is then cut up and weighed into rations by the nurses.

The allowances of a third and an ounce are found to answer with very great nicety, and to yield the quantity of cooked food ordered clear of bone. Care is taken to serve the meat up hot, and hot water plates are used where necessary for the comfort of the patients.

Crockery is made expressly for the Hospital.

The nurses are allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per bed per annum to supply knives, forks, &c. By this system the nurses and the Hospital are both gainers, as the things are taken care of, and waste and breakage prevented.

Extra diet is discontinued as of course, unless directions are given that it shall be continued.

The House Porter serves out the beer under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk.

He also receives and serves out the potatoes, milk, and bread.

All these articles are sent up to the ward through the lift.

The beer and porter are measured out into stone bottles by the nurses.

Hours. The regular breakfast hour is 8; the dinner hour is 12·30. No regular time is appointed for tea. The dinner is served in the inner lobby to the patients able to sit up. The breakfast is usually taken to the wards. The Nurses take or send their food to those who are confined to their beds.

Hebrew patients. A considerable number of the patients are of the Jewish persuasion.

One separate ward is set apart for their use and part of another, a separate cook is kept for them, and their meat is bought of a Jew butcher. They are attended by a Reader of their own religion.

Medical attendance. It will be seen by reference to the list of the staff of Non-Resident Medical Officers that the Hospital is visited every day except Sunday by a Surgeon and Physician.

This, however, is the lowest limit of their attendance; many of them visit the house daily.

It has not been found possible to ascertain or even to approximate to the duration of their visits. The usual hour is 1 P.M.

Each Physician sees his own patients. He is attended by the Medical Officer, who writes down his prescriptions.

These are then attached to a board and hung up in the ward for the purpose, and sent down the lift to the dispensary, and are returned with the medicines when ready.

The prescriptions are kept while the patient is in the house, and sometimes longer.

Surgical attendance. The Surgeons on their visits are attended by the House Surgeon, who takes down their prescriptions, which are made up and proceeded with in the same course as those of the Physician.

In the intervals between the fixed days of the visits of the Physicians the Resident Medical Officer attends to their cases.

The House Surgeons in like manner attend to the surgical cases.

During the absence of a Physician or Surgeon on his regular day of attendance, of which absence notice is given to the House Committee, his Assistant takes his place.

The Obstetric Physician attends to those patients both in and out who suffer from diseases of the uterus.

There is no foul ward in the Hospital; venereal cases are admitted only under particular circumstances and by special order.

There is a small ward, or rather room, for females suffering under such complaints.

Operations. Operations are performed at all hours of the day and night when necessary, but Wednesday is the regular day fixed for the purpose.

A fourth Assistant Surgeon has been appointed to attend to the out-patients on that day in order that the others may be present in the Theatre.

Notice of operations is sent to all the Surgeons, and most of them attend. No operation takes place without a consultation except in sudden unexpected cases.

The operations on out-patients are trivial. In important cases the patient must of necessity be admitted to the house.

In the year 1862 the principal operations performed amounted to 144. Of these 90 were cured, 42 died, 8 remained in the Hospital.

It is collected that in three cases double operations were performed on the patient, which would leave only one case out of the 144 unaccounted for.

Discipline. No difficulty is found in preserving discipline in the wards. The patients are usually very ill, and there are not many in one ward of the same age.

In case of any disturbance the nurse would report to the Matron, and the Matron to the House Governor.

Prayers. Prayers are read every night in the wards before the lights are put out. The men generally prefer that a boy should read them. The nurses report that rough, uneducated men, after hearing prayers read once or twice, will not sleep without them.

Patients are recommended to attend Divine Service in the Chapel when fit and able to do so, more especially the Thanksgiving service on the day of their discharge.

Visitors. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, from 3 to 5; but these hours are relaxed in favour of friends from the country, or near

relations of patients in imminent danger, of whom a list is hung up at the lodge. The friends of those from the neighbourhood are thus made aware of their condition and have access to them at all hours.

Reading. Reading is the chief amusement of the patients. In summer those who are able walk about in the garden. The women sew, help to mend the linen, and make rollers for bandages; the men do no work of any kind.

Stay. The regular limited time of treatment is six weeks; in extraordinary cases it is extended to two months.

After that time the names of those who require further treatment in the house are entered in a book called the Two Months List.

In this book each physician and surgeon has his page, and writes his remarks on each case once a fortnight, when the book is laid before the Committee.

A two months' card is put upon the bed of the patient.

Discharge. The patients for whom further treatment is not required are discharged by their Physician or Surgeon, who writes upon their ticket "cured" or "relieved," as the case may be.

The regular discharging days are Tuesdays and Saturdays at half-past 10 A.M. There is a Thanksgiving service in the chapel at which the patients attend.

Those who on ceasing to be in-patients require treatment as out-patients receive the necessary ticket from the Clerk, signed by the House Governor.

Patients deemed incurable are not discharged till they can leave the Hospital without danger. Those becoming insane are sent to their parishes or to an asylum.

Destitute patients on quitting are assisted and relieved by the Samaritan Society, and scrofulous patients are frequently furnished by the same society with the means of going to Margate.

Patients are sometimes, but rarely, discharged for misconduct. The discharge is ordered by the House Governor, who reports the case to the Committee. They frequently quit the Hospital or discharge themselves prematurely, and against the wishes of the medical officers.

Patients becoming affected with fever in the house are sometimes (though not often) sent out to the Fever Hospital; on these occasions they are sent off in a common cab. It was formerly in contemplation to keep a vehicle for the purpose.

Deaths. On the death of a patient, a printed notice is sent by the Nurse to the Surgery Beadle. Screens are put up round the bed to conceal the corpse, which, after being decently laid out, is removed to the depository. The bed is taken off; if of straw it is burned, if of hair it is taken to pieces and re-made. The bedstead is kept vacant, if possible, for a few days, and then fresh bedding and clean linen are placed upon it. No one is admitted to the depository without leave from the House Governor or one of the Physicians or Surgeons. A post-mortem examination is the rule of the house. In case of objection by the friends of the deceased the examination is not insisted on. No such examination is permitted but in the presence of a medical or surgical officer.

The friends of a patient, if he has any, know that he is in the Hospital, and in case of his death are sure to hear of it. Information is sometimes sent by the nurses, but there is no rule on the subject.

Bodies not claimed are buried at the expense of the Charity in the cemetery.

No corpse is removed from the Hospital till twenty-four hours after death, nor without permission of the House Governor. The body is placed in a decent coffin and delivered to the person authorized to receive it, and notice is given to the House Governor within six hours.

No subject is removed from the depository for anatomical examination till forty-eight hours after death, and twenty-four hours' notice to the Inspector of the District.

The remains of those dissected in the Schools are decently collected into a coffin and are interred like the rest.

In cases of death the necessity of holding an inquest is decided by the House Surgeon in conjunction with the Coroner.

Out-patients. The out-patients are of the same classes as the others. While on the list they remain under the care of the Physician or Surgeon who admitted them.

They retain their tickets, and take them to the Dispensary, where the prescriptions written from time to time at the backs of them are made up.

Out-patients getting worse are brought in as extra cases if considered necessary by the Assistant Physician or Surgeon, in which case they come under the care of the Principal Physician or Surgeon to whom the Assistant is attached.

In-patients, whom it is no longer necessary to retain in the house but who require further treatment, are admitted as out-patients without the recommendation of a Governor. A ticket in the following form is given to them:—

London Hospital,

_____ 186 .

_____ late an In-Patient

under the care of _____ is made an Out-Patient

from this date, under the care of _____

Case, _____.

_____ *House Governor.*

The Physicians and Surgeons receive Patients in weekly rotation; and visit the Hospital daily, in the following order, viz.:—

Consulting Surgeon.—Mr. Luke.

Physicians.		*Assistant Physicians.*	*At One.*
Dr. Fraser	and	Dr. Ramskill ..	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Dr. Davies	and	Dr. Down ..	.. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Dr. Parker	and	Dr. Andrew Clark .	.. Mondays and Thursdays.
		Dr. Hughlings Jackson ..	

Surgeons.		*Assistant Surgeons.*	*At One.*
Mr. Adams	and	Mr. Couper ..	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Mr. Curling	and	Mr. Maunder ..	.. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Mr. Hutchinson	and	Mr. Little ..	.. Mondays and Thursdays.
		Mr. Rivington ..	..

Obstetric Physician.	*At One.*
Dr. Barnes	.. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Surgeon Dentist.	*At half-past Nine.*
Mr. Barrett	.. Tuesdays.

Out-Patients are to attend at 1 o'clock precisely, and to provide themselves with a quart bottle, pint bottle, gallipot, and phial.

This ticket is to be kept clean, and wrapped up in paper.

The Public are requested not to attend to this Ticket if presented for the purpose of begging.

Date.	Prescriptions.

SUMMARY of Donations and Legacies from the foundation of the Charity, divided into Decennial Periods.

	Donations.			Legacies.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1740 to 1750	1,225	5	0	7,551	5	0
1750 to 1760	1,999	2	0	11,348	7	0
1760 to 1770	1,648	14	0	18,732	13	0
1770 to 1780	3,053	8	0	26,897	1	0
1780 to 1790	4,365	19	0	10,094	10	0
1790 to 1800	3,537	4	0	15,883	2	0
1800 to 1810	25,476	10	0	12,249	6	0
1810 to 1820	23,063	13	8	40,782	3	10
1820 to 1830	4,498	12	0	22,993	9	6
1830 to 1840	5,338	6	11	56,747	7	11
1840 to 1850	20,187	11	3	15,419	2	3
1850 to 1860	15,370	19	9	47,390	4	7
	109,765	5	7	286,088	12	1
1860	24,573	0	3	26,825	3	9
1861	1,732	3	2	8,232	14	9
1862	2,245	0	0	885	14	6
1863	3,176	0	0	264	6	6
	141,491	9	0	322,296	11	7
				141,491	9	0
Grand Total	..			463,788	0	7

This Table is compiled from the printed accounts. It must be considered only as an approximation, though it is believed to be nearly accurate. The figures in the print are small and frequently so indistinct that they cannot be read with certainty, even with a magnifying glass. The totals comprehend stock of various denominations which are here treated as money. In the printed list separate payments, on account of annuities, as those of Mr. Harmer and Mr. Whiting, are treated as annual donations. The principal of all the gifts and legacies comprised in the above Table have been considered by the Governors as forming part of the general income of the Hospital, or applicable to the purposes of building.

TOTAL INCOME FROM 1854 TO 1863 INCLUSIVE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents		..		23,998	7	4
Dividends		..		88,569	10	8
Long annuities		..		7,621	3	11
Annuities for a year		..		2,362	10	0
Hebrew trust		..		529	14	3
Bangley's estate		..		18	0	0
Batson's trust		..		34	13	4
Peek's gifts		..		30	12	8
Benefactions by Life Governors	39,068	1	6			
Donations	10,378	11	8			
				49,446	13	2
Annual subscriptions		..		9,338	8	1
Legacies		..		21,475	8	2
Poor box		..		81	5	4
Anniversary sermons	96	7	0			
Other sermons	913	5	1			
				1,009	12	1
Interest		..		327	2	4
Old materials		..		219	2	11
Received for maintenance of paupers		..		868	18	3
Total Income		..		205,931	2	6
Stock sold—						
In 1854	14,696	13	9			
In 1855	5,718	14	3			
In 1857	6,960	3	6			
In 1858	4,309	11	0			
				31,685	2	6
Total Cash received		..		237,616	5	0

Total Expenditure.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Extension of the Hospital – –	—	—	23,193 18 0
Management of Estates, Collections, &c.			
Expenses of anniversary – –	3,061 14 8		
Collector's poundage – –	894 10 5		
Law expenses – – –	678 17 7		
Interest of money – –	612 1 4		
		5,247 4 0	
Annuity to Rev. W. Valentine –	—	3,000 0 0	
Expenses of the Medical College –	—	822 9 11	
Total A – –	—	—	9,069 13 11
Ordinary repairs – – – –	14,058 9 0		
Insurance – – – –	482 10 0		
Taxes – – – –	19 5 0		
Furniture – – – –	1,846 4 7		
		16,406 8 7	
Salaries and wages – – –	47,586 6 7		
Rent of Chaplain's house – –	880 11 2		
		48,466 17 9	
Miscellaneous charges – –	1,356 9 3		
Printing and stationery – –	3,669 2 1		
		5,025 11 4	
House expenses – – –	74,908 12 8		
Wine, brandy, &c. – – –	8,297 11 3		
Dispensary – – – –	12,947 14 7		
Surgery – – – –	7,538 18 2		
		103,719 16 8	
Burials – – – –	—	558 15 6	
Total B – –	—	—	174,177 9 10
Grand Total –	– –	–	206,441 1 9

Salaries for 1863.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House Governor	500 0 0	
Secretary	500 0 0	
Clerk*	190 10 0	
Assistant-Clerk	64 16 10	
		1,255 6 10
Substitute for, and assistance to, Clerk while ill .		37 5 0
Chaplain	300 0 0	
Scripture Reader . . .	80 0 0	
Organist	21 0 0	
Chapel Clerk	10 0 0	
Choir	15 0 0	
		426 0 0
Substitute for Chaplain . . .		7 17 6
Resident Medical Officer . .	81 5 0	
Same for registration of cases . .	25 0 0	
1st Dispenser . . .	160 10 0	
Same for statistics . .	5 5 0	
2nd Dispenser . . .	50 0 0	
3rd „ . . .	40 0 0	
		362 0 0
Assistance to Dispenser . .		5 5 0
Matron	150 0 0	
Assistant	50 0 0	
		200 0 0
		2,293 14 4

* This includes for statistics of accidents . . .	5 5 0
Extra statistics now abandoned	5 5 0
A gratuity to enable him to send away his children when small-pox broke out in the Hospital, that he might not bring home the infection	5 0 0
	15 10 0

WAGES FOR 1863.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cook	25	4	0			
Hebrew cook	18	18	0			
7 regular maids	102	18	0			
Laundress	25	4	0			
6 washerwomen	88	4	0			
				260	8	0
Servants paid weekly	183	2	0			
Porters paid weekly	918	15	4			
Occasional labour	35	16	0			
				1,137	13	4
Wages of servants				1,398	1	4
Nurses paid quarterly	788	18	3			
Ditto, weekly	715	13	0			
Extra nurses	187	3	0			
Wages of Nurses				1,691	14	3
Yearly gratuities to nurses and servants	155	19	0			
Quarterly ditto	88	17	0			
				244	16	0
Nurses and servants, in lieu of board				474	16	0
Total Nurses and servants				3,809	7	7
Shaving patients				20	16	0
Cleaning Coroner's room				2	2	0
Old nurses and servants				47	5	0
				3,879	10	7

Summary of Salaries and Wages.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries				2,293	14	4
Wages	3,879	10	7			
Carried to the House Expenses	824	1	4			
				3,055	9	3
				5,349	3	7

The 824*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* carried to the house expenses is the amount of the money allowed to the nurses in lieu of meat, butter, and cheese.

ANALYSIS OF HOUSE EXPENSES. (From 1854 to 1863 inclusive.)

	£	s.	d.
Barley and oatmeal	280	0	5
Beer	7,034	6	7
Bread	8,816	14	9
Butter and cheese	853	15	2
Coal and coke	6,080	4	11
Eggs	1,357	11	3
Flour	153	6	10
Glass and earthenware	456	13	4
Grocery	1,460	15	9
Gas	1,092	3	2
Linen and woollen	4,918	13	5
Meat	18,565	8	2
Milk	4,506	11	6
Oil	163	5	2
Potatoes	2,499	15	5
Ropes, mats, &c.	212	5	2
Soap and candles	2,193	15	5
Straw	328	16	4
Tin and hardware	600	3	8
Turnery	417	5	6
Water	447	7	9
Wood	135	0	0
	62,573	19	8
Petty cash, house expenses	4,454	15	7
	67,028	15	3
Carried from salaries	7,879	17	5
	74,908	12	8

Cost of various Articles for the Patients, from 1854 to 1863, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Leeches	198	2	0			
Lint	2,424	10	10			
Linseed meal	574	16	0			
Wool, tow, and sponge	380	17	3			
Molasses	463	11	0			
Lard	652	10	11			
Plaster	2,221	9	0			
Spirits of wine	1,553	15	6			
				8,469	12	6
Drugs	5,460	3	10			
Chemicals	3,877	13	9			
				8,337	13	9
Surgical instruments				658	12	2
Mattresses	263	15	2			
Feather-beds	65	15	0			
Bedsteads	124	9	0			
Hydrostatic beds	35	19	6			
Mechanical aids	361	7	6			
				851	6	2
				18,317	8	5

Patients admitted during ten years.

Year.	In.	Out.	Dental.	Maternity.
1854	4,138	18,436	..	..
1855	3,947	17,730	..	..
1856	4,209	18,951	..	370
1857	3,935	20,197	3,748	403
1858	3,976	21,207	2,186	421
1859	3,669	21,768	2,322	531
1860	3,918	22,397	2,626	484
1861	4,169	24,351	2,929	631
1862	4,164	24,312	2,848	451
1863	4,368	26,249	3,210	550
	40,493	215,598	19,869	3,841

In-patients	40,493
Out-patients	215,598
In and out-patients ..	256,091
Dental cases	19,889
Maternity cases	3,841
Grand total	279,801

These numbers are exclusive of the trifling cases requiring no continuous treatment.

IN-PATIENTS.

Recommended		12,451
Free—		
Accidents	21,912	
Physicians' extra cases . ..	4,333	
Surgeons	1,797	
		28,042
		40,493

OUT-PATIENTS.

Date.	By Governors.	Free.	Total.	Date.	By Governors.	Free.	Total.
1854	8,759	9,677	18,436	1860	11,047	14,460	25,507
1855	8,165	9,565	17,730	1861	13,283	14,628	27,911
1856	9,039	10,282	19,321	1862	12,404	15,207	27,611
1857	8,659	15,689	24,348	1863	13,020	16,989	30,009
1858	8,963	14,851	23,814				
1859	9,930	14,691	24,621	Total ..	103,269	136,039	239,308

These numbers include the Dental and Maternity cases—

	Per annum.	Per week.
Average of Dental cases	2,838 ..	55
Average of Maternity cases	480 ..	9

In-Patents admitted, and the Ratio of Deaths, from 1835 to 1863.

Years.	No. of Patients admitted.	Died.	Per-centage.	
1835 ..	2,735	277	10	
1836 ..	2,815	309	10½	
1837 ..	2,961	478	14	
1838 ..	2,987	371	12½	
1839 ..	3,247	305	9½	
1840 ..	3,339	296	9	
1841 ..	3,308	331	10	
1842 ..	3,300	260	8	
1843 ..	3,530	244	7	
1844 ..	3,691	224	6	
1845 ..	3,625	228	6¼	
1846 ..	4,092	280	7	
1847 ..	4,159	276	6⅔	
1848 ..	4,185	263	6¼	
1849 ..	4,090	298	7¼	Cholera year.
1850 ..	3,894	277	7	
1851 ..	4,051	258	6⅓	Admitted after 9th April.
1852 ..	4,246	274	6½	No males except accidents.
1853 ..	3,604	234	6½	
1854 ..	4,138	345	8⅓	
1855 ..	3,947	294	7½	
1856 ..	4,209	291	7	Nearly.
1857 ..	3,935	315	8	
1858 ..	3,976	301	7⅘	
1859 ..	3,669	343	9⅓	
1860 ..	3,918	323	8¼	
1861 ..	4,169	350	8⅖	
1862 ..	4,164	318	7⅗	
1863 ..	4,368	381	8¾	

In-Patients Cured and Relieved in Ten Years.

Date.	Cured or Convalescent.	Relieved.	Date.	Cured or Convalescent.	Relieved.
1854	2,110	1,484	1860	1,836	1,372
1855	2,027	1,486	1861	1,966	1,816
1856	1,790	2,010	1862	1,738	1,919
1857	1,675	1,845	1863	1,850	1,833
1858	1,708	1,855			
1859	1,741	1,482	Total ..	18,441	17,102

The last two Tables give the following result for ten years:—

Patients admitted per annum	4,049
Cured per cent.	45·5
Relieved	42·2
Deaths	8
	95·7
Otherwise discharged	4·3
Total	100

Numbers in the House.

Date.	Average Numbers in the House.	Numbers in the House at the end of the Year.	Date.	Average Numbers in the House.	Numbers in the House at the end of the Year.
1855	341	294	1861	325	355
1856	338	347	1862	345	367
1857	327	297	1863	367	385
1858	316	333			
1859	310	311	Nine Years .	3,002	3,040
1860	333	351			
			Average .	333	338 nearly

During part of the year 1854 the upper wards were closed. The average has, therefore, been taken for nine years. The general average is only an

approximation. An average of averages does not give a true average. The exact method would have been to divide the total number of diets or rations issued by the number of days in nine years. The rations issued during the time could not have been very readily ascertained.

Average stay.

The stay of a patient in the house is represented by

$$\frac{\text{The average daily number} \times \text{the number of days in ten years.}}{\text{The number of cases in ten years.}}$$

That is (allowing for two leap years between 1854 and 1863) by the fraction,

$$\frac{333 \times 3{,}652}{40493} = 30 \text{ days},$$

a conclusion which agrees accurately with results obtained in other ways.

The stay of male and female and medical and surgical cases differs slightly.

The average time of treatment of some kinds of accidents has been greatly reduced by improved methods. For instance, the usual stay of a patient with fractured ribs is now 15 days against 30 days.

Cost of the patients.

To ascertain the cost of the in-patients it is necessary to estimate those of the out-patients, which consist of the wages of two porters and a nurse who are kept for their use; of the estimated rent and care of their receiving rooms; and a share of the expenses of the Surgery and Dispensary, including the salaries of the Dispensers. No wine or spirits are consumed by the out-patients.

It will have been seen that—

	£	s.	d.
The cost of the Surgery has been	7,538	18	2
Of the Dispensary	12,974	14	7
The Dispensers' salaries have been	2,505	0	0
	23,018	12	9

It was stated at the inspection that the out-patients usually remain on the boards for six weeks. If it be assumed that during this time they cost in medicine and attendance the same per head per diem as the in-patients, their share per annum of the cost of Surgery, Dispensary, Dispensers, and Salaries will be obtained by the following compound proportion:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
256,091 : 30 :: 215,598 : 42 :: 2,301·86 :					2,704	8	0
Add for 2 Porters		99	0	0			
„ Nurse		30	0	0			
„ Rent, &c., for rooms		70	0	0			
					199	0	0
We have about					2,903	0	0

per annum as the cost of the out-patients, being about 2*s.* 8*d.* per case.

If from the totals A and B, which, in the Table of Expenditure, represent the annual expenditure of the Hospital, we deduct the cost of the out-patients as above, we have the following result:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual expenses of the Hospital	18,324	0	0
Annual expense of out-patients	2,904	0	0
Annual cost of in-patients	15,420	0	0

which, on an average of 333, gives for the cost of an in-patient—

	£	s.	d.
Per annum	46	6	0
Per case	3	16	0
Per diem	0	2	6¼

If it be assumed that the in-patients and out-patients in each case consume the same quantity of medicine and require the same attention from the Dispensers, then the share of the out-patients in the expenses of the Surgery, Dispensary, and Dispenser's salaries will be given by the simple proportion—

256,091 :: 215,598 :: 2,301·86 ∴ £1,938

which, with the 199*l.* for the cost of Porter, Nurses, &c., gives for the cost of the out-patients 2,137*l.* per annum, and not quite 2*s.* per case.

The cost of an in-patient would then be—

	£	s.	d.
Per annum	48	12	0
Per case	4	0	0
Per diem	0	2	8

The cost of the dental and maternity cases is probably trifling. It has been assumed that they cost nothing.

Accidents from 1854 to 1863.

Fractures	13,126	Hæmorrhage	722
Wounds	27,517	Foreign bodies in throat	1,693
Contusions	35,483	Corrosion from acid	59
Sprains	13,545	Thecal abscess	1,319
Dislocations	1,374	Inflammation	9,712
Concussions	638	Attempts at suicide	273
Burns and scalds	5,767	Various	1,169
Hernia	888		
Bites of dogs	1,015	Total	116,064
Retention	1,763		

Average, 32 nearly per diem.

Accidents are most frequent when trade is active on the Thames.

The numbers from the Docks have diminished since the practice has been introduced of unloading ships by contract, the men employed being stronger and more active than the casual labourers who loitered about the neighbourhood and picked up a precarious living by odd jobs.

Accidents in 1862.

	Patients Cured.	Died.	Remain in House.	Total.
Fractures	467	45	65	577
Wounds	292	7	20	319
Contusions	321	10	20	351
Sprains	49	—	4	53
Dislocations	25	1	—	29
Concussions	55	3	3	58
Burns and scalds	142	34	18	194
Hernia	55	17	4	76
Bites of dogs, &c.	8	—	1	9
Retention	58	7	1	66
Sudden hæmorrhage	32	1	11	44
Foreign bodies in the throat	10	—	—	10
Thecal abscess	7	—	—	7
Inflammation from injuries	287	3	31	321
Attempts at suicide	21	1	—	22
Various	40	—	4	44
	1,869	129	182	2,180

Died on the 1st day	15
„ 2nd day	30
„ 3rd day	12
„ 4th day	4
„ 5th day	5
„ 6th day	5
„ 7th day	3
	74

Observations.

It is possible that had the inquiry been more numerously attended some things might have been pointed out requiring correction, and that improvements might have been suggested. At present there seems ground only for commendation.

The Chairman, it will have been seen, has lately given 3,000*l.* in one sum towards the contemplated new buildings. Other members of the Committee have been liberal benefactors. Men freely spending their own money are certain to see the funds to which they contribute applied to good purpose. The Governors have a further strong motive to do their duty. The fixed income of the charity is wholly inadequate to the calls upon it, and the prosperity, it

may indeed be said the existence, of the Hospital depends on the confidence of the public, which would certainly be lost by inefficiency or mismanagement.

The success of this institution, wholly voluntary in its origin, established to supply an acknowledged want, and its entire possessions even now applicable to the annual calls upon it, suggests reflections on the subject of permanent endowments in general, especially when consisting of real estate.

The management of landed property even by private persons, deeply and directly interested, requires habits of business and economy and great knowledge of country matters, qualifications not always found in the trustees of charities, who, when they possess them, have rarely time or perhaps inclination to make use of them. It thus not unfrequently happens that an undue proportion of income is devoted to unprofitable improvements. From this danger the London Hospital is exempt.

Were the estates of other great institutions gradually sold to advantage and the proceeds invested in the funds, a large increase of income and a still greater annual saving would in most cases be effected; and it seems fully proved by this Hospital that, in the event of the future depreciation of the income of a really useful charity, the deficiency would speedily be made up by the benevolence of the public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FRANCIS OFFLEY MARTIN.

June 30, 1864.

Appendix.

Wills of some of the chief Benefactors.

Devereaux Bowley, by will dated 17th July, 1772, proved in London 24th March, 1773, bequeathed 6,000*l.* 4 per cent. Bank Annuities to the Treasurer or Trustees of the Society of Governors of the London Hospital for relief of six persons, and in particular manufacturers, seamen in the merchant service, their wives and children, towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

John Redman, by will dated 5th July, 1797, proved in London 7th August, 1798, gave to the London Hospital 1,000*l.*, and subject to certain other gifts he gave to the Hospital the residue of his property.

John Baker, by will dated 22nd January, 1814, proved in London 5th June, 1818, bequeathed 5,000*l.* Consols to the President, Governors, or Treasurer of the London Hospital for carrying on the charitable designs thereof.

By a codicil dated 16th December, 1814, he gave 5,000*l.* more Consols to the same persons for the same purposes.

And by another codicil executed 15th May, 1815, directed his executors to pay the duty.

Edward Hollond, Esq., by codicils to his will proved in London 17th December, 1829, gave two sums of 5,000*l.* each to the Treasurer of the London Hospital, to be paid out of his personal estate.

John Milward, by will and codicils proved in London 11th October, 1831, gave 3,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, and the residue of his estate to the London Hospital.

Keane Fitzgerald, Esq., by will dated 2nd January, 1829, proved in London, 5th November, 1831, directed 10,000*l.* to be paid out of his personal estate to the Treasurer of the London Hospital for the use of that Institution. And he expressed his wish that any part thereof not exceeding one-half should be applied towards defraying the expense of the projected enlargement of the building in case the same should not have been done or completed in his lifetime. He also bequeathed 2,000*l.* to the Samaritan Society.

The *Rev. David Thomas Powell* by will dated 1st December, 1847 (proved in London 20th July, 1848), gave the residue of his personal estate to the Treasurer of the London Hospital for the charitable purposes of that Institution.

Benjamin Thomas Crichton by will dated 17th October, 1854, proved in London 2nd October, 1855, bequeathed his residuary, real, and personal estate upon trust for sale, one moiety to be invested in the purchase of 3 per cent. Consols, and the other moiety in the purchase of 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.

His wife was to receive the dividends for her life, and after her death he gave one moiety of the produce of the said residue to the Treasurer of the London Hospital for the use of that Institution.

Joshua Drinkald, by will dated 1st September, 1858, proved in London 27th May, 1859, gave 4,500*l.* to the Treasurer of the London Hospital for the use of that Institution.

By a codicil he gave the sum of 500*l.* to the Treasurer of the Samaritan Society for the use of the said Society. He gave the residue of his real and personal estate to the Trustees to sell, and among other things, out of his residuary personal estate (consisting of pure personalty at his death) to pay duty on his charitable bequests. And upon further trust to divide what should remain (after answering certain purposes thereby referred to) between the charitable institutions in the will mentioned, in proportion to the sums thereby given, to or for their benefit respectively.

BATTERSEA CHARITIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1864;—*for*,

COPIES "of REPORT of the INSPECTOR on the CHARITIES of the Parish of *St. Mary, Battersea:*"

"And, of the CORRESPONDENCE between the TRUSTEES of WALTER ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, of the same Parish, and the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, with reference to the recent SALE of LAND at *Peckham.*"

COUNTY OF SURREY—PARISH OF BATTERSEA.

By authority of an order of the Board, dated 31st May 1861, I held, after the usual notice, a public inquiry at the Infant School-room, Green-lane, Battersea.

At this meeting attended,

The Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, Vicar.
Rev. Samuel Clarke, Principal of the Training College, and Trustee of Sir Walter St. John's School.
Mr. Henry Poupart, Henry Juer, } Trustees of the Lammas Hall.
David Jones.
John Allen, Churchwarden.
Reynolds, Solicitor.
Chadwin, Vestry Clerk.

I adjourned the inquiry for the attendance of Mr. James Bogle Smith (which attendance I had requested), he being the treasurer of the General Parish Charities Fund, and treasurer of Sir Walter St. John's School, to the 18th May; but he did not attend; Messrs. Poupart, Juer, Jones, and Chadwin did.

I adjourned the inquiry again, sending to Mr. Smith a more peremptory request to attend on the 24th May (when he attended with his books). Messrs. Poupart, Jones, Reynolds, and Chadwin also attended.

I found the following charities to be subsisting in the parish of Battersea:—

	PAGE		PAGE
Sir Walter St. John's School - -	1	John Banks's Charity - - -	5
Charles Wix's Charity - - -	2	Henry Smith's Charity - - -	6
Parvin's Augmentation - - -	7	Rebecca Wood's Charity - -	6
Ann Cooper's Charity - - -	3	John Conrad Rapp's Charity - -	6
Thomas Ashness's Bequest - -	4	John Parvin's Charities - - -	7
Anthony Francis Haldimand's Bequest - - - - -	4	John Charles Constable's Gift -	8
John Edmonds's Charity - -	5	Miss Champion's School - -	9
		The Lammas Hall - - -	9

(A.)

SIR WALTER ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Mr. Skirrow reported upon the condition of this charity in 1857 and 1858, especially in relation to the question of building a new school-house and master's

house, to which your Board gave their sanction. It will be sufficient for me to begin my Report from the completion of the building.

	£.	s.	d.
The cost of part of the site purchased from Chabots was -	807	4	8
The contract for building was - - - - - - -	3,750	5	–
Architect's fee, clerk of works, and other expenses, about -	500	–	–
£.	5,057	9	8

The 12 trustees mentioned in Mr. Skirrow's report all survive. Chabot's land was conveyed to them in fee by indenture of 26th July 1857.

The property belonging to this charity is at present:				Annual Rent. £.	s.	d.
Eight and a-half acres of land called Dunstan's Hearne, let to one Armstrong as tenant from year to year - - - -				30	–	–
The late master's house adjoining the present one, let to the Rifle Corps for an armoury as tenants from year to year - -				16	–	–
The School Fund - - - - - £. 5,800 Consols, Standing in the names of James Bogle Smith, Henry Sykes Thornton, Philip Cazenove, Matthew Whiting. Annual dividends - - - - - - -				174	–	–
The Apprentice Fund, composed of St. John's Gift - - - - - - - - - - £.	1,000	–	–			
Additional sum purchased, 1859 - - - -	150	–	–			
Wix's balance after the deduction for costs attending the new scheme in Chancery - - -	109	4	–			
Consols - - - £.	1,259	4	–			
Standing in the same names, transposed thus:—Thornton, Smith, Cazenove, Whiting. Annual dividends - - - - - - - - - - -				37	15	6
£.				257	15	6

There is a head master (who is not M.A.) who receives a salary of 80 *l.* per annum, with an annual gratuity of 10 *l.* in addition, and who resides rent free, and is provided with coal and gas.

And an assistant master at a salary of 50 *l.* per annum.

There are about 200 boys in the upper school, who pay from 2 *d.* to 4 *d.* per week each, and about 170 in the lower school, who pay from 1 *d.* to 2 *d.* per week.

The education is upon the National system. The 20 foundation boys, who receive free education in respect of this charity, are in the upper school, and are selected by the trustees (who meet about four times a year for the purpose) from the body of scholars. Their education embraces the usual branches included in what is called a commercial education.

The masters are assisted by 12 teachers from the Training College of the National Society at Battersea. This assistance is quite gratuitous. The garden of the Training College adjoins the playground of this school, and there is a door in the wall to afford convenient access to the teachers from the college. The Lord of the Manor does not interfere with the school.

Wix's Charity.

Occasionally one of the free scholars is bound apprentice upon leaving the school; about six boys have been apprenticed within the last four years. The premium paid is 10 *l.*, by two instalments.

This amount is not at this time sufficient to procure the advancement of the boy by introducing him to a good trade, but will only obtain for him instruction in

in the lowest kind of handicrafts, consequently there are few applicants. The scheme fixes the maximum premium at 40 *l.*, within which limit the trustees might do more to carry out the intention of the contributors to this fund, assuming that their intention was to raise the position of the apprentices. The scheme says nothing about clothing the apprentices, although Wix's augmentation seems to have been given for that purpose.

The cash balance of the apprenticing charity account at the end of the year 1860 was 128 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* in favour of this fund, showing an accumulation of more than 20 *l.* per annum going on.

Some boys have been apprenticed to their own fathers, to whom the premiums have been paid. It was also explained that only those boys who remain the full time at the school have been considered by the trustees to be entitled to apprenticeship from this fund.

The cash balance at the end of 1860 in favour of the school account was 223 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.*

As the account for that year contains items of receipt from the sale of stock on the one hand, and of payments on the building account on the other, it does not afford an example of the ordinary current expenditure.

Still, considering the great advantage of this school, of the free assistance in teaching afforded by the Training College, of the grants from the Government Fund, which are stated to be made liberally, irrespective of the endowment and other advantages, and considering the large amount of school pence [in 1860, 133 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*], there seems to be ground for the complaint made to me at the inquiry, that but little advantage accrues to the parish from the handsome endowment, and that the school was just of the same standing as other National Schools which have no endowment at all.

(B.)

Cooper's Charity.—(Reported, p. 587.)

By will of 1720 Ann Cooper gave 300 *l.* to the overseers of the poor and churchwardens of Battersea, to be laid out in the purchase of lands in fee-simple, in the names of such persons as Viscount St. John and his heirs should nominate to be trustees, on trust, that the yearly rents and profits thereof should be employed for the relief of so many poor persons of the said parish as the said churchwardens and overseers should appoint, with the approbation of the said Viscount.

By indenture of 20th March 1723, to which the said Viscount, the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, and seven other persons trustees, were parties, in which the said will is recited, and also is recited that 309 *l.* 7 *s.* had been received by the said churchwardens and overseers in respect of the said legacy and the interest thereof, and that they had purchased therewith from two several persons several closes of land lying in Cerney Wick, in the parish of St. Cerney, in the county of Gloucester (parcel of which had previously been conveyed to them in fee and other parcel was thereby conveyed in like manner), it was agreed that the trustees and their heirs should permit the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor to receive the rents and profits of the said premises, to be by them employed for the relief of so many poor persons of the parish of Battersea not receiving alms, or in putting out to apprentice such poor children of the said parish as the said churchwardens and overseers should with the approbation of the said Viscount or his heirs appoint; with a power of leasing for 21 years by the churchwardens and overseers for the time being with the consent of the said Viscount and his heirs.

And it was further agreed that as often as the number of trustees should be reduced by death to six *or any less number*, the survivors should re-appoint, subject to the approval of the said Viscount and his heirs.

At the time of the late Commissioners' report the parcels of land which lie in scattered fields amounted to 15 a. 3 r. 10 p.; they are now called 15 a. 2 r. 10 p.; but nobody in the parish of Battersea appears to know much about the property, consequently I recommended that it should be sold since it was not enough to be worth looking after.

It is let to Charles Snell upon a lease for 21 years from 1858, made by the

churchwardens and overseers with the approval of Viscount Bolingbroke, the representative of Viscount St. John.*

The annual rent is 18 *l.* 15 *s.*, which is received by the churchwardens and distributed, together with—

	£.	s.	d.
Ashness's, next reported - - - - -	3	8	8
And Haldimand's, ditto - - - - -	3	12	8
Which with the rent of this charity - - -	18	15	–
Form an annual fund of - - - £.	25	16	4

This is distributed in coal, bread, and flannel, by tickets, for coal or bread of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* value each, and for flannel of 3 *s.* each, at Christmas, yearly. There is a rule established by custom by which the clergy, churchwardens, and overseers are supposed to meet to settle the list of recipients, in concert with five or six of the principal inhabitants. But this rule has not lately been adhered to, and a great part of the tickets are distributed by the above officers and other persons deputed by them at their individual discretion, and without sufficient discrimination of the recipients.

(C.)

ASHNESS'S BEQUEST.—(Unreported.)

Thomas Ashness, by will of 1827, bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Battersea 100 *l.* in trust for the use of the poor of this parish, either to be invested for their benefit or distributed among them at the discretion of the said minister and churchwardens, and so in such manner as they should think proper.

The bequest was invested, and is now 114 *l.* 9 *s.* Reduced Three per Cents., standing in the joint names of Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, vicar; James Bogle Smith, gentleman; Henry Fownes, gentleman.

The annual dividends, 3 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, are distributed with Cooper's, the last reported charity as before mentioned.

(D.)

HALDIMAND'S BEQUEST.—(Reported, p. 390.)

Anthony Francis Haldimand, by will of 1815, bequeathed 100 *l.* to the poor of the parish of Battersea.

The same amount of stock as reported by the late Commissioners, 121 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, Three per Cent. Consols, is now standing in the names of the same trustees as that of Ashness's, the last mentioned charity.

The annual dividends, 3 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*, are applied in like manner with Ashness's to the joint fund with Cooper's as before mentioned.

* Mr. J. Bogle Smith has, since the inquiry, produced at this office for inspection an Indenture dated 21st December 1849, between Joseph Benwell, of the first part (described in the recitals as eldest son and heir-at-law of Joseph Benwell, late sole surviving trustee of this charity), John Ledyard Phillips, of the second part (described in the recitals as devisee in trust of the will of the said Joseph Benwell), the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Bolingbroke of the third part, and the Rev. John Simon Jenkinson, vicar of Battersea, clerk; William Custall Tawer, and William Gostling, churchwardens of this parish; Peter Tow and Mims Young, overseers of the said parish; Benjamin Edgington, Joseph Gurney, Henry Fownes, the Rev. Israel May Soule, minister of the Baptist Chapel of Battersea; James Phillips, Edward Howard, William Picking, James Tow, George Jonathan Chadwin, and Henry Hatton, inhabitants, of the fourth part: Reciting by successive conveyances the appointment of feoffees down to that dated 8 and 9 October 1804, by which the said Joseph Benwell and his predeceasing co-trustees were enfeoffed also by the heir-at-law of a last surviving trustee, with the approbation of the Lord Bolingbroke of that time. All those closes of land (described in the recital of an Indenture of Release of 18 October 1723 as all that close of meadow or pasture commonly called *Butts*, containing by estimation 2 A. 2 R.; and also all that close of arable or pasture commonly called The Oat piece, containing by estimation 7 acres; and also all that close of pasture commonly called Wickhill piece, containing by estimation 4 acres; and also all that piece of arable commonly called Longlands, containing by estimation 2 A. 2 R.; all which said closes and premises are situate in Cerney Wick, in the parish of South Cerney, in the county of Gloucester); and also such other hereditaments as have been allotted in respect thereof by virtue of the Act 48 Geo. III. for enclosing land in the parish of South Cerney, were granted, &c., to the said parties of the fourth part, to the use of them and their heirs and assigns for ever, upon the trusts declared in the will of the said Ann Cooper, or such of them as were then subsisting and capable of taking effect; several covenants by the said Joseph Benwell and by the said John Ledyard Phillips, that each of them had done no act to encumber.

(C.)

EDMONDS'S GIFT.—(Reported, 8th Report, p. 266, and Surrey MSS., p. 389.)

By Indenture of 22d March 1743, to which the churchwardens of the parish of Battersea, and the churchwardens of St. Mary, Colechurch, in the city of London, were respectively parties, reciting the will of the founder, John Edmonds, of 14 December 1708, certain proceedings in Chancery, and other circumstances, three houses situated in Bird-in-hand Alley, in the parish of St. Mary, Colechurch, in the city of London, were conveyed to four trustees, and their heirs and assigns for ever upon trust, to pay and apply the rents and profits thereof, after payment of all charges attending the said trust, one moiety to the churchwardens of the parish of Battersea, and the other moiety to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Colechurch, London, to be by them applied and made use of in or towards putting out apprentices as many poor boys of each of the said parishes respectively as the same would allow of.

By two Indentures of lease of same date, 30th October 1812, the first Indenture between George Cannon and another, churchwardens of St. Mary, Colechurch, and two churchwardens of Battersea, of the one part, and Thomas Arnold Loxley, of Cheapside, of the other part, a piece of land, about one-half of the premises which are situate in the Poultry, was granted for a term of 61 years, from Midsummer 1811, at the annual rent of 20 *l.*, upon condition of erecting certain buildings, and insuring the same against fire to the extent of 600 *l.*

The said rent to be payable quarterly, one-half to the churchwardens of each of the said two parishes.

The second lease of the same date by the same grantors to Richard Abbott, described as of Queen's Arms Tavern, in Bird-in-Hand Court, grants the other approximate half of the premises for the like term, subject to the same rent and conditions. The first-mentioned tenement is held by the executors of the lessee, and the second now forms part, Simpson's Tavern, Poultry.

The rents continue to be received by the churchwardens of the said two parishes, by 10 *l.* per annum to each parish for each tenement.

The annual income for Battersea, 20 *l.*, is employed in apprenticing boys to shoemakers, carpenters, and such-like handicrafts. The vicar acts as sole manager. The premium paid with such apprentice is 10 *l.*, payable one-half at date of indenture, and the other half at the end of three years. There is a difficulty found in getting good masters for such a small premium, and the vicar has in more than one case paid the premium to the boy's *own* father as his master.

There were two boys in 1860 for whom the second instalments of premiums were paid.

The vicar does not approve of increasing the premium, although the balance of cash in hand has accumulated to the amount of 116 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* at the end of the year 1860.

There is a general account for all the charities of Bermondsey with Willis's bank in the names of the vicar and two churchwardens. (*See post*, p. 8.)

In 1872, when the leases will fall in, the half of the rents to accrue to this parish will, on account of the greatly increased value of the property, make this a very important charity.

Trustees to hold and manage this charity should be appointed forthwith.

(D.)

BANKS'S CHARITY.—(Reported, p. 389.)

John Banks, by will of 1716, bequeathed to the Haberdashers' Company a leasehold estate, the proceeds of which he directed (amongst numerous other objects) to be given to five poor men, 50 *s.* per annum each, and to five poor single women, 50 *s.* each, "inhabitants of the parish of Battersea, of the age of 40 years or more."

The bequest continues to be fulfilled by the Haberdashers' Company.

Before 1847 the vicar and churchwardens were accustomed to nominate the annuitants. Since then the Company have taken the nomination into their own

hands; sometimes, however, attending to the recommendation of the parish officers, when these officers have happened to concur, labourers and widows (not single women) of 45 years of age are chosen as recipients from the poor of this parish not receiving alms.

(E.)

HENRY SMITH'S CHARITY.—(Reported, 4th Report, p. 452; 11th Report, p. 790.)

From this *general* clothing charity, is received, through the hands of Messrs. Bray and Warren, solicitors, Bloomsbury, a sum varying from

£.	s.	d.		
16	2	–	- - - -	in 1858,
15	18	6	- - -	in 1859,
to 15	7	6	- - -	in 1860.

This is disposed of by ordering greatcoats of a tradesman in the parish at a cost of 16*s.* 6*d.* or 17*s* each.

The coats are of drab cloth, and, instead of a badge, the letters "J. S." are stamped on the buttons.

Twenty or twenty-one coats are given annually, according to the amount received.

The recipients are limited to labouring men resident five years in the parish, not to benefit by this charity oftener than once in four years. They are nominated at the annual meeting before referred to, by the parish officers.

(F.)

REBECCA WOOD'S CHARITY.—(Reported, p. 390.)

By will of 1796, Rebecca Wood bequeathed 200 *l.*, the interest of which to be distributed annually, on 7th January, amongst 24 decayed families of this parish.

The bequest now stands 210 *l.* stock, in the Reduced Three per Cents., in the joint names of the Rev. John Simon Jenkinson, vicar; James Bogle Smith and Henry Fownes, churchwardens.

The dividends, amounting to 6 *l.* 6 *s.*, are given away annually, on 7th January, to 24 decayed widows, by 5 *s.* 3 *d.* each, according to a list settled by the parish officers.

(F A.)

RAPP'S CHARITY.—(Unreported.)

By will of 24th December 1830, John Conrad Rapp bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Battersea the sum of 200 *l.* (free of legacy duty), to be invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, in the names of the said vicar and churchwardens, in trust to receive the interest and dividends thereof, and pay the same equally, from time to time, unto such four poor men and four poor women, inhabitants of the said parish of Battersea, as they in their discretion should think most necessitous and deserving of such relief, the same to be so divided at Christmas in each year.

The stock, 218 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, Consols, is now standing in the same names as that of Rebecca Wood's last before reported.

The annual dividends are 6 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*

The annual meeting is held about a week before Christmas, at which the vicar, churchwardens, overseers, and some of the principal inhabitants attend, when eight persons are selected from amongst old decayed tradespeople to receive 16 *s.* 4 ½ *d.*

G.

PARVIN'S CHARITIES.—(Unreported.)

By will of 19th March 1818, John Parvin made the following bequest for the benefit of the parish of Battersea :—

1st. That his trustees and executors, or the survivor of them, his executors, administrators, and assigns, should stand possessed of the sum of 1,000 *l.* in Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, *upon trust* to pay over the dividends and proceeds thereof, from time to time, when and as they should become due, unto the vicar and churchwardens, for the time being, of the parish of Battersea aforesaid, and for which their receipt and receipts should be a sufficient discharge ; *upon trust*, that the said vicar and churchwardens yearly and every year lay out and expend the whole of such dividends and annual proceeds in the purchase of coal, candles, bread, and flannel, in such proportions as they should in their discretion think fit, and should yearly and every year, on the 25th December, distribute and divide the whole quantity of coal, candles, bread, and flannel, so to be purchased, *to and amongst* 40 *poor widows actually and boná fide residing at Nine Elms and Battersea Fields,* in the parish of Battersea aforesaid, not receiving parochial relief, to be selected by the said vicar and churchwardens for the time being ; and further, that in case there should not at any time of such distribution happen to be so many as 40 such poor women so residing, then and in such case the said vicar and churchwardens should distribute and divide the said coal, candles, bread, and flannel, so to be purchased annually as aforesaid, to and among so many poor widows not receiving parochial relief as should actually and *boná fide* reside at Nine Elms and Battersea Fields aforesaid.

Sir Walter St. John's School.

And as to, for, and concerning the further sum of 1,000 *l.* Four per Cent. Bank Annuities and of the dividends and proceeds thereof, *upon trust* to pay one-fourth part of the said dividends from time to time to the trustees for the time being of the charity school established by the late Lord St. John at Battersea aforesaid for the education of boys and girls, to be applied in aid of and as an addition to the funds of the said charity school.

Bread to be given in church.

And *upon trust* to pay one-fourth part of such dividends and annual proceeds from time to time to the said vicar and churchwardens, to be laid out and expended in equal sums weekly and every week in the purchase of *bread,* to be distributed by them on the Sunday of every fourth week at the parish church of Battersea to such poor persons residing in the parish and not receiving parochial relief as should be deemed fit objects by them.

Tea and sugar to be given in the workhouse to poor women.

And *upon trust* to pay one other fourth part of such dividends and annual proceeds from time to time to the said vicar and churchwardens, to be laid out and expended by them in equal sums weekly and every week in the purchase of tea and sugar for the use of such of the poor aged women for the time being inhabiting the workhouse in Battersea as should be deemed fit objects by the said vicar and churchwardens for the time being.

Money to be given in the workhouse to poor men.

And *upon trust* to pay the remaining fourth part of such dividends and proceeds from time to time to the said vicar and churchwardens, to be distributed and divided by them *weekly* and every week in such proportions as they should think proper to such of the poor aged men for the time being inhabiting the said workhouse, and who should be in the habit of attending Divine Service in Battersea church, or who having been in the habit of so attending should be disabled or prevented from so doing by sickness or other infirmity, as should be deemed fit objects by the said vicar and churchwardens.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The two sums of 1,000 *l.* each produced after payment of duty and expenses a sum of stock - - - - - - -	1,793	13	5
From this amount - - - - - - - - - was sold out to pay the expenses of the new scheme for St. John's School, as before reported; this amounted to about one-eighth of the said nett capital calculated as the share of this charity, one-eighth of the dividends of 2,000 *l.* being directed to be applied to the fund of the said school.	224	2	3
£.	1,569	11	2

remained, which amount of stock in the New Three per Cent. is now standing in the names of—

Dead - - Edward Matson, one of founder's executors.
James Bogle Smith.

[Mr. Smith expressed his willingness to act upon my recommendation and transfer the stock to the official trustees.]

The annual dividends amount to 47 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; one-half of this only is given to widows, although they are clearly entitled to the proceeds of one-half of the original sum of stock which the founder's bequest produced; 23 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* is annually laid out in coal, bread, and flannel, and distributed to widows residing at Nine Elms and Battersea Fields. There are generally from 30 to 36 recipients. The vicar and churchwardens settle the list, and the vestry clerk previously sees all the applicants, whose names he checks by the relieving officer's book for any receiving parochial relief, and presents his list and report to the annual parish meeting, held about Christmas.

£. 5 17 *s.* 8 *d.* (being about one-eighth of the dividends of the said remaining sum of stock) is expended annually in bread given by the vicar and churchwardens to persons attending church on the third Sunday in every month, when about 15 poor persons not requiring parochial relief receive a 4lb. loaf each.

There are five other parishes in union with Bermondsey, in which parish the union workhouse is situate; but since the new Poor Law nothing has been given to the poor people in the workhouse; for a few years after the union the share of the dividends was partly distributed to the poor with the other charities at Christmas, but since 1835 the balance of dividends beyond the part given to the widows and one-eighth thereof given in bread, has accumulated.

On account of these accumulations there is a balance at the end of 1860 of 330 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

This balance forms part of the balance of account at Willis's bank, referred to in the preceding report of Edmonds's Charity with the balance of that charity.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Edmonds's balance - - - - - - - -	116	10	5
Parvin's Workhouse Fund balance - - - - -	330	3	2
	446	13	7
Balance of General Account as per banker's pass-book up to same period - - - - - - - - £.	465	1	11

being a little less in amount. It should be remarked that this balance is unproductive, no interest being allowed by the bankers on the balance, in consideration of their keeping the general parish charity account.

I could obtain no agreement amongst the persons attending the inquiry respecting a new application of that part of this charity intended for the former inmates of the parish workhouse; all parties, however, who attended the inquiry admitted the necessity for a new scheme.

(H)

Constable's Gift.—(Unreported.)

John Charles Constable (who died in London, date of will and death unknown) bequeathed (terms of bequest unknown) the sum of 50 *l.* to the poor of the parish of Battersea. This sum was received by the minister and churchwardens, and invested on 2d December 1856 in the purchase of 52 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* Consols, in the names of Rev. John Simon Jenkinson, vicar; Benjamin Edgington, gentleman; William Picking, builder.

The annual dividends, 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.*, are given away to four poor men and four poor women, at 4 *s.* each.

The recipients are chosen at the annual parish meeting previous to Christmas before referred to.

(I.)

CHAMPION'S SCHOOLS.

Miss Champion built a school, at an expense of more than 2,000 *l.*, upon a site in Green-lane, Battersea, given by Earl Spencer and John George Shaw Lefevre, and conveyed to the vicar and churchwardens by deed of 1st of March 1851 (enrolled in Chancery 5th March 1851), upon the usual trusts, to be in union with the incorporated National Society.

(J.)

LAMMAS HALL.

An Act of 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 38, intituled "An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a Royal Park in Battersea Fields, in the County of Surrey," provides [section 36] for the extinction of commonable rights, over any of the lands to be taken for the above purpose. And that compensation for such rights should be settled by a jury, and that such compensation should *be paid to the churchwardens of the parish, or respective parishes, in which such common or waste lands should lie, and should be by such churchwardens applied for such general and public purposes, within such parishes respectively, as a vestry of such respective parishes, to be convened by such churchwardens for that purpose, should direct.*

An Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 47, intituled "An Act to provide for the Purchase and Extinguishment of all Rights of Common and Lammas and other Commonable Rights over the Site of Battersea Park, in the County of Surrey," recites in the preamble the Act and the clause last quoted; and recites also, "And whereas the inhabitants of the said parish of St. Mary, Battersea, at a vestry meeting held on the 8th day of July 1852, *unanimously* resolved that the churchwardens should be authorised, on the part of the parishioners, in respect of their common rights, either as freeholders, copyholders, or tenants or parishioners of all the said lands named in the schedule of the first-mentioned Act, to accept the sum of 1,500 *l.*, by way of compensation for the extinguishment of such and all other rights over all such lands: And whereas it was intended by the said parishioners that the said sum of 1,500 *l.* should include the purchase or compensation-money to be paid in respect of all lammas rights and other commonable rights existing, or alleged to exist, in, over, and upon all the lands mentioned in the said resolution, although not common or waste lands, but it is doubtful whether the terms of the aforesaid provisions of the first-mentioned Act include such last-mentioned lammas and other commonable rights: And whereas doubts are also entertained as to how the monies to be paid as the purchase or compensation for such rights of common and commonable rights as aforesaid ought to be paid and applied under the provisions of the said first-recited Act: And whereas it is just and necessary for the purpose of effecting the purposes of the said Acts, that on payment of the sum of 1,500 *l.* by the said Battersea Park Commissioners, all rights of common and commonable rights whatsoever, in, over, or upon all the lands comprised in the said schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and which have been purchased as aforesaid, or which shall hereafter be purchased, should be absolutely extinguished, but it is apprehended that the same cannot be completely effected without the authority of Parliament, &c."

"*Be it enacted, that* it shall be lawful for the same Battersea Park Commissioners, out of any monies coming to their hands, applicable to the purposes of the said Acts, to pay to the churchwardens for the time being, of the said parish of St. Mary, Battersea, the sum of *one thousand five hundred pounds*, to be by such churchwardens or their successors *applied for such general and public purposes* within the said parish, *as a vestry of the same parish to be convened by such churchwardens for that purpose shall direct*; and immediately on such payment, all rights of common whatsoever, and all lammas rights, and other commonable rights whatsoever existing or claimed by any body politic, corporate, or collegiate, or any person or persons whatsoever, in, upon, or over all or any part or parts of the said lands and hereditaments specificed in the schedule to the said first-mentioned Act, and already purchased by the said Commissioners, shall absolutely

cease and be extinguished; and as regards any other of the said hereditaments which shall hereafter be purchased, then from the date of such purchase, such rights shall also cease and be extinguished, and whether the same be common or waste lands or not."

II. "The receipt or receipts in writing of the churchwardens for the time being of the said parish of St. Mary, Battersea, shall be a full and sufficient discharge to the said Battersea Park Commissioners for the said sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, or any part thereof, and they shall not be in anywise bound to see to the application thereof."

The 1,500 *l.* was received by the churchwardens of Battersea, and in 1854, a vestry of the parish, duly convened, adopted a report made to them by a committee of their body chosen to inquire to what purpose it was most desirable to devote the fund, and the vestry directed *that the money should be applied for the purpose of building a hall, to be called "The Lammas Hall,"* and to *effect that purpose, that the money should be paid into the hands of certain trustees named for that purpose.*

The money was accordingly paid by the churchwardens to the trustees, who, upon dissension arising subsequently in the parish, and upon the vote of another vestry directing a different application of the money, paid it into the Court of Chancery, and applied there for the establishment of a scheme to carry out their purpose.

This scheme was opposed by the then churchwardens and certain of the inhabitants, and a judgment was pronounced upon the case by Vice-Chancellor Stuart, 12th February 1858, of which the following is a copy:—

In Chancery.

Vice Chancellor Stuart's Court, Lincoln's Inn,
Friday, 12 February, 1858.

In the Matter of Battersea Lammas Hall.

JUDGMENT.

On the Petition of *Benjamin Starling* and *Henry Robins.*

The *Vice Chancellor* (without hearing the reply): This seems to me a very plain case. The language of the Act of Parliament is more than ordinarily clear and explicit. By this Act of Parliament a sum of 1,500 *l.* was to be paid in compensation for certain commonable rights, which had theretofore belonged to the parish of Battersea. The Act of Parliament directed "that that sum should be paid by the Battersea Park Commissioners to the churchwardens for the time being of the parish, to be by such churchwardens or their successors applied for such general and public purposes within the parish, as a vestry of the same parish, to be convened by such churchwardens for that purpose shall direct." That is the whole enactment, which dedicates this sum of 1,500 *l.* to be applied in the manner described, for such general and public purposes within the parish, as a vestry to be duly convened shall direct.

In the year 1854 a vestry was duly convened. That is not in dispute. That vestry proceeded in a deliberate way, by directing that a committee should enquire what were the most legitimate, general, and public purposes to which this fund should be devoted; and it was, upon a report of that committee and vestry duly convened, directed that the money should be applied for the purpose of building a hall, to be called the "Lammas Hall," and, to effect that purpose that the money should be paid into the hands of certain trustees named for that purpose.

First, as to whether the building of this hall is for a general or public purpose, it seems, upon the evidence, impossible to doubt. The argument has been, that subsequent events have made the general and public purposes contemplated no longer available; but, upon the evidence, it is perfectly plain that the building of a hall of this kind is proper, and that it is such a building as may be used for the general and public purposes of this parish. Therefore, so far as the language of the Act for devoting this to general and public purposes is concerned, it seems to me that the purpose is within the meaning of the Act.

The question is raised, how far, according to the true construction of the Act, the application of the money for public purposes could be through any other hands, directly and immediately, than the hands of the churchwardens for the time being. *I do not find that the churchwardens for the time being have anything more to do with it than to see that a vestry is convened, which vestry shall direct what the general and public purposes shall be. Here the vestry have directed* the purpose, and, as the mode of executing the purpose that the money shall be paid into the hands of trustees, who are to carry out the details of the erection of this public building, which is a public purpose, in my opinion, within the meaning of the Act.

According

According to the argument of those who have appeared gratuitously as respondents to this petition, if the building of a hall, to be called the "Lammas Hall," were a proper general and public purpose, the money to build it should have been applied by the hands of churchwardens, and not by the hands of trustees. Considering that the direction is given not to the churchwardens but to the vestry, it seems to me that any application of the money to the purpose directed by the vestry, which is a reasonable mode of applying the money for that purpose is, within the meaning of the Act, and it is impossible to say that this is a case in which the Act could not be carried out in any other way than by desiring the churchwardens to pay architects, bricklayers, and others, who should erect the hall. It seems to me that the direction of the vestry, that the money should be paid into the hands of trustees who are to carry out the purpose, was sufficient. Any other construction would make the conduct of the churchwardens a breach of trust. The churchwardens were by the language of the Act desired to call a vestry meeting in order to have the money applied, *and when that vestry meeting directed the application of it, there was an end to the functions of the churchwardens altogether;* because it was for the vestry to direct, and for the churchwardens to pay and apply as the vestry should direct; and I cannot consider, therefore, that the appointment of trustees, which was a feasible and proper mode of executing such a purpose, was anything in the character of a breach of trust, or any other than a reasonable and proper proceeding which should not be discountenanced by this Court, and which certainly is not a breach of trust pursuant to the language of the Act of Parliament.

Therefore, it seems to me, that these petitioners, who, as ratepayers of the parish, are entitled to call upon the Court to see that what the vestry has directed is properly carried out, should have appled to the Court for directions in this case. *Those who have appeared as respondents, upon the petition, and who have taken a part in the argument, seem to me to be the very persons who ought not to have appeared at all;* and my only doubt has been throughout the argument, whether the petitioners ought not to have served the Attorney General, and whether the Attorney General ought not to be before the Court in a case of this kind, upon that large interpretation which this Court is bound to put on most charitable purposes, *and which, upon the doctrine of this Court, obliges this Court to consider that money devoted to general and public purposes is money devoted to a charitable purpose.* It rather seems to me that the proper course would have been to have served this petition on the Attorney General; but in the way I am about to suggest, any defect with regard to that want of service may be entirely cured.

It appears, unfortunately, that a notion arose in the parish that any subsequent vestry meeting, or any subsequent churchwardens, might, toties quoties, alter the resolutions of previous vestry meetings and the acts of previous churchwardens, with reference to this fund. A more ill advised and inconsiderate notion one can hardly imagine, because the language of the Act of Parliament intended that, through the directions of a *vestry*, and not of *successive* vestries, or more than one; through the directions of a vestry the money should be applied, and paid by the churchwardens for the time being. The churchwardens of 1854 having paid the money into the hands of the trustees, as directed by the vestry, *those trustees, embarrassed by the questions raised in the parish as to the application of this money, very properly took advantage of the Trustee Relief Act, and paid the money into Court,* where it should abide the directions of the Court with reference to the dedication of it to the purposes of the Act of Parliament. *Without being served with this petition, the present churchwardens appear, charge their predecessors with a breach of trust, insist that the resolution of the vestry will have the effect of applying this money to a useless and absurd purpose, raise an argument upon the Acts recently passed with reference to the constitution of various public boards, to discharge various public functions within parishes, and try to make a case,* which is very voluminous and expensive, but the expenses of which must be paid by somebody, to show this breach of trust by their predecessors, and the absurdity of the application to which this money was destined by the resolutions of the vestry of 1854. It might, indeed, be shown that by subsequent Acts of Parliament, or some subsequent events, there had been a total failure of the purposes to which the money was devoted by the vestry of 1854. If a case of that kind had been made, or if there had been a plausible ground for making it, then I can understand that the churchwardens, not only as respondents, but as petitioners themselves, should have treated this as a resolution of the vestry, to apply the money to an improper or impossible purpose, and have succeeded upon that ground; *but I have listened in vain for anything to show the impropriety of now dedicating the fund to the purpose in question, or to show that, by building a hall of the kind contemplated in* 1854, *a general and public purpose of a rational kind might not be accomplished within the parish.* As to stating that the fund is insufficient for the purpose, and other questions of that kind, there is, as might be expected in cases of this sort, perfectly conflicting evidence; but what is the real purpose and object of the opposition? Why, to present to the Court another proposition; to show that a cemetery ought to be provided by this fund, and that, after what was done by the vestry in 1854, they ought now to be under an order to do something else. *I have already stated my impression that what was proposed by the vestry in* 1854, *being a rational purpose, cannot be disturbed.* It is not an impossible purpose, and, however laudable, how preferable the erection of a cemetery might be now, it is not within the provisions of the Act of Parliament competent to the vestries of this parish, once or twice, or at all, to alter what the Act of Parliament has required to be done definitively by one vestry of the parish. *Having been definitively done, and I think properly done, by one vestry, this intervention, and*

the raging of this contest and dispute, calling meetings of the whole of the parishioners, the vestry clerk summoning all the vestry to appear upon this new project, seems to me a proceeding greatly to be discouraged in matters of this kind; and it is the duty of the Court to see that monies devoted by the Legislature, by the force of an Act of Parliament, to a public pupose, and dedicated by that public purpose to the general benefit of the parish, is not to be frittered away and diverted from its legitimate object, and diminished by the costs raised by contests of this kind.

The churchwardens who have raised this contest, and who are animated apparently by that zeal which one unfortunately finds when men's minds in a parish become heated on questions of this kind, and carrying on this contest with all the vigour which pervades such contests, say they are discharging a duty towards the parish. I cannot think they are discharging a duty with reference to the dedication of this fund to the public purposes of the parish. If they *are* discharging a duty for the general benefit of the parish, those who called upon them to discharge it at this public meeting ought to be the persons to indemnify them. All I have to look to is, *whether the costs to be incurred by this contest, which never ought to have taken place at all*, should be borne thus, by allowing to these churchwardens the costs that have been occasioned by the affidavits they have filed, and the discussion they have raised. The only possible ground upon which, as it seems to me, the Court would be justified in considering any claim on their part to costs is this: that the petitioners have come here unadvisedly, I think, without the intervention of the Attorney General, and without serving him, which should have been done on an occasion of this kind.

See page 13.

*

I shall certainly direct that the Attorney General shall be served with the proceedings at chambers, so that he may, if he thinks fit, appear. I think this is a dedication by the Legislature to a general and public purpose. The Legislature had dedicated it to a general and public purpose, and I think the Attorney General must be served.

It was with a view of considering how far, supposing the motives and intentions of these churchwardens were of an unexceptional kind, any means could be found by which the Court would be justified in directing these costs to be paid out of this fund, that it ocurred to me that possibly it might be considered that their appearance on this petition might be justified on the ground that they alone were the persons who could perform those functions which the Attorney General would have performed if he had appeared. I am afraid that is not a sound view of the matter, and I can only treat the churchwardens as raising a contest, and occasioning a litigation in which they have failed, and the costs of which must be paid either by the petitioners or out of this fund, *or be borne by the churchwardens themselves.* I cannot find any sound ground for treating them as in any other position than as having unfortunately raised and been unsuccessful in a contest about the validity of that resolution of 1854, and which contest having failed, I should no more be justified in directing the funds dedicated for this purpose to be applied in the expenses of these costs, than I should in directing that any individual person who has been engaged in a contest raised by a person who has failed, should be made to pay the costs of a contest raised against him in which the person who raised it entirely failed. I have satisfied myself that I cannot properly call upon the churchwardens to pay the costs of the petitioners so as to indemnify the fund. The utmost I can do is to say that no costs shall be allowed to them at all; in fact, they are very much in the position of a trustee who instructed a gentleman some time ago to appear as his counsel, he having shown no reason at all why the solicitor appointed by the trustees should not do all that was necessary in a case of this kind.

I think the trustees having appeared, the parishioners being the persons to see the resolution properly carried ont, the order to be made on the substance of the petition is, to declare that the fund ought to be applied, under the direction of the Court, to effect the purposes declared by the resolution of the vestry in 1854, and to give liberty to the petitioners and the Attorney General, who ought to represent the whole (*I shall direct the Attorney General to be served*). What I am loth to do is, to give the churchwardens an opportunity of coming and raising any more questions about this matter, which might occasion expense to themselves without any good result, or an expense to the fund, which ought not to be frittered away in such costs. I think, if the Attorney General is served with these proceedings, I must give liberty to the petitioners and trustees to lay proposals before me at chambers to carry out the trusts. What I thought was, whether I should allow *the present churchwardens* to lay any proposals before me for carrying out the scheme, but as they have repudiated the scheme so much, the last thing they would wish would be to carry out a breach of trust. I shall make no order on this subject; *I must make them bear their own costs.* The petitioners are entitled to their costs out of the fund, and the trustees also as a matter of course.

Mr. *C. G. Jones*, Solicitor for the Petitioner.
Mr. *George Finch*, Solicitor for the Trustees.
Mr. *T. A. F. Reynolds*, Solicitor for the Churchwardens.

I add from the shorthand writer's report of this judgment, that the Vice Chancellor (where I have put the asterisk (*) in page 12), referred to the case of *Attorney General* v. *Heelis*, which arose out of an Act of Parliament for lighting the streets of Great Bolton and Little Bolton. This Act appointed commissioners to carry it out, and directed them to sell ground at a particular price, and thereby funds were to be provided. Upon this the question was raised whether such a purpose was a general purpose to be administered by the Attorney General. Sir John Leach held that it was, and said, "I am of opinion that funds derived from the *gift* of the Crown or *the gift* of the Legislature, or from private gift, for paving, lighting, cleansing, and improving, are within the equity of the Statute of Elizabeth, charitable funds to be administered by this Court."

After quoting this, Vice Chancellor Stuart added, "I shall certainly direct that the Attorney General shall be served with the proceedings at chambers, so that he may, if he thinks fit, appear."

A scheme for the management of the Lammas Hall was approved by the same Vice-Chancellor, 22d July 1858.

By Clause I. of the said scheme nine trustees were appointed, Edward Haward, Henry Juer, Jacob Hart, Robert Jones, Benjamin Starling, Thomas Gaines, Samuel Poupart, William Hewer, George Alder.

These trustees all remain, with the exception of the first, who has ceased to reside in the parish.

Clause II. provides that when the trustees shall be reduced to four, by death, resignation, or disqualification, by declining or ceasing to act for one year, residing beyond a mile from the parish, ceasing to be a ratepayer, becoming bankrupt or applying for the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, application shall be made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of new trustees.

Clause III. authorises the trustees to proceed immediately to complete the purchase of a building according to a certain agreement which had been entered into, and to build or provide, by altering the existing buildings, a large room or hall for the *general and public purposes* of the inhabitants and parishioners of St. Mary, Battersea, such premises to be called "Battersea Lammas Hall;" and also to provide proper and suitable furniture for the said hall and premises; and that the same should be held by the trustees in trust *in the first place*, to allow the same to be used for holding parochial meetings, and generally for the public purposes of the parish.

And that the trustees should also permit any portion or portions of the premises so to be purchased to be used for any public parochial purposes to which they might be properly applicable.

Clause IV. That the trustees should be at liberty to let, set, and manage the said Lammas Hall buildings and premises, or any part thereof, and take and receive such rent or sum of money for the use of the said hall, buildings, and premises as they might think reasonable, subject to the stipulation contained in the next clause: Provided always that the principal room or hall should not be let for any term exceeding four days.

Clause V. That upon the occasion of the said premises being required for any general and public purpose of the parishioners of the said parish, the churchwardens or overseers, or any or either of them, or any three of the parishioners requiring the same should give to the trustees four clear days' notice of his or their desire so to use the same, such notice to be left upon the premises or delivered to the clerk to the trustees, and to specify the day and hour at which, and the object for which, the same may be so required, and that the trustees should thereupon permit the same to be used accordingly, unless in the opinion of a majority of the trustees the object or purpose specified should be an improper object or purpose, *and for each of such meetings the trustees should be at liberty to charge and receive a sum not exceeding* 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Clause VI. The trustees to apply the rents and profits to insurance against fire, repairs, rates and taxes, furniture, and expenses.

Clause VII. The trustees to keep a book of accounts, to be open to the inspection of every inhabitant ratepayer and landholder of the parish.

Clause VIII. The trustees to hold not less than two general meetings each year.

Clause XIII. To appoint a clerk at a salary, and one of themselves as treasurer.

Clause XVII. The surplus (if any) of the fund in Court, after fulfilling the purposes before mentioned, to be invested in 3 *l.* per cent. Consols, in the names of four of the trustees, to be called Stock Trustees; and the surplus of the income, when the same shall amount to a competent sum, to be invested in like manner.

Clause XVIII. The income of the stock which may at any time belong to the trust, to be considered as part of the ordinary income thereof, and to be disposed of accordingly, *provided that whenever the accumulated stock should amount to* 2,500 *l.*, *application should be made by the trustees to the Court of Chancery for direction, as to the application thereof.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Order of the Vice-Chancellor directed the transfer to the trustee of 1,682 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.*, 3 *l.* per cent. Consols, out of which they were directed to pay for the purchase of the said house and land - - - - - - - - - -	750	–	–
And the cost of the Chancery proceedings - - - - -	234	19	–
They subsequently also paid for alterations to the existing building, which had been intended for a public-house - - -	69	17	1
	3	3	8
For building the hall - - - - - - - - -	531	17	10
Architect's fees - - - - - - - - - - -	33	9	6
£.	1,629	7	1

The before-mentioned sum of stock was sold out by the trustees, and it realized (less commission) 1,631 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

Since that year, 1858, they have laid out :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1859. Gas fittings - - - - -	14	11	3			
,, Painting - - - - -	12	16	9			
,, Chairs and seats - - - -	46	3	10			
,, Platform, &c. - - - - -	25	13	–			
1860. Gallery seats - - - - -	18	–	–			
				117	4	10

They have paid besides sundry bills for labour, most of which should go to the capital account.

Some of the trustees borrowed in 1859, on their own personal responsibility 50 *l.*, upon a note of hand, which they applied to this account, and which debt is still due. They also received in the same year from the Board of Works 10 *l.* for a piece of land to widen the road; also 33 *l.* in subscriptions to the building fund.

The hall is about 48 feet by 34 feet, with a gallery, and will altogether accommodate about 500 persons. It is built adjoining and communicating with the purchased building.

The original building contains (besides apartments for the resident housekeeper) a long narrow committee-room, a library or book-room, and a reading-room.

The expenses for the future will be much smaller, and may be estimated at about 60 *l.* per annum.

	Per annum. £.	*s.*	*d.*
The sources of income at present are, rent from Literary and Scientific Institution. For library and reading-room, gas and fire included - - - - - - - - - - -	30	–	–
This rent includes the exclusive use of the reading-room and book-room, with the occasional use of the committee-room also.			
The Literary and Scientific Institution also pays, for the use of the hall for lectures, 15 *s.* per night.			

Or

	Per anuum. £. s. d.
Or if the lectures are free to the members, 10 *s.* per night, which is about the actual expense for lighting and cleansing the hall.	
The Board of Works pays for use of committee-room when required, gas and fire included, per annum - - - -	10 – –
The Cricket Club - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 –
The hall is also let for concerts, public meetings, and public entertainments, at 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per night; the receipts from which, in 1860, amounted to upwards of - - - - -	16 – –
The overseers for the last two years, have paid 5 *l.* per annum for the use of the committee-room, and 1 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for the use of the hall in the year 1860 - - - - - - -	6 12 6
This cannot be relied upon as a permanent source of income, as it depends upon the will of the parish officers for the time being whether they choose to use this building or hold their meetings at a public-house.	
£.	63 13 6

If I am correct in my estimate, this brings the expenditure and income nearly to a balance, without even affording any surplus to pay off the debt of 50 *l.*

At the end of the year 1860, there was a cash balance in hand of 16 *l.* 1 *s.* 9½ *d.*

Certain of the inhabitants complain that the hall affords no benefit to the parish, inasmuch as the parish is charged as much for holding their meetings in the premises as they would be anywhere else. That the Literary Society and other like occupants are favoured, and pay less than the actual expenses attending their accommodation, whilst the parish and the Board of Works are charged extra to make up the deficiency.

The Poor Law Auditor at one time disallowed the charge of 10 *l.* in the overseer's accounts, as paid for the rent of the premises for their business meetings.

He construed the third clause of the scheme by itself, and assumed the right of the parish officers to the free use of the premises, without reference to the 5th clause, which appears to govern the 3rd, and to enable the trustees to charge a sum not exceeding 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each meeting, "*for any general and public purpose of the parishioners of the said parish;*" but upon reconsideration, the auditor passed the charge.

I should add, that the trustees deliberately, though passively, contested the jurisdiction of this Board, upon the ground that the Lammas Hall is not a charity, and accordingly furnished information and copies of their accounts under protest.

REMARKS.

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Which I submit,

(signed) *William D. Boase.*

30 July 1862.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the TRUSTEES of Sir WALTER ST. JOHN'S CHARITY at *Battersea* and the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, with reference to the recent SALE of LAND at *Peckham*.

Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Lavender-hill, Wandsworth,
Gentlemen, 9 January 1864.

ON the 22d November 1858 I made known to you an offer of 2,600 *l.* for the purchase of a field at Peckham Rye, consisting of 8A. 1R. 34P. belonging to the above charity.

You then required a fresh valualation to be made of the land.

For this purpose I applied to Mr. Charles Lee, of Golden-square, to do the needful.

Owing to his unpardonable delay in furnishing his report, the offer dropped, as stated to you in my letter 30th January 1859.

Last night I received an offer of 3,000 *l.* for the land, in consequence of which I now apply, on the part of my co-trustees, for your sanction to the sale on the terms in question.

Your early reply will much oblige the party who proposes to become the purchaser of the land.

To the Charity Commissioners, I have, &c.
York-street. (signed) *J. B. Smith*, Treasurer.

Battersea— Sir W. St. John's Charity—Sale of Land at Peckham Rye.

(H. 1813.)

Charity Commission, 8 York-street,
Sir, St. James's-square, 14 January 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am to state that it will be satisfactory to the Commissioners to have a report from a surveyor of undoubted eminence upon the expediency of the proposed sale in this case.

I am accordingly to request that Mr. Edmund Smith, of No. 14, Whitehall-place, may be instructed by the trustees to inspect the property and to report directly to the Commissioners upon its present selling and letting value, and also as to the expediency of disposing of it upon any and what terms.

The existence and value of any buildings, timber, or minerals on the land in question should be noticed in such report.

I am, &c.
J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*,
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth. Secretary.

Battersea—Sir W. St. John's Charity—Sale of Land at Peckham Rye.

14, Whitehall-place S. W.,
Gentlemen, 21 January 1864.

IN accordance with your instructions received by me on the 16th instant, I have viewed and valued this land.

It is a grass field lying low and detached from any other portion of the estate, with a good frontage, and is stated to comprise 8A. 1R. 34P. The only building upon it is an open shed; the timber may be worth 10 *l.*, and any brick-earth under it is of too small a value to be separately worked.

I think

I think the letting value is 36 *l.*, tithe free, and the saleable value at present 3,000 *l.* The saleable value will increase; and I think that, as regards value, it is a matter of indifference whether it be sold or retained.

I have, &c.

The Charity Commissioners. (signed) *Edmund James Smith.*

(H. 1813.)

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.—Sale of Land at Peckham Rye.

Sir, Charity Commission, 25 January 1864.

The Commissioners, upon the consideration of the report which has been made to them by Mr. Edmund J. Smith in this case, will not object to give the required sanction to the proposed sale of the property in question at the price which has been agreed upon, provided that the purchaser will assent to the usual condition of accepting the title of the trustees, and paying the whole of the expenses attending the sale, including the surveyor's charges in the matter, and provided also that no sufficient objection to such sale shall be elicited by the publication of the usual preliminary notice.

A form of notice, with instructions for its publication, will be transmitted to you so soon as the purchaser's assent to the foregoing conditions shall have been ascertained and communicated to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 29 January 1864.

I communicated to the party who offered to purchase the field at Peckham Rye your determination, communicated to me verbally by Mr. Gauntlett of your office, not to confirm the sale unless the purchaser would agree to pay all the costs, so that the charity might receive a net amount of 3,000 *l.*

As it is quite contrary to practice for a purchaser to pay the costs with reference to the abstract of title, I begged a friend of mine to ascertain for me the clause under which the Commissioners assumed the power of compelling a purchaser of land to pay the costs of each party.

May I be excused for referring you to his reply, now enclosed, and to beg the favour of your referring me to the particular Act of Parliament which obliges you to make the purchaser pay *all costs?* My friend Mr. Prideaux is the clerk and legal adviser of the Goldsmiths' Company.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. B. Smith,*
Treasurer of the Charity of Sir W. St. John.

To the Charity Commissioners,
York-street, St. James's-square.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Sir, Charity Commission, 2 February 1864.

You appear to have misapprehended, to some extent, the effect of what was stated to you in conference at this office on the 28th ultimo.

The requirement of the Commissioners relative to the payment by the purchaser of the expenses attending the sale is not founded upon any compulsory

rule of law, but upon the practice which the Commissioners have found it necessary to establish for regulating the exercise of their discretionary authority under the 24th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., cap. 137).

The Commissioners have great reluctance in admitting any relaxation of their practice in this particular, which is found to operate very advantageously, and, according to the evidence of the value of the property in question in this case, they certainly do not see any sufficient reason for sanctioning such an exceptional course in the present instance.

Mr. Prideaux's letter to you of the 28th ultimo is returned herewith.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 1 February 1864.

The solicitor of the gentleman who agreed to purchase the field at Peckham Rye, writes: "My client will, with great reluctance, submit to the decision of the Commissioners as to law costs."

I would, therefore, thank you to send me as soon as you can the form of advertisement to be inserted in the "Times" newspaper.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, (signed) *J. B. Smith.*
York-street.

(H. 1813.)

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Sir, Charity Commission, 5 February 1864.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 1st instant, I herewith transmit to you a form of advertisement, and I am to request that the same may be inserted twice at least in the "Times" newspaper, and that the Commissioners may be informed of the days upon which the advertisement shall appear.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

(H. 1813.)

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 9 February 1864.

In conformity with the instructions in your letter of the 5th instant, I have directed the advertisement therein contained to be inserted twice in the "Times" newspaper.

The first copy you will find in the "Times" of this day, the other will appear in the paper of to-morrow, if possible.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, (signed) *J. B. Smith.*
York-street.

(H. 1813.)

Lavender-hill,

Gentlemen, Thursday, 11 February 1864.

The second insertion of the advertisement of the sale of the field at Peckham Rye appears in the "Times" of this day.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, (signed) *J. B. Smith.*
York-street.

(H. 1813.)

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 16 February 1864.

On the other side I send you copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Eastman, offering, in consequence of your advertisement, 3,150 *l.* for the field at Peckham Rye.

I request you will inform me if I am to accept it, and if the acceptance of 3,000 *l.* from Mr. Godden, which was communicated to him by your directions, is to be cancelled.

As Messrs. Frere & Co. are preparing the agreement and abstract of title to be furnished to Mr. Godden, I conclude I must direct them not to proceed any further in the matter.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners. (signed) *J. B. Smith.*

Eastbourne House, Victoria-park-road,

Sir, Hackney, 16 February 1864.

Referring to the advertisement in the "Times," headed, "Charity Commission," and dated 5th February 1864, which gives notice that a field at Peckham Rye, containing about 8 a. 1 r. 34 p. is proposed to be sold for 3,000 *l.*, and the whole expenses attending the sale to be paid by the purchaser, unless sufficient objection to such sale (whether having reference to the amount of purchase money or otherwise) shall be made known to the Commissioners within 15 days.

I beg respectfully to submit that the price is insufficient, and that I am willing to give Three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds (3,150 *l.*) for the said property, and also to pay the expenses of the sale on both sides.

A reply at your earliest convenience will oblige,

Yours, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq. (signed) *Hugh Thomas Eastman.*

(H. 1813.)

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Sir, Charity Commission, 17 February 1864.

I have laid before the Charity Commissioners your communication of the 16th instant.

It is of course the duty, as it will doubtless be the desire, of the trustees to obtain the best possible price for the charity property.

The Commissioners recommend that Mr. Eastman's offer should be at once communicated to Mr. Godden, with an intimation that, unless he should be disposed to make an advance upon that offer, the negotiation with him must be abandoned.

In the meantime Messrs. Frere & Co. should be instructed to suspend the proceedings for carrying into effect the sale to Mr. Godden.

I am to remind you that the assent of the Commissioners to that sale was subject to the result of the publication of the notice.

I am to request that Mr. Godden's determination in the matter may be communicated to the Commissioners.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane,* Secretary.
Lavender-hill.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 27 February 1864.

After much correspondence Mr. Eastman has agreed to purchase the field at Peckham Rye for 3,400 *l.*, and to pay all expenses.

Enclosed is his note to me to that effect, dated 23d instant, and one from Mr. Godden of yesterday's date, declining, on the part of his client, to make any further offer for the land.

I want your instructions to give directions to Messrs. Frere & Co. to prepare the agreement and abstract of title for Mr. Eastman.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, (signed) *J. B. Smith.*
York-street.

Eastbourne House, Victoria-park-road,

Sir, Hackney, 23 February 1864.

I hereby offer you Three thousand four hundred pounds (3,400 *l.*) for the field near Peckham Rye, belonging to the St. John's Charity, and if you sell it me I will pay the expenses of the sale on both sides, as well as five guineas for the surveyor's fee. An early reply will oblige, sir,

Yours, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq. (signed) *Hugh Thomas Eastman.*

168, Fenchurch-street, E.C.,

Dear Sir, 26 February 1864.

My client, Mr. Edgell, does not feel disposed to make a further offer for the land at Peckham Rye.

Yours, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq. (signed) *H. J. Godden.*
9, Tokenhouse-yard.

(H. 1813.)

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.—Sale to Mr. Eastman.

Sir, Charity Commission, 4 March 1864.

Herewith I transmit to you the order of the Board, authorising the proposed sale in this case, and I am to request you to acknowledge its receipt.

In accordance with the ordinary practice, the purchase money is directed to be invested in the public funds in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," until a suitable investment in land shall be found; upon the completion of this sale, therefore, the purchase money should be remitted by the trustees to the banking account of the official trustees at the Bank of England, and the Commissioners should be informed when this remittance is made in order that no time may be lost in procuring the investment.

The convenience and other advantages attending the investment of charitable funds in the name of the official trustees will be understood upon reference to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, by which those trustees are constituted.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 4 March 1864.

No reply having been received by me to the letter which I wrote to you so long since as the 27th February, I am apprehensive it may have miscarried.

It informed you that Mr. Eastman had offered 3,400 *l.* for the field at Peckham Rye, and that Mr. Godden on the part of his client had declined to advance upon that amount.

I requested your authority to direct Messrs. Frere & Co. to prepare the agreement of purchase and the abstract of title.

Waiting your reply,

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, &c. (signed) *J. B. Smith.*

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, 14 March 1864.

The instructions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, as to the transfer of the field at Peckham Rye to Mr. Eastman, on payment of the 3,400 *l.*, have been forwarded to Messrs. Frere & Co. to prepare the agreement and abstract of title.

I observe, with great regret, that the purchase money is to be paid to the account of the official trustee of charities at the Bank of England, with the view to his investment in the public funds on account of Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

I and my co-trustees are very anxious that the same course may now be adopted as was done when they sold the land to the Burial Board at Camberwell in 1855.

On that occasion the purchase money (9,900 *l.*) was received by the trustees and invested in Consols in the names of four of their members, viz.—

James Bogle Smith	Philip Cazenove
Henry Sykes Thornton	Matthew Whiting

in conformity with directions in the "scheme" approved by the Master of the Rolls on the 10th January 1853.

The Apprentice Fund and the portion of Parvin's Charity recently set apart by you for the use of the charity stand in the above names.

The sale of the field in question completes the disposal of the landed property of the charity.

It is considered desirable that the whole fund should be held by the trustees, therefore I trust that on further consideration you will comply with the unanimous wish of the trustees, and allow them to receive the 3,400 *l.*, and add it to the Consols now standing in their names at the Bank of England.

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, &c. (signed) *J. B. Smith,* Treasurer.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.—Sale to Mr. Eastman.

Sir, Charity Commission, 19 March 1864.

Your letter of the 14th instant has been brought under the consideration of the Board.

It is the established practice of the Commissioners to require that the proceeds of charity land sold under their authority shall be invested in Consols in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," until a suitable reinvestment in land shall be found. The convenience and other advantages attending this practice are very considerable, and the Commissioners see no sufficient reason for

deviation from it in the present case. The objection made to it by the trustees proceeds apparently from a misapprehension of its object and effect.

If any inconvenience should arise from the funds of the charity being invested in the names of different holders, the same may be remedied by the transfer under the order of the Board of the whole of the funded endowments into the name of the official trustees, and in the opinion of the Commissioners the interests of the charity will be promoted by the adoption of that course.

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.

Gentlemen, Lavender-hill, Wandsworth, 21 March 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, in which you decline to comply with the wishes of the trustees of Sir Walter St. John's Charity, on the plea that—

"It is the established practice of the Commissioners to require that the proceeds of charity land sold under their authority shall be invested in Consols in the name of 'The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds', until a suitable investment of land shall be found,"

I beg to remind you that this is not *invariably* the case, inasmuch as in February 1855, Messrs. Frere & Co., at the request of the trustees of the above charity, applied to you to sanction the sale of land to the Burial Board of Camberwell. That assent was obtained, and the sum of 9,927 *l.* 10 *s.* was paid to myself, and, less law charges, &c., invested by me in Consols, in the names of the four trustees enumerated in my letter to you of the 14th instant.

May I take leave to inquire, for the information of my co-trustees and myself, the particular Act of Parliament and clause or clauses which authorise you to retain in your own hands, or in those of your official trustees, the money to be received for the sale of land by the trustees of a charity, instead of permitting it to be paid to them for investment in the public funds, in their own names, as was done on the 24th August 1855, and the particulars given to you on 5th June 1856, in reply to your inquiry of the 3d of that month?

I am, &c.

To the Charity Commissioners, &c. (signed) *J. B. Smith*, Treasurer.

Battersea.—Sir Walter St. John's Charity.—Sale to Mr. Eastman.

Sir, Charity Commission, 23 March 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I am to state that in the year 1855, when this Commission had been only recently established, sufficient experience had not been acquired of the beneficial operation of the provisions for the investment of charity funds in the name of the official trustees to induce the Commissioners to lay down the fixed rule of practice upon that point which has since been established.

In answer to your inquiry respecting the statutory authority of the Commissioners in the matter, I am to refer you to the provisions of the 24th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., cap. 137).

I am, &c.

J. B. Smith, Esq., (signed) *Henry M. Vane*, Secretary.
Lavender-hill, Wandsworth.

BATTERSEA CHARITIES.

COPIES of Report of the Inspector on the Charities in the Parish of *St. Mary, Battersea;* and, of the Correspondence between the Trustees of Sir Walter St. John's School of the same Parish and the Charity Commissioners with reference to the recent Sale of Land at *Peckham.*

(*Mr. Locke King.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1865.

Under 3 *oz.*

CAWOOD CHARITIES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 March 1865;—*for*,

COPIES "of the REPORT of the Inspector of Charities, *F. O. Martin*, Esquire, on the CAWOOD FEOFFMENT ESTATE CHARITIES, in the West Riding of the County of *York*:"

"And, of a MEMORIAL presented to the Charity Commissioners by the Wesleyan Methodists and other Inhabitants of the Parish of *Cawood* against the Scheme for the Settlement of the said Charities."

REPORT of Inspector *F. O. Martin*, Esq.

To the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with an Order of the Board, dated 7th day of April 1857, I have inquired into the state of the endowed charities in the parish of Cawood, in the county of York.

CAWOOD.

THE FEOFFMENT ESTATE.

It will be seen on reference to the Parliamentary Reports on Charities, vol. 10, page 742, that but little information was obtained by the Commissioners of inquiry respecting the history of this endowment. I have since discovered, in the Petty Bag Office, two sets of inquisitions and decrees relating to it, made respectively 11th January 1648 and 13th October 1664; from these I have collected the following facts.

Town Lands.

At a court for the manor of Cawood (of which the Archbishop of York is seised in right of his see) holden 30th January 1553 (1 & 2 Philip and Mary), Robert Watson and John Romaine surrendered certain lands and houses (which in 1664 were of the annual value of 21*l.* 15*s.*), to the use of certain persons and their heirs for and towards the following uses, viz.:—

> The maintenance of one staith lying between the River Ouse and the church; the maintenance of one-half of the clough (or flood-gate) lying between Little Stead and Cawood Ings; the maintenance of the highways within the lordship of Cawood, and for the relief of the poor people of the same town.

It is to be inferred from the joint surrender that Watson and Romaine were trustees only, and not the donors of the land, which may have been held for the same purposes from a much earlier date.

The following description of the lands included in this surrender is abbreviated from the inquisition of 1664:—

	£.	s.	d.
A messuage near the church, annual value	–	13	4
Penny-place, called Tinker-gate	5	16	8
One-third of messuage near the Ouse, 3 roods in Cawood	1	–	–
Messuage, near the Pinfold, 1½ acre	1	6	8
Penny-place, in Water-row, 1½ acre of meadow	1	6	8
Three-quarters of a cottage in Richergate	–	10	–
One-half of two messuages in Richergate	–	11	–
One-third of cottage in Wistowgate	—		
Half an acre of meadow in Little Stead	1	2	–
Penny-place, near Milne Dyke	1	–	–
Five roods of meadow in Bull Ings	–	10	–
One rood of Penny land in Rood Styles	–	3	4
Four closes of Penny land, containing 8 acres	4	–	–
One close of Penny land, containing 7 acres	2	6	8
Half an acre of meadow in Wistowe	–	6	8
One acre of meadow in Cawood Ings	–	10	–
	21	3	–
Add one acre of Penny land in Brown Ridding, mentioned in a separate inquisition	–	12	–
£.	21	15	–

1588.—At a court holden 2d October, 30 Elizabeth, during a vacancy of the see of York, the lands held for the purposes above mentioned, together with a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, were surrendered to Richard Smith and 14 others, and their heirs, to the same uses, by the following descriptions abbreviated from the inquisition of 1648:—

A Penny-place builded near Tynbar Garth.
One-third of a messuage near the Ouse.
One messuage near the Pinfold.
One Penny-place near the Water-row.
Three parts of a cottage in Ryder-gate.
One-third of a cottage in Wistow-gate.
One Penny-place near the Mylne Dyke.
Five acres of Penny land butting on the Marsh.
One acre three roods of Penny land in Chipscroft.
Three Acres of Penny Ing, in the Ten Acres.
Half an acre of meadow near the Stock in the Ings.
Five acres of meadow, called the Bull Ing.
One rood of Penny land at the Rood Styles.
One close, containing 8 acres of Penny land near Sandwharf.
Half an acre of Penny land in Brown Riddings.
One parcel of land called the Kirk Gowl.
An annual rent of 6*s.* 8 *d.*
Together of the annual value of 19 *l.*

It is to be observed, that both the surrenders above mentioned were long anterior to the introduction of poor-rates.

At a court holden 26th June 1623 (20 Jas. I.), one-fourth part of a copyhold cottage was granted out to Robert Turner and five others, as feoffees, in trust for the town of Cawood, of the lands of the town of Cawood. In the inquisition of 1648 the premises are said to be of the annual value of 20*s.* The grant is said to have been made by Toby, Archbishop of York; he acted, no doubt, only in his capacity of lord, and there is nothing which leads to the belief that he was the donor.

Workhouse, School, House of Correction.

Isaac Mountain surrendered to the use of certain persons and their heirs, one messuage and three-fourths of another, at Church End near Sidegate-lane, to be employed for a workhouse; a free school for teaching English, writing, and ciphering; and for a house of correction for the manor of Cawood. Isaac Mountain

Mountain alone is named in the inquisition of 1664 as making this surrender, of which the date is not given. In the inquisition of 1648 he and Thomas Runnimans are mentioned as the only survivors of the grantees of the lands held for the repair of the staith, &c., and he is there said to be living in remote places. It seems altogether uncertain whether he was the donor of the said messuages, or a trustee only. Another surrender of them to George Montaigne and 13 others, and their heirs, to the same uses, is mentioned in the inquisition of 1648 to have been at a court holden 17th November 1642, 17 Chas. I. The annual value was estimated at 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

Archbishop Mountain's Gift.

George Mountain, Archbishop of York, by his will, dated February 1626, gave 100 *l.* to and amongst the poor people of Cawood. Of this sum 85 *l.* was invested in the purchase of half an oxgate of land, late Halls, which, at a court holden 6th February 1632, was surrendered by William Clarke to 14 persons and their heirs as trustees for the poor of Cawood. In 1664 the half oxgate was worth 5 *l.* 10 *s.* a year to let.

The decree of 1648 directs the payment to the use of the poor of Cawood of the rest of Archbishop Mountain's legacy, with interest, and of 10 *l.* given by (apparently another) William Clarke about 1618, with 4 *l.* 16 *s.* for arrears.

Northingale Poor Lands.

In the inquisition and decree of 1664, it is stated that the yearly profit and eatage or herbage of a parcel of meadow in Cawood, called Northingale, esteemed of the yearly value of 3 *l.*, after the necessary charges of the bye-law men, belonged to the poor of Cawood, and that the surplusage of the profits had for many years been employed for their use.

Archbishop Harsnett's Gift.

Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, by will dated 12th February 1630, gave 100 *l.*, with brick, timber, and stone, towards building a poor-house at Cawood. He seems also to have given in his lifetime other sums to charitable uses, the money gifts, the legacy included, amounting together to 197 *l.* This sum was paid to his successor, Archbishop Neal, who applied 79 *l.* to the poor, and proposed to employ the rest, with 100 *l.* from his own funds, towards binding out poor children of Wistow and Cawood. The parish objected, and on the death of the Archbishop, commenced a suit in Chancery against his executor; 120 *l.* was paid into court, and a further sum of 100 *l.* was afterwards, by an order made 12th May, 17 Chas. I., directed to be paid, but whether as the interest on the 120 *l.*, or as the gift of Archbishop Neal himself, does not clearly appear. These sums were paid over to William Smith, the plaintiff in the suit, who was directed to invest them in land, together with the produce of the materials of the intended poor-house, which were afterwards sold for 65 *l.* In pursuance of a direction to that effect in the decree in Chancery, these sums, amounting to 285 *l.*, were apportioned, by two justices of the peace, between Cawood and Wistow; the share of the former parish being ascertained at 162 *l.* 10 *s.*, and of the latter at 122 *l.* 10 *s.* Smith the plaintiff died, and the whole 285 *l.* came to the hands of seven persons, by whom it was misapplied for seven years. The decree of 1648 directs that it should be paid, together with 159 *l.* 12 *s.* for interest, to James Robinson and seven others, together with Colonel John Needham and three others, to be bestowed in lands, the rent to be yearly by them, and other succeeding feoffees to be indifferently nominated, bestowed in putting children apprentices of both the said towns of Cawood and Wistow, and to be converted to the godly and pious uses intended by the donor, also in pursuance of the said recited order and decree made in the High Court of Chancery.

It will have been observed that the copyhold lands heretofore mentioned, except half an acre of meadow, are all in the manor of Cawood. The trustees

are now seised of about 22 acres in the manor of Wistow, and it is not too much to assume that these were the produce of the gifts of Archbishops Harsnett and Neal.

The decrees order the payment of arrears, and direct that the rents of the lands shall be applied to the purposes for which they were given. It thus appears that—

	£.	s.	d.
There are lands in Cawood held from time immemorial for the repairs of the Staith, the Clough, and the roads, and for the relief of the poor, which (including the cottage surrendered in 1623) were valued in 1664 at	22	15	–
There are, or were, messuages at Church End, to be employed for a work-house, a school, and a house of correction, valued in 1648 at	3	10	–
Archbishop Mountain gave half an oxgate to the poor, valued in 1664 at	5	10	–
There were lands in Northingale held for the poor, valued in 1664 at	3	–	–
Archbishops Harsnett and Neale gave 253 *l.* 10 *s.* principal and interest, now invested in lands in Wistow, of which the rents under the decrees above mentioned are to be applied in binding out poor children; these now produce	46	12	–

The lands applicable to the above purposes are as follows:

Tenants.	—			Rent.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
At Wistow:						
James Backhouse	17	0	2	35	–	–
William Morley	1	2	32	2	12	–
James Foster	1	0	29	3	–	–
George Walker	1	0	7	6	–	–
	20	3	30	46	12	–
Cawood:						
John Ellison	9	0	14	25	–	–
Joseph Hartley	10	0	17	18	–	–
James Liddle	7	0	24	13	–	–
John Hodgson	0	3	9	3	–	–
Sarah Irond	4	3	19	8	–	–
George Smith	54	1	2	55	–	–
J. Jackson, cottage, &c.	0	0	1	3	–	–
John Parker, cottage, &c.	0	0	21	17	–	–
John Brown, Bridge Cottage	–		–	–	15	–
William Warrington	15	2	32	22	10	–
D. Clayton and others, cottages, &c.	0	2	24	14	14	–
B. Romans, cottage, &c.	0	1	2	1	–	–
R. Jackson, cottage, &c.	0	0	33	1	–	–
J. Horner, cottage	–		–	–	5	–
School-house	—			—		
Total	103	0	38	228	16	–

Two small cottages comprised in the above rental were purchased in 1818 for 23 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* It is stated in the 10th Report, p. 742, that, with the exception of a small parcel taken in exchange, partly freehold and partly copyhold of the manor of Keesberry Hall, the whole is copyhold of the manor of Cawood or Wistow, of both of which the Archbishop of York is the lord. The fine is certain and nominal.

At a court, holden 18th April 1841, for the manor of Wistow, John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, John W. Smith, Nicholas Nicholson, Edward Wormald, Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, W. J. S. Morritt, John Prest, John Robert Miles, Wm. Gray, Wm. Henry Nicholson, and Samuel Wormald, were admitted to the

the lands in Wistow "in trust for the maintenance of a staith situate between the church of Cawood and the river Ouse, and the half of a clough lying between the Little Stead and Cawood Ing, and for the maintenance of the highways in the lordship of Cawood aforesaid, and for the relief of the poor of Cawood aforesaid."

No admission of these gentlemen in Cawood was produced, but they were doubtless admitted in that manor also, as I find the following entry in the accounts for the year in question.

1841:		£.	s.	d.
4 Nov.	Mr. Gray, for the admission copy fee fine, and on surrender passed by F. B. Morritt, esq., Jas. Waterhouse Smith, esq., and others, of the Charity Estate in the manor of Cawood, to themselves and the new feoffees appointed for the said charities within Cawood - - - - - - - -	19	19	10
	Mr. Gray, for the admission copy fee fine, and on surrender passed by F. B. Morritt, esq., Jas. Waterhouse Smith, esq., and others, of the Charity Estate in the manor of Wistow, to themselves and the new feoffees appointed for the said charities within Wistow - - - - - - - -	9	3	10
	To the beadles of Cawood and Wistow - - - -	-	1	2
	Messrs. Parker and Weddell's bill - - - - -	53	6	6

At a court for the manor of Keesberry Hall, held 23d August 1842, the same persons, together with Henry Edward Morritt, esq., were admitted tenants to a penny place in Gate Gale, then converted into three cottages, together with another cottage or tenement then lately erected at the north-west end thereof.

By indenture of lease and release, the release bearing date 16th February 1841, the freehold, which consisted of three cottages and a croft adjoining, containing 3 R. 9 P., was conveyed to the use of the same trustees, including Henry Edward Morritt, esq.

The surviving trustees of the freeholds and copyholds are William John Sawrey Morritt, of Rokeby Park, near Greta Bridge, esq.; John Robert Mills, of the City of York, esq.; William Gray, of the same place, solicitor; Wm. Henry Nicholson, of Cawood, gentleman; and Samuel Wormald, of the same place, gentleman.

Notwithstanding the trusts declared on the admission for Wistow (the steward was careless to let any trusts appear on the rolls), I still think it probable that the Wistow lands represent the gift of Archbishops Harsnett and Neale, inasmuch as there is no mention in the early documents of any lands whatever in Wistow.

It is stated that the houses are in good repair, and the land in good order, with the exception of one farm; it is said to be in a high state of cultivation. There is little timber on the property. The rents are received by Messrs. Weddall & Parker, of Selby, solicitors and treasurers of the trust; they do not give security; they retain the money in their hands, and themselves make the payments directed by the trustees.

Appointment of Trustees.

The trustees fill up the vacancies in their own body. Their meetings are held at the inn in Cawood, and are strictly private. Mr. Parker stated that the ordinary meetings are half-yearly; that Mr. Miles, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Morritt are summoned to them, and that special meetings are held when necessary. No minutes are kept of the proceedings except those to be found in the account book. This book commences in 1770, and extends to the present time.

The annexed table, showing the attendances of the trustees to audit the accounts (and one meeting, 27th January 1827, at which there was no audit)

from 1826 to 1857 inclusive, has been compiled from it. Short minutes are entered in the account book of some of the proceedings in the years marked (*m*).

Attendances of Trustees.	26 Sept. 1826.	27 Jan. 1827.	9 Sept. 1827.	18 Dec. 1828.	25 May 1830.	20 Jan. 1832.	26 Mar. 1833.	24 June 1834.	14 Oct. 1835.	17 Dec. 1836.	27 Jan. 1837.	22 Mar. 1839.	24 Sept. 1840.	3 Feb. 1842.	23 May 1844.	18 Dec. 1846.	21 Jan. 1848.	25 Jan. 1850.	23 Jan. 1852.	20 Jan. 1854.	19 Jan. 1855.	18 Jan. 1856.	24 Jan. 1857.
	(*m*)	(*m*)	(*m*)	(*m*)	(*m*)		(*m*)	(*m*)		(*m*)	(*m*)	(*m*)				(*m*)				(*m*)			
W. Morritt	–				–																		
N. Nicholson	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–									
E. Wormald	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–										
J. W. Smith			–										–										
Edward Prest		–	–								–												
W. M. Milner					–																		
S. Wormald														–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. H. Nicholson														–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. R. Miles																			–	–			
W. Gray																				–			
C. Morritt	*	*																					
J. B. S. Morritt																							

* He did not sign the account or minutes.

26th September 1826.—The trustees present being the major part of the surviving feoffees elected by Sir William Mordant Milner, Bart., John Morritt, of Rokeby, and Edward Prest, of Weslington, Esq. It appears that John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, Esq., and J. W. Smith, were the other surviving trustees.

27th January 1827 and 1837. It was resolved to oppose the railway.

25th May 1830.—A new schoolmaster was appointed.

24th June 1834.—It was ordered that the master should teach the Sunday school, and that the boys should attend church.

20th January 1854.—It was again ordered that the boys should attend church, and that a registry should be kept of their attendance at school.

I find no minute of the appointment of John Robert Miles or William Gray named in the surrender of 18th April 1841.

There are no means of ascertaining the attendance of trustees at other meetings. The conclusion to be drawn from the Table is that the Charity is almost, if not entirely in the hands of Messrs. Nicholson & Wormald, an inference which is strengthened by the fact that everybody who had been appointed to the school since 1836, when the registration of such appointments commenced, has been named by one or other of those gentlemen or of the elder trustees of the same families. A Digest of the Account is subjoined.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Quit-rents	1 17 3	1 17 3	1 17 3	1 12 3	1 17 3	1 17 3	2 5 11	2 2 3	1 17 3	2 1 –	1 17 3
Collection	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –
Rent dinner	7 5 6	8 10 –	7 19 –	7 11 8	8 4 –	7 10 –	8 3 –	7 5 2	8 3 6	8 10 6	8 10 6
Taxes	7 7 9	7 9 2	7 10 –½	7 10 5	7 16 –½	6 8 9	7 9 5⅛	6 12 7	9 8 7½	13 17 5	16 4 5
Solicitor's expenses	5 15 1	5 16 3	– –	5 1 4	2 16 –	16 19 7	– –	2 18 7	7 10 8	5 12 2	11 14 6
Repairs	14 17 4	29 12 2	27 2 9⅓	9 17 6	24 14 4	18 10 8	12 9 2	20 19 6	37 16 10	17 7 1½	} Valuation.
Trustees' expenses	3 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3 –	
Copley & Nicholson's Bread Gifts	– 15 –	1 2 6	– 7 6	1 2 6	– 7 6	1 2 6	– 7 6	1 2 6	– 7 6	– 15 –	– 15 –
Miscellaneous	1 6 6	– –	– 2 6	15 – –	– –	– –	–	– –	– 3 6	– –	1 2 1
£.	46 15 1	58 11 4	49 3 1	51 19 8	49 19 1½	56 12 9	34 19 –½	45 4 7	69 11 10½	55 10 2½	44 7 9
Rates, taxes, and repairs of school-house	1 13 –	1 16 –	4 8 8	3 1 –	1 19 –	1 15 2	1 4 –	2 19 3	1 4 –	1 9 6	1 10 –
Repairs of staith	– –	– –	– –	– –	15 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	(Repair of Clough)	2 2 3
Roads	265 – –	120 – –	90 – –	89 7 6	95 – –	20 2 2	35 – –	95 – –	100 – –	40 – –	93 10 –
Rent of the town staith	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3 – –	3 – –	9 – –	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –
Charitable gifts and rent	– –	5 17 6	– –	1 – –	4 7 – / 2 13 6	8 7 2 / 1 10 –	8 9 1½ / 1 15 –	6 9 6	1 9 10 / 1 – –	6 9 11 / 4 8 –	3 13 4
Coals	15 16 3	22 9 11	31 3 10	27 11 3	23 5 11	26 1 4	25 4 2	26 16 4	35 8 6	32 10 4½	33 18 9
Schoolmaster	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
Sunday-school	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –
Apprentice fees	7 10 –	10 – –	15 – –	– –	10 – –	15 – –	11 – –	15 – –	12 10 –	15 – –	15 6 6
Indentures	1 13 6	– –	3 13 10	1 – 2	6 14 –	2 – –	5 – –	3 6 8	3 6 8	– –	1 6 8
£.	358 7 10	238 14 9	213 9 5	193 19 7	228 18 6½	254 8 7	145 11 4	223 16 4	256 10 10½	187 8 –	227 15 3

Bread Money.

The payment for bread represents the interest of a sum of 15 *l.* given to buy bread for the poor by Mr. Copley and Miss Nicholson, which was paid over by the trustees, and applied by them in the repairs of some houses. It is not to be considered as part of the Charity, but as a charge on the estate, and it will be considered among the Bread Charities.

The Staith.

The church staith or embankment has not lately required repair.

The Clough or Clew.

The clough was repaired last year, a new door, which closes with the flood-tide and opens with the ebb, having been put in.

Roads.

The expenditure for the roads is entirely in the discretion of the trustees; sometimes materials are furnished, at other times money is given to the surveyor of the highways. The repairs are not executed by the trustees themselves, who indeed would have no legal authority to make them. The roads of the parish are not in good condition, probably in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining stone, of which there is none within seven miles, the soil being almost entirely alluvial.

In answer to a complaint of Mr. Matthew Smith, that he was surveyor of the highways for three years and received nothing for the roads from the Charity, Mr. Nicholson replied that the trustees closed their purses when they thought the surveyor improvident.

Town Staith.

The town staith, for which a rent of 6 *l.* a year is paid, is a wharf or landing-place rented for the use of the village, to which it is no doubt a very great benefit. This payment may be considered as made on account of the Road Charity. The coals and gifts represent the charities for the poor.

Coals.

A keel load of coals (about 70 tons) is sent for every year to the pits up the country; they are distributed to nearly 200 persons, the recipients being selected by the resident trustees in turns, who compare lists, the same people being usually selected.

The schools, the church, and the almshouses each receive a portion at Christmas. The distribution, it is said, and no doubt truly, is an invidious office.

The gifts and rents are sums given at the discretion of the trustees to poor persons, to assist them in difficulties, or to help them to pay their rents.

Cottages.

Besides these payments, several cottages, said to be superior to those of labourers in general, are let rent free to poor persons who, it is said, are not in the receipt of parochial relief.

School.

The only express endowment for a school are the houses comprised in the surrender of Isaac Mountain. The school and master's house belong to the Trust.

The

The school-room is 54 feet long, 27 feet wide, 15 feet high at the sides, and about 25 feet at the pitch; there is no playground to it; there is an accommodation at the back. There are six of Chambers' maps and a drawing of a locomotive engine suspended in the room; these, with the furniture, except the desks round the walls, which are fixtures, belong to the master. Robert Abbey, the master, is 55 years of age; is married; was appointed 26 years ago by the trustees; is not a registered or certificated teacher. Receives a salary of 20 *l.*, and has the use of the house free of rent, rates, and taxes. He teaches 12 boys named by the trustees free of charge. There are now about 70 pay scholars on the books, including pay girls; till the close of another school in October, there were about 40. The school hours are from 9 to 12, 1 ½ to 4 ½, all the year; Saturday in each week is a holiday, and the children do not attend for about a fortnight at Christmas and Midsummer. The terms for reading, writing, and arithmetic are: for children of labourers, 3 *d.* per week; mechanics, 4 *d.*; farmers and tradesmen, 5 *d.* per week; an extra penny is charged for geography and grammar. The girls are not taught to work. The attendance is regular in winter; in the spring and summer it falls off. The children read in classes, and pay not quite one farthing a week each for the use of class books; other books they find themselves, together with pens, ink, and paper. They read the Bible and Testament, and learn the Church Catechism. The Sunday school has been discontinued. The school is not under Government inspection, and there are no prizes or rewards.

Apprentices.

The gifts for apprentices represent the charities of Archbishops Harsnett and Neal as regulated by the decree.

The premiums given with the apprentices, it will be seen, are usually 5 *l.* It is said that there are very many candidates, and that the boys selected are the children of respectable parents whose means are insufficient to bind them out without assistance; they are sometimes taken from the Free School. Mr. Henry Nicholson stated that the resident trustees usually communicate with each other before making an appointment. I find some instances of boys bound to persons of the same name as themselves.

Management of the Feoffment Charities.

Attention has been already called to the very small number of persons, two in fact, by whom these charities have been administered. It is but just to point out that during the last 10 years at all events, and it would seem before that time also, their management has been honest and economical. The lawyers' bills are very moderate; the expense of collection trifling; there seems to be no jobbing in repairs; the rent dinners, perhaps, might be lower; the balances are probably as safe in the hands of Messrs. Weddall and Parker as they would be in a bank, though I think that they should be required to find security. Notwithstanding the praise which is justly due to Messrs. Nicholson and Wormald for their management, I do not think that the present close administration should be continued. It is said that Messrs. Miles and Gray, of York, from which Cawood is distant about seven miles, take a part in the administration; but inasmuch as no minutes are kept, I am unable judge of their attendances, and I think the table of attendances at the audit fully established the fact that Messrs. Nicholson and Wormald have the uncontrolled disposition of these ample funds. Mr. Morritt resides at Rokeby, at the opposite extremity of the county; the late Sir William Milner never attended but once. The retention on the list of trustees of gentlemen like these, taking no part in the management, is objectionable; it gives weight to the acts of the resident trustees and diminishes their responsibility. Though Messrs. Nicholson and Wormald would probably, like most other people, be unwilling to part with power, they are, I apprehend, by no means averse to improvement. The question of the reinforcement of the trust is one of difficulty; it might not be easy to obtain coadjutors to the present gentlemen with whom they would act cordially, and it would be neither prudent nor gracious to drive them from the trust. Perhaps for the present the best course will be to induce the trustees to apply to the Board for advice, by which much may effected without the necessity of a scheme.

It is admitted on all hands that it is desirable that a large portion of the income should be devoted to education. The Rev. James Jenkyn, the incumbent, complains that the present master is a Dissenter. Mr. Jenkyn is desirous of establishing a National School, a wish in which he states the Archbishop of York concurs, insisting that the National system should be adopted on the ground that the charity and existing school were founded by one of his predecessors. In this I think that the Archbishop has been misled by the obscurity in which the history of these foundations has been involved. I believe that neither Mr. Nicholson nor Mr. Wormald are Dissenters; they are not desirous of withdrawing the children from the Church, and would willingly establish a good day school and Sunday school, but they both hesitated to say that they would consent to put it in connexion with the National Society. It is clear that they will not surrender the superintendence of it to the incumbent.

Apprentices.

Were a good school established, it might be expedient considerably to augment the sums given with apprentices, and to make them the subject of competition. It will be seen that what is now applied to that purpose does not exceed one-half of the income of the Wistow Estate. On my suggestion that the distribution of coals should not be wholly gratuitous, the trustees expressed their opinion that the poor would readily pay half. It seems that the population (in spite of the charities, which speaks much for the trustees), is flourishing and independent.

All which I hereby certify.

31 July 1857. (signed) *F. O. Martin.*

SECOND REPORT.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I this day re-visited this place, chiefly in order to meet the trustees of S. Duffield's Charity, with a view to the consolidation of the school founded by him here and at Sherburn. Notice of the meeting had been sent to Mr. Gouthwaite, the agent of the trustees, but by some mistake, neither he nor any of them were present. The meeting was attended by Mr. Samuel Wormald and Mr. Henry Nicholson, trustees of the Feoffees charity, and Mr. R. J. Parker, their solicitor. A considerable number of the inhabitants of Cawood also attended, and were assisted by Mr. John Luke Haigh, solicitor of Selby. I read over, for the information of those present, my report of the proceedings of the meeting in 1857. Mr. Parker then announced that the present trustees had resolved to raise the number to 14, and that it was proposed to appoint, in addition to the present board, the Archbishop of York, the Rev. J. Jenkyn, the incumbent; the Rev. W. Arnett Wightman, Minor Canon, York; J. Williamson, of Bedford-row, London, solicitor; J. Wormald, of Cawood; Henry Preston, of Mawby, Esquire; Henry Christian Hare, of Cawood, surgeon; and C. Smith, of Cawood. The present trustees are: Mr. W. H. Nicholson, Mr. S. Wormald, W. J. S. Morritt, of Rokeby Park, Esq., M.P., J. R. Miles, Esq., York, and W. Gray, Esq., solicitor, York. The addition would raise the number to 13, but it was proposed to have 14. Mr. Cole and Sir William Milner had declined.

Mr. Haigh, on behalf of his clients, made no objection to the Rev. J. Jenkyn, Mr. Preston, or Mr. C. Smith. He objected that Mr. Williamson lived in London, and Mr. Wightman at York; that the Archbishop was not likely to attend the meetings of the trustees; that Mr. Hare had recently settled in the parish and might not remain in it, and that Mr. John Wormald's brother was already a trustee. He suggested that, in the place of some of those to whom he raised objections, the following persons should be appointed: Mr. George Taylor, owner and occupier in Cawood; George Smith, son of Mr. Matthew Smith; James Grabham, owner and occupier of land worth 100*l.* a year, and Mr. Harper, draper.

Mr. Parker replied, that Mr. George Taylor could not write; that though Matthew Smith the father was a large miller, George Smith received weekly wages (which, however, Mr. George Smith denies); that Grabham was a Dissenter,

Dissenter, and Mr. Harper a respectable draper. Mr. Parker ridiculed the idea of these persons being fit to meet the Archbishop, and Mr. Preston contended that such persons could not perform their duty, and that none but gentlemen ought to be appointed. Mr. Nicholson, who it appears has removed from Cawood, and now resides at a distance of about 80 miles, stated that the list of proposed trustees had been carefully and impartially prepared, and if those proposed by Mr. Haigh were appointed, the other trustees would resign. Mr. Parker contended that the right of appointing new trustees rested absolutely in the survivors. There is much force in some of Mr. Haigh's objections. The Archbishop of York is owner, in right of his see, of considerable property in Cawood, but unless he is likely to attend the meetings and to take a part in the business of the trust, he is open to the same objection as other ornamental trustees. Neither Mr. Nicholson nor Mr. Williamson, who reside at the distance of 80 miles and 180 miles respectively, is likely to be efficient. Mr. Morritt has never attended, and therefore should retire. Mr. Hare seems a very proper person, and it is a mere surmise that he is likely to go away. As to Mr. Parker's objections to the trustees proposed by Mr. Haigh, if any of them are so ignorant as not to be able to write, or are in the subordinate position of day labourers, it is undoubtedly a conclusive objection to appointing them; but I see nothing in the nature of the trust to render necessary the exclusion of Dissenters, nor is there any reason that intelligent and respectable tradesmen should not be appointed to it. It is most desirable that here, as elsewhere, the management of the trust should not remain, as it has been, in the hands of a small knot of persons however respectable. A scheme seems very desirable in this case.

It was suggested in a letter, read by Mr. Parker, from one of the proposed trustees, that the Charity should be divided into three portions; one for the roads, one for general charitable purposes, and one for education.

It seems, however, to be the feeling of all the persons present, that a larger portion should be given to education, and I have no doubt that if one-half were taken for education, one-fourth for the roads, and one-fourth for charitable purposes, such as the establishment of a dispensary or a coal or clothing club, such a partition would meet with general approbation. I am in hopes, too, that still further good may be effected here.

Several persons objected to the removal of the Cawood branch of Duffield's School to Sherburn, a removal which I believe I myself at first suggested.

It occurred to me that it might not be impossible to combine Duffield's Cawood School with an improved school to be established under the feoffee trust, and by this means to afford the parish of Cawood at large the means of industrial education; this suggestion was received with general approbation. If the trustees of Duffield's Charity will entertain it, I think very great good might be effected.

Duffield's School is essentially a Church foundation. The children boarded and lodged from this charity might be restricted to the Church, while the general or Feoffee school might be conducted on the principle of the conscience clauses.

The trustees of Duffield's Charity would be gladly received by the feoffees of the town lands as trustees of the proposed general school, and it is possible that by making a partition of the estate and transferring one-fourth to the surveyors of the highways, the difficulty about new trustees might be got rid of.

I think that it would be quite competent to assign some portion of the land for the repair of the church, though possibly objections might be raised on behalf of the Dissenters.

I propose to endeavour to meet the trustees of Duffield's Charity at York before my meeting at Skelmanthorpe, and, if possible, to secure the attendance of the Archbishop, and under his auspices I think the thing might be effected.

All which I hereby certify.

20 December 1861. (signed) *F. O. Martin.*

MEMORIAL of the Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Parish of *Cawood*, together with the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan and other Churches in the same place.

To the Honourable Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Ratepayers of the Parish of Cawood, together with the Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan and other Churches in the same place,

Sheweth:

WHEREAS in a scheme for the direction of certain charities to be applied to the support of a parochial school at Cawood, now lying for inspection at the parish clerk's, there is a clause binding the master and mistress or mistresses to attend the church and the church school on the Sabbath, and also the children, unless the parents signify in writing their disapproval. We, the undersigned, object to the clause on the following grounds:—

1st. Because it is a restriction which, hitherto, has not been observed in the management of the school.

2d. That as it is a school for the benefit of the parish, without respect to religious creed, it is not desirable that the master and mistress or mistresses should be required to attend the church and the church Sunday-school exclusively.

3d. That if such were the case, it would exercise such a sectarian and party influence as would prejudice the beneficial and harmonious working of the school.

For these reasons we pray that the clause may be rescinded, and that the matter may be left in the hands of the trustees without restriction.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

John D. Julian,
George Abbott,
John Rhodes,
} Ministers in charge of the Wesleyan Congregation at Cawood,

(and 65 other signatures).

Cawood, 3 March 1865.

CAWOOD CHARITIES.

COPIES of the REPORT of the Inspector of Charities, *F. O. Martin*, Esquire, on the CAWOOD FEOFFMENT ESTATE CHARITIES, in the West Riding of the County of *York*:—And, of a MEMORIAL presented to the Charity Commissioners by the Wesleyan Methodists and other Inhabitants of the Parish of *Cawood* against the Scheme for the Settlement of the said Charities.

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *March* 1865.

174.

Under 2 oz

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT.

SUMMARY of RETURN of Proceedings under Act since same came into Operation (1st November 1863), up to and inclusive of the 13th day of February 1865.

	No. First Schedule.	No. 23rd Section.
Advowsons sold - - - - - -	60	3

PURCHASE MONEY AND APPLICATION.

	£.
Total amount of purchase-money of Advowsons sold - - - -	113,129
Amount paid into the Bank of England - - - - - - -	107,679
Amount secured by rentcharges, or for which land, &c. accepted - -	5,450

13 February 1865.

John Stuart,
Secretary of Presentations.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES ACT. - - - - - -

RETURN of all SALES that have been effected under the Powers of the Act, and of the TERMS on which Application thereof, from the 15th day of February 1864 up

LIVINGS UNDER FIRST SCHEDULE. - - - - - - - -

ADVOWSON.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Gross Income, as per Return.	Gross Outgoings, as per Return.	Age of Incumbent.	Allowance where no House.	Price.	Purchaser.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£.	
Birkby - - -	York - -	York - -	208 17 8	20 13 6	79	–	2,000	The Rev. W. R. Holmes -
Walton-on-Thames - -	Surrey - -	Winchester -	225 3 –	* 31 9 6	58	–	1,900	George Robinson, Esq. -
Willeys - - -	Warwick -	Worcester -	262 16 8	* 48 5 4	58	–	3,000	The Rev. F. M. Payler -
Chilvers Coton - -	Warwick -	Worcester -	158 12 8	- nil -	52	–	1,600	C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.
Grosmont - - -	Monmouth -	Llandaff -	222 17 2	45 1 7	54	–	1,200	The Rev. W. W. Twyning and Ux.
Dinnington - - -	York - -	York - -	216 12 –	38 1 6	63	–	1,800	J. C. Athorpe, Esq. (a substituted purchaser), new contract.
Kettlestone - - -	Norfolk -	Norwich -	328 6 –	66 11 1	91	–	5,000	The Rev. Edgar Montagu -
Easby - - - -	York - -	Ripon - -	134 8 –	– 10 4	55	–	900	Leonard Jaques, Esq. -
Lewes, St. John, Southover.	Sussex - -	Chichester -	39 17 –	* 23 4 9	72	–	550	The Rev. John Scobell -
Sellinge, St. Mary - -	Kent - -	Canterbury -	261 13 1	48 15 6	75	–	2,500	The Rev. John Lawes -
Ilston - - - -	Glamorgan -	St. David's -	284 13 –	65 6 4	56	–	2,200	Thomas Penrice, Esq. -
Porchester - - -	Hants - -	Winchester -	234 10 –	39 11 –	59	25	1,650	Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq.
Langham, St. Mary -	Suffolk - -	Ely - -	336 – –	60 8 1	56	–	3,500	Henry Wilson, Esq. - -
Ratcliffe-on-Wreke - -	Leicester - -	Peterborough -	196 14 –	1 6 4	80	–	2,500	The Rev. G. H. Woodcock
Upton Waters - -	Salop - -	Lichfield -	226 15 5	29 9 2	83	–	3,500	John Taylor, Esq. - -
Drax - - - -	York - -	York - -	137 6 3	3 6 8	38	25	1,300	Mrs. F. Willey - -
Kilmersden - - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	274 12 –	53 – 11	45	–	1,850	The Rev. T. R. Jolliffe -
Pwllcrochan - - -	Pembroke -	St. David's -	203 14 4	* 55 4 1	30	–	1,100	The Rev. O. C. S. Lang -
Runnington - - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	132 2 –	* 23 14 5	58	–	1,200	The Rev. E. A. Webber -
Seighford - - -	Stafford - -	Lichfield -	189 6 4	* 20 – 2	35	–	1,000	Francis Eld, Esq. - -
Rillington - - -	York - -	York - -	204 1 11	11 – 9	65	–	1,800	Sir Geo. Strickland, Bart. -
St. Neot's - - -	Hants - -	Ely - -	191 2 1	* 19 2 9	35	–	900	G. W. Rowley, Esq. - -
Oxford, St. Ebb's - -	Oxford - -	Oxford - -	157 15 –	* 29 2 –	79	–	2,000	Earl of Shaftesbury - -
Avenbury - - -	Hereford -	Hereford -	86 7 –	5 5 –	35	–	500	John Freeman, Esq. - -
[The foregoing Livings were included in the Return to Parliament in the Session 1864; but as the Grants were not then executed, or the Purchase-								
Portslade - - -	Sussex - -	Chichester -	215 16 7	* 67 5 –	37	–	1,100	Dowager Countess Amherst
Stone - - - -	Stafford - -	Lichfield -	258 6 4	28 12 –	47	–	1,637	Rowland Smith, Esq. -
Ampney Crucis - -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	135 – –	10 – –	79	–	1,200	The Rev. E. J. Brewster -
Effingham - - -	Surrey - -	Winchester -	315 4 4	* 53 – –	58	–	2,650	Andrew Cuthell, Esq. -
Avebury - - -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	140 – –	19 17 11	52	–	2,150	—— Dunston - - -
Oxford, St. Peter - -	Oxford - -	Oxford - -	102 5 –	- nil -	60	25	1,000	The Rev. H. Linton -
Hebranstone - - -	Pembroke -	St. David's -	264 – –	42 11 7	58	–	2,200	J. D. Brown, Esq. - -
Kingsbury - - -	Warwick -	Worcester -	117 15 –	4 3 4	56	–	900	The Rev. F. Garrett -
Swanbourne - - -	Bucks - -	Oxford - -	175 11 4	* 17 1 9	48	–	1,400	Sir Thomas Freemantle, Bart.
Thorpe, St. Mary - -	Surrey - -	Winchester -	203 8 6	23 9 –	68	–	2,500	Miss Fergusson - -
Willerby - - -	York - -	York - -	172 15 –	* 3 14 –	73	–	2,200	The Rev. E. Day - -
Kirkburn - - -	York - -	York - -	130 7 –	9 19 8	72	–	1,800	Rev. R. Allen - -
Thorner - - -	York - -	Ripon - -	164 13 8	3 – –	56	–	1,600	Earl of Mexborough -
Hough-on-the-Hill - -	Lincoln - -	Lincoln - -	109 8 –	6 4 2	42	25	800	Earl Brownlow - -
Kilton - - - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	224 13 –	* 26 17 4	45	–	1,200	Lord Taunton - - -

* In calculating the price of these Advowsons, some items, improperly included in

- - - - - - AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES ACT.

such Sales have been effected; and of all MONIES received under the authority of the Act, and of the to and inclusive of the 13th day of February 1865.

- - - - - - - - LIVINGS UNDER FIRST SCHEDULE.

Contract Completed.	Purchase-Money, and how Paid or Secured, under 5th Section. Paid into Bank.	Secured.	Freehold Annuity, Rentcharge, or Tithe Rentcharge.	Grant Executed.	Investment or Application under 6, 7, and 8 Sections.	OBSERVATIONS.
13 Nov. 1863	15 Jan. 1864	–	– – –	5 Feb. 1864	2,000 *l.* Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	
25 Nov. –	2 Feb. –	–	– – –	8 Feb. –	950 *l.* and 950 *l.* Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	
26 Nov. –	23 April –	–	– – –	2 July –	3,000 *l.* Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	350 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
1 Dec. –	28 Jan. – 800 *l.*	–	Seven acres; freehold value, 800 *l.*	28 May –	800 *l.* – – ditto – –	27 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
2 Dec. –	1 Feb. 1864	–	– – –	11 Mar. –	1,200 *l.* – – ditto – –	320 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
19 Feb. 1864	16 Aug. –	–	– – –	9 Nov. –	1,800 *l.* – – ditto – –	256 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
10 Dec. 1863	7 Jan. –	–	– – –	11 Mar. –	5,000 *l.* – – ditto.	
17 Dec. –	9 Jan. –	–	– – –	25 Feb. –	900 *l.* – – ditto – –	Parish 7 miles long; 1 church and 2 chapels; 3 full services every Sunday.
18 Dec. –	13 Jan. –	–	– – –	26 Jan. –	550 *l.* – – ditto.	
23 Dec. –	10 Mar. –	–	– – –	26 Nov. –	2,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
26 Dec. –	19 April –	–	– – –	29 July –	2,222 *l.* – – ditto – –	22*l.* interest for delay in payment added.
26 Dec. –	11 Jan. –	–	– – –	1 Mar. –	1,650 *l.* – – ditto.	
6 Jan. 1864	14 Jan. –	–	– – –	27 Jan. –	3,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
8 Jan. –	27 Feb. – 1,250 *l.* and 29 July 1864 1,250 *l.*	–	– – –	30 Aug. –	2,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
15 Jan. –	19 Jan. 1864	–	– – –	20 Jan. –	3,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
20 Jan. –	7 Feb. 1865 700 *l.*	–	House and land, 1 A. 2 R. 28 P.; value, 600 *l.*	11 Feb. 1865	700 *l.* – – ditto.	
26 Jan. –	– –	–	Present rentcharge of 5 per cent. upon one-half, and deferred rentcharge of ditto upon other half, and accumulations.	11 Feb. –		
28 Jan. 1864	22 Feb. 1864	–	– – –	26 Feb. 1864	1,100 *l.* – – ditto.	
28 Jan. –	2 Mar. –	–	– – –	8 Mar. –	1,200 *l.* – – ditto – –	A 60 *l.* debt due to Queen Anne' Bounty.
28 Jan. –	3 Feb. –	–	– – –	5 Feb. –	1,000 *l.* – – ditto.	
5 Feb. –	10 Mar. –	–	– – –	17 Mar. –	1,800 *l.* – – ditto.	Rillington united with Scampton; 2 churches; curate allowed.
5 Feb. –	14 Mar. –	–	– – –	19 Mar. –	900 *l.* – – ditto – –	Curate claimed, but not allowed for in full.
12 Feb. –	2 Mar. –	–	– – –	8 Mar. –	2,000 *l.* – – ditto.	
15 Feb. –	22 Feb. –	–	– – –	8 Mar. –	500 *l.* – – ditto.	
moneys invested, it is necessary again to include them.]						
20 Feb. 1864	25 Feb. 1864	–	– – –	8 Mar. 1864	1,100 *l.* – – ditto.	
22 Feb. –	8 Mar. –	–	– – –	5 April –	1,637 *l.* – – ditto.	
23 Feb. –	29 Feb. –	–	– – –	8 Mar. –	1,200 *l.* – – ditto.	
2 Mar. –	3 Mar. –	–	– – –	5 April –	2,650 *l.* – – ditto – –	177 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
2 Mar. –	– –	–	– – –	– –	– – – – –	Waiting an Order in Council.
12 Mar. –	28 Mar. 1864	–	– – –	5 April 1864	1,000 *l.* – – ditto.	
15 Mar. –	27 July –	–	– – –	3 Dec. –	2,200 *l.* – – ditto.	
17 Mar. –	6 April –	–	– – –	9 May –	900 *l.* – – ditto – –	Allowance for a curate.
17 Mar. –	13 April –	–	– – –	25 April –	1,400 *l.* – – ditto.	
18 Mar. –	29 Mar. –	–	– – –	8 April –	2,500 *l.* – – ditto – –	324 *l.* due to Queen Anne's Bounty.
16 April –	20 April –	–	– – –	30 April –	2,200 *l.* – – ditto.	
10 May –	17 Dec. – 1,000 *l.*	–	6A. 1R. 10P., freehold; value, 800*l.*	20 Jan. 1865	1,000 *l.* – – ditto.	
25 May –	4 June 1864	–	– – –	18 June 1864	1,600 *l.* – – ditto.	
18 June –	30 June –	–	– – –	13 July –	800 *l.* – – ditto – –	2 churches.
27 June –	30 June –	–	– – –	6 July –	1,200 *l.* – – ditto.	

the outgoings, such as repairs and voluntary payments, &c., are disregarded.

LIVINGS UNDER FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

ADVOWSON.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Gross Income, as per Return.	Gross Outgoings, as per Return.	Age of Incumbent.	Allowance where no House.	Price.	Purchaser.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£.	
Ousebourne, Great	York	Ripon	220 – –	*10 17 –	57	25	2,000	W. F. Scholefield, Esq.
Stratford, St. Andrew	Suffolk	Norwich	222 6 5	16 11 2	32	–	850	H. Garratt, Esq.
Ham	Kent	Canterbury	209 – –	15 10 –	43	25	1,200	Sir Walter James, Bart.
Huntingdon, All Saints, with St. John.	Hunts	Ely	244 – –	*25 16 5	32	25	1,000	The Rev. F. Gerald Vesey
Newport	Essex	Rochester	176 8 –	22 6 –	56	–	1,500	Horace J. Smith, Esq.
Baldock	Hertfordshire	Rochester	206 12 8	19 6 –	66	–	2,500	Horace J. Smith, Esq.
Tiptree Heath	Essex	Rochester	186 17 7	5 16 8	38	–	1,150	Horace J. Smith, Esq.
Peatling, Little	Leicester	Peterborough	185 5 1	9 9 1	67	–	2,900	The Rev. W. Berry
Ramsbury	Wilts	Salisbury	413 1 7	16 10 –	71	–	6,000	Miss Burdett Coutts

SALES under the 23d and 24th Sections.

Advowson.	County.	Diocese.	Gross Income, as per Return.	Gross Outgoings, as per Return.	Age of Incumbent.	Allowance where no House.	Price.	Purchaser.	Contract Completed.	Purchase Money Paid under 25th Section.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£.			
Armthorpe	York	York	392 – –	3 16 –	61	–	3,900	John Walbanke Childers, Esq.	13 Feb. 1864	17 Feb. 1864
[Armthorpe was included in the Return to Parliament in the Session 1864; but as the Grant was not executed, or the Purchase-money paid, it is necessary again to include it.]										
Frome, St. Quintin.	Dorset	Salisbury	384 12 11	59 19 11	74	–	3,250	Earl of Ilchester	23 June 1864	18 July 1864
St. Martin	Salop	St. Asaph	373 – –	36 – –	55	–	3,370	Lord A. E. Hill-Trevor	25 July –	11 Oct. –

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners certified, on the 11th February, 9th June, and 21st July, respectively, that the sums of 3,900 *l.*, 3,250 *l.*, and 3,370 *l*, were reasonable and adequate prices for the above-mentioned Advowsons.

SUMMARY.

	£.
Amount received from Sales under the 23d and 24th Sections	10,520
£.	10,520

* In calculating the price of these Advowsons, some items, improperly included in the outgoings, such as repairs and voluntary payments, &c., are disregarded.

Livings under First Schedule—*continued.*

Contract Completed.	Purchase-Money, and how Paid or Secured, under 5th Section.			Grant Executed.	Investment or Application, under 6, 7, and 8 Sections.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Paid into Bank.	Secured.	Freehold Annuity, Rentcharge, or Tithe Rentcharge.			
8 July 1864	12 July 1864	–	– – –	21 July 1864	2,000 *l.*, Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Purchaser undertakes to build a parsonage-house.
30 June –	14 July –	–	– – –	16 July –	425 *l.* – – ditto – –	£.425 appropriated by the Lord Chancellor for a parsonage.
21 July –	28 July –	–	– – –	29 July –	1,200 *l.* – – ditto.	
14 Nov. –	23 Nov. –	–	– – –	9 Dec. –	1,000 *l.* – – ditto – –	Curate allowed for two parishes.
29 Nov. –	5 Dec. –	–	– – –	12 Jan. 1865	1,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
29 Nov. –	5 Dec. –	–	– – –	12 Jan. –	2,500 *l.* – – ditto.	
29 Nov. –	5 Dec. –	–	– – –	12 Jan. –	1,150 *l.* – – ditto.	
21 Dec. –	13 Feb. 1865	–	– – –	13 Feb. –	1,500 *l.* – – ditto – –	Offer accepted conditionally, subject to purchaser covenanting to expend 1,200 *l.* in rebuilding parsonage-house, and 200 *l.* in repairing the church.
21 Jan. 1865	27 Jan. –	–	– – –	2 Feb. –	6,000 *l.* – – ditto – –	A mortgage debt of 250 *l.* Parish seven miles long; one church and one chapel.

Sales under the 23d and 24th Sections.

Grant Executed.	Application under the 26th Section.			
	Augmentations actually made under Scheme May 1864, Equivalent Benefactions being provided.†	Augmentations proposed under further Scheme if Benefactions of 200 *l.* provided from Private Sources.	Augmentations proposed, Equivalent Benefactions being provided from Private Sources.	Augmentations proposed, and Livings offered to Queen Anne's Bounty Board for Equivalent Grants.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
29 Feb. 1864.	Canterbury, St. Mildred's 300	Cardigan – – – 400	St. Michael's, Derby – 300	Garsdale – – – 300
	Clerkenwell, St. John – 300	St. Dogmaels – – 400		St. Peter, Hungate, Norwich – – – 300
	Colchester, St. James – 300	Fishguard – – – 400	Ottery, St. Mary – – 300	St. Lawrence, Norwich – 300
	Hyson Green, Nottingham 300	St. Olave's, Exeter – – 400		Southampton, St. Lawrence 300
	Lewes, St. Michael – – 300	Kidwelly – – – 400		Stoke Ferry – – – 300
	Osmotherly – – – 300	St. Nicholas, Leicester – 400		Stokenchurch – – 300
	Winchester, St. Bartholomew – – – – 300			St. Michael, Southampton 300
1 Aug. 1864.	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) 300			
	£. 2,400	£. 2,400	£. 600	£. 2,100
13 Oct. 1864.	Granted towards rebuilding a parsonage house at Springthorpe (met by equivalent) – – – 300	Promised for parsonage houses, on condition that an equivalent is provided:		
	Granted towards rebuilding a parsonage house at Cretingham (met by equivalent) – – – 200	For Baston – – 300 For Chalk, Kent – 200		
	Total actually paid – £. 2,900	£. 500		

† These equivalent benefactions being private benefactions – – – – – – £. 2,400
Grants promised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners – – – – – – 4,800
£. 7,200

SUMMARY.

	£.
Amount appropriated for Augmentations, under scheme of May – – – – –	2,400
Amount appropriated for Parsonage Houses – – – – – – – –	500
Pending Schemes (Money not yet paid) – – – – – – – –	5,600
Total Outlay – – –	8,500
Balance unappropriated – – –	2,020
£.	10,520

John Stuart,
Secretary of Presentations

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES

RETURN of Proceedings under the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act, from the 15th February 1864 up to the 13th February 1865.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 26 *&* 27 *Vict. c.* 120, *s.* 32.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1865.

46.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1865;—*for*,

COPY "of all MINUTES, PAPERS, and LETTERS of and to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, and of any SCHEMES and ORDERS in COUNCIL respecting the Union of the United Benefice of *St. Benet Gracechurch Street* and of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, with the Benefice of *All Hallows Lombard Street*, in the City of *London*."

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Dean's-yard, 4 June 1863.

Union of Benefices Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

Proposed Union of All Hallows Lombard-street R. and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap R.

I HEREWITH send you—

1. Proposals for the union of the above benefices, with consents of patrons appended. (*Vide* Nos. 2, 3, and 4.)

2. The conditional assent of the vestry of the parish of All Hallows to such proposals. (*Vide* No. 5.)

3. The conditional assent of the joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap to the proposals. (*Vide* No. 6.)

4. Amended proposals with consent of patrons appended. (*Vide* Nos. 7 and 8.)

5. Assent of the vestry of the parish of All Hallows to the proposals as modified. (*Vide* No. 9.)

6. Assent of the joint vestry of the parishes of St. Benet and St. Leonard to the proposals as modified. (*Vide* No. 10.)

The Bishop of London will be much obliged to you to submit these documents to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view to their causing to be prepared a scheme for carrying out the proposed union.

You will observe that, under the 8th section, drafts of the proposed scheme are to be sent by the Commissioners to the churchwardens of each of the parishes, with notice that they may show cause against it within two calendar months, and ultimately the Commissioners are to certify the scheme, with all requisite consents, to Her Majesty in Council.

As the 15th section of the Act provides that no scheme shall be submitted to the Queen in Council until it has been laid before both Houses of Parliament for two calendar months, it will be impossible to procure the Order in Council

this season; but the bishop is very desirous that no unnecessary delay should occur in getting through all the preliminary stages.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 2. —

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Archibald Campbell, by Divine permission Bishop of London, sends Greeting:

Whereas by a Commission under the hand and seal of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, dated the Fourteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and addressed to the Right Honourable William Cubitt, Lord Mayor of the City of London, Robert Bowness Gibson, clerk, M.A., rector of St. Mary Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney; Michael Gibbs, clerk, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Newgate-street with St. Leonard Foster-lane; Thomas James Rowsell, clerk, M.A., rector of St. Christopher-le-Stocks with St. Mary Lothbury and St. Bartholomew Exchange, all in the City and Diocese of London, and to Blomfield Burnell, gentleman, the said Lord Bishop, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the 23d and 24th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 142, authorised and required the said William Cubitt, Robert Bowness Gibson, Michael Gibbs, Thomas James Rowsell, and Blomfield Burnell, who had all been duly nominated for the purpose under the provisions of the same Act, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the proposed union of the following contiguous benefices within the City and Diocese of London, namely, the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap. And whereas the said Commissioners made their return to the Commission by a writing under their hands, dated the Eighth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, whereby they certified all such matters and things as appeared to them material, together with their opinion that the proposed union was expedient, and in such return they have recommended the terms on which, in their opinion, the same union ought to be effected: Now, know ye, that the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, hath caused the annexed proposals for a scheme, based upon the terms recommended by the said Commissioners, to be prepared for effecting the before-mentioned union. In testimony whereof he has hereunto set his hand, and caused his episcopal seal to be affixed, this Eighteenth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

A. C. London. (L.S.)

— No. 3. —

Proposals for a Scheme for effecting the Union of the following contiguous Benefices in the City and Diocese of London, viz., the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, annexed to the foregoing document.

Statement concerning the Population, Endowment, Church Accommodation, and Patronage, and as to the Incumbents of the said Benefices.

Population.

All Hallows Lombard-street	415
St. Benet Gracechurch	279
St. Leonard Eastcheap	111
Total Population	805

Endowment.

The endowment of the rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street consists of—

	Annual Income.
	£. s. d.
The tithe, or money in lieu of tithe, fixed by 44 Geo. 3, c. 89, amounting per annum to - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –
Two glebe houses, one of which is situate in Lombard-street, being No. 49, let on lease until 1868 to Dowdney, a tailor, at 110 *l.* per annum; the other is situate in Ball-alley, being called the Langbourn Coffee House, occupied by Phillipps; yielding together a clear rent of about per annum - - - - - - - - - - -	196 – –
£.	396 – –

The endowment of the rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap consists of—

	Annual Income.
	£. s. d.
The tithe, or money in lieu of tithe, fixed by 44 Geo. 3, c. 89, amounting per annum to - - - - - - - - - - - -	233 6 8
Three glebe houses, two of which being contiguous, are situate in Pudding-lane, adjacent to the burial-ground of St. Leonard Eastcheap, and let to Haswell; the other house is adjacent to St. Benet's Church, and forms part of an eating-house, occupied by Wilkinson; yielding together a clear rent of about - - - - - -	69 10 –
£.	302 16 8

There is no house of residence belonging to either benefice.

Parish Churches.

There is a church belonging to the rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, affording accommodation for 800 persons.

There is a church belonging to the rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, affording accommodation for about 250 persons.

Patronage.

The rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap is in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

Incumbents.

The present incumbent of the rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street is the Reverend Thomas Jones.

The present incumbent of the rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap is the Reverend Charles Mackenzie, who was presented thereto by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Neither incumbent resides on his benefice.

As respects the intended new benefice of St. Benet's Stepney,—

It is proposed that a district for spiritual purposes, to be styled "The District of St. Benet's Stepney," which, upon the erection and consecration of a church within the limits of the same, shall become a new parish and benefice by the name of "The new Parish of St. Benet's Stepney," shall be constituted under the New Parishes Acts, out of the parish of St. Dunstan's Stepney; to consist of a portion of the last-mentioned parish, comprising a population of 7,000, or thereabouts.

Terms of the proposed Union.

That the said benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap be united into one benefice, under the style of "The United Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street with St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap." Benefices to be united.

When union to take effect.

If, when the scheme shall be confirmed by an Order in Council, both of the said present benefices shall be vacant, the union shall forthwith take effect; and if one only shall be vacant, the union shall also forthwith take effect, if the incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall consent to become the incumbent of the united benefice; but if he shall not so consent, then the union shall take effect upon the then next vacancy of his benefice; and the then incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice; and if, when the scheme shall be confirmed, both of the said present benefices shall be full, then the union shall take effect upon the next vacancy of either of them, if the incumbent for the time being of the other of the said present benefices shall consent to become the incumbent of the united benefice. And he shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice; but if he shall not so consent, then the union shall take effect immediately upon the next vacancy of his benefice, and the then incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice. And in either case it shall be lawful for the bishop to admit to the united benefice such first incumbent (if an incumbent for the time being of either of the existing benefices) without any form or fee of presentation; and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the united benefice. Until the time of the union taking effect, the existing incumbencies shall remain separate, and the rights and liabilities in respect thereof shall remain unaffected.

Provision for retiring incumbent.

That if after the confirmation of the scheme, and before the union shall take effect, the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing incumbencies shall retire from his incumbency, in order that the union may take immediate effect, the incumbent so retiring from his incumbency shall be entitled, during the period hereinafter specified, to receive out of the annual income of the united benefice, and by way of compensation, a yearly sum equal in amount to five-sixths of the net annual value of the tithe, tithe-rent charge, and endowments annexed to his incumbency, computed on the average receipts of the three years immediately preceding the year in which he shall so retire; which annual sum shall commence as from the day on which the union shall take effect; and shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments in every year; the first half-yearly payment thereof to become due at the end of six calendar months next after the day on which the union shall take effect. And the said annual sum shall be payable to the retiring incumbent during the remainder of his life, or until he shall accept any other church preferment of an annual value equal to or greater in amount than the said annual sum to be so made payable to such retiring incumbent. And upon his accepting such preferment, the said annual sum shall thenceforth absolutely cease to be payable; but if the same annual sum shall cease by his death, or by his acceptance of such church preferment (as the case may be) on any other than one of the half-yearly days of payment, he or his executors or administrators shall be entitled to a proportionate part of the said annual sum for the period which, at the time of such cesser, shall have elapsed of the current half-year, which proportionate part shall be payable at the end of the current half-year. The said annual sum shall be charged upon the annual income of the united benefice, and shall be payable out of the same by the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice. And as between the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice and the retiring incumbent and his assigns, the said annual sum shall be a first charge at law and in equity upon the income of the united benefice, the incumbent of which benefice shall be deemed to have accepted the same, subject to a trust to pay to the retiring incumbent or his assigns the said annual sum out of the income of such benefice, and for that purpose to use all due diligence to receive and collect the income of the said united benefice; and if such annual sum, or any part thereof, shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for more than 21 days after any of the said half-yearly days of payment, and the fact of the same being so in arrear shall be verified by the declaration of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, or in such other manner as shall be required by the bishop, it shall be lawful for the bishop to make an order upon the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice, requiring him to pay the amount in arrear within a time to be specified in such order; and if the same be not paid within such period, then it shall be lawful for the bishop to sequester the profits of the benefice until all such arrears and the costs of the sequestration shall have been paid and satisfied. But the power to be so conferred upon the bishop shall not in anywise abridge or interfere with the rights of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, to recover the said annual sum, and all arrears thereof, by proceedings at law and in equity, or with the legal and equitable rights of the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice, to recover from the preceding incumbent of the united benefice, his executors or administrators, any arrears of the said annual sum which ought to have been paid by such preceding incumbent.

As respects the Church of the United Benefice.

Parish church of united benefice.

That upon the union taking effect the Church of All Hallows Lombard-street shall become, and hereafter continue to be, the parish church of the united benefice.

Expense of maintaining fabric, &c.

That after the union the expense of maintaining the fabric of the parish church of the united benefice, and providing the things requisite for Divine service therein, shall be defrayed by the three parishes of the united benefice; and shall as between the respective parishes be provided in the following proportions (that is to say): the amount to be provided by each parish shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount to be provided as the total amount of the annual rateable value of the property in such parish, as assessed

for

for the time being for the purposes of the consolidated or police rate, shall bear to the aggregate amount of the like rateable annual value of the property in all the parishes.

Disposal of Sacramental Plate, &c.

That upon the union taking effect, the font, communion table, and sacramental plate used in the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch be transferred to the parish church of the united benefice; but if not needed for such church, then that the same, or such of them, or so much of the said plate as shall not be so needed, be transferred to such other church or chapel within the diocese, as the bishop shall select.

Tables of fees for united parishes.

That upon the union taking effect, if the tables of fees used in the two churches be alike in all particulars, the table of fees used in the church which will become the church of the united benefice, shall (until revised or altered by proper authority) be the table of fees for the united parishes; but if such tables of fees be not alike in all particulars, the same shall be of no authority, and a new table of fees shall be made by the proper authority for the use of the united parishes as if the same were one parish.

Clerk and sexton of united parishes.

That upon the union taking effect, the persons who at that time shall hold the offices of parish clerk of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street and parish clerk of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint parish clerks of the united benefice. And the persons who at the time of the union taking effect shall hold the offices of sexton of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street and sexton of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint sextons of the united benefice; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint parish clerks, the other of them shall become the parish clerk of the united benefice; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint sextons, the other of them shall become the sexton of the united benefice. And the parish clerk of the united benefice shall afterwards, upon any vacancy in that office, be appointed by the incumbent of the united benefice, and any future vacancy in the office of sexton shall be filled up by the joint vestry of the three united parishes.

Persons ceasing to be clerk or sexton to be compensated.

That upon the union taking effect the persons who at that time shall respectively hold the offices of clerk and sexton of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, and who shall become one of such joint clerks and sextons of the united benefice, shall respectively cease to hold the office of clerk and sexton respectively of such last-mentioned parishes, and the clerk so ceasing to hold such office shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint clerks of the united benefice, receive from the vestry of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal in amount to his present salary. And in like manner the sexton so ceasing to hold such office shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint sextons of the united benefice, receive from the vestry of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal in amount to his present salary, subject to the performance by such clerk and sexton respectively of such duties appertaining to the offices of parish clerk and sexton respectively in the parish church of the united benefice, or otherwise connected with such parish church, and the performance of the services therein, as the rector and churchwardens may from time to time require; but no parish clerk or sexton of the united benefice shall have any larger estate or interest in his office than he shall have possessed in his original office before the union.

Subject to their performing duties to be prescribed.

How salaries to be provided.

That so long as a salary under the provisions above proposed shall be payable by the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap to one of the joint clerks, those parishes shall not be required to contribute any proportion of the salary of the other of the joint clerks of the united benefice; and so long as a salary shall, under the provisions above proposed, be payable by the last-mentioned parishes to one of the joint sextons, those parishes shall not be required to contribute any proportion of the salary of the other of the joint sextons of the united benefice; but whilst such salaries, by way of compensation, shall continue payable to such joint clerk and joint sexton respectively, the salaries of the other clerk and sexton of the united benefice shall be paid exclusively by the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street.

As to fire-engines.

That for the purposes of the Act of 14 George III. c. 78, with respect to fire engines and other apparatus therein mentioned, the three parishes of the united benefice be deemed to be one parish only.

As respects the Endowments.

That upon the union taking effect, all the properties constituting the endowments of the respective rectories of All Hallows Lombard-street and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap be transferred and annexed to the united benefice as the endowment thereof, but subject to the payment of any annual rent-charge in perpetuity not exceeding the annual sum of 100 *l.*, which shall be charged upon any part or parts of the permanent endowments belonging to the united benefices by any scheme and Order in Council under the 11th section of the said Act of Parliament of the 23d and 24th Vict. c. 142; and to the powers and remedies to be by such scheme given for the recovery of the same annual rent-charge; such rent-charge not to commence until the annual sum hereinbefore proposed to be provided for the retiring incumbent shall have ceased to be payable.

As respects the Disused Church.

Church to be taken down and sold.

That upon the union taking effect, the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch be taken down, and its materials and site sold by tender; the pulpit, bells, clocks, organ, and other furniture and fittings being reserved to be appropriated, if required, for the use of the church, to be provided for the intended new district of St. Benet Stepney, but if not so required and appropriated, that the same be sold and the produce dealt with in the same manner as the produce of the sale of the materials and site of the church.

Application of produce of sales.

That out of the net proceeds which shall be realised by the sales effected in pursuance of the scheme hereby proposed, a sum of 1,500 *l.* be appropriated and set apart by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for providing a house of residence for the rector of the united benefice; and also that such a sum as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England shall determine, not exceeding three equal fourth-parts of the entire net proceeds, be appropriated for the erection of a new church within the limits of the new district of St. Benet's Stepney, and for the endowment of the same with a clear income of 300 *l.* per annum; and that the remainder of such proceeds shall constitute part of the fund to be provided under the 22d section of the said Act of the 23d and 24th Vict. c. 142.

As respects the Patronage.

That upon the union taking effect the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's give up to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury their alternate right of patronage of the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap; and receive in exchange from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury the alternate right of patronage of the last-mentioned Dean and Chapter of the Rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, in the City and Diocese of London.

That upon the union taking effect the sole patronage of the united benefice, and also of the new district of St. Benet Stepney, be in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

That if such new district shall be constituted before the union shall take effect, the right of appointing a minister or incumbent thereof shall, in the meantime and until the union shall take effect, be in the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

That if the union shall have taken immediate effect by reason of the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing incumbencies having retired from his incumbency, and such incumbent shall be living when the united benefice shall for the first time after such union become vacant, the incumbent who shall have so retired shall (if in the opinion of the bishop not disqualified by age or otherwise) be entitled to fill such vacancy, and may be admitted by the bishop to the united benefice without any form or fee of presentation, and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the united benefice, and the annual sum hereinbefore made payable to him shall absolutely cease to be payable; but as regards the future patronage and right of presentation to the united benefice, and the rights of the patrons in regard thereto, and the order of their turns of presentation, the admission of such incumbent to the united benefice shall not be deemed to be a presentation, but shall as regards such patronage, right of presentation, and other rights, be deemed to be a continuation of the first incumbency of the united benefice.

As respects the Residence of the Rector of the United Benefice.

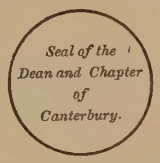
That upon the union taking effect, the land forming the site of the two houses in Pudding-lane, and which now constitutes part of the endowment of the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, shall be appropriated for the site of a new rectory house for the united benefice; and that, as soon after the union as possession can be taken of such land, the buildings now standing thereon be converted into a new rectory house; or else that the present buildings be pulled down, and a new rectory house built upon such site (whichever course may, in the opinion of the bishop, be most advisable), and that when, after the union, possession shall have been taken of this land, the sum of 1,500 *l.* hereinbefore proposed to be appropriated out of the proceeds of the sale of the materials and site of the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch for the erection of a rectory house for the use of the united benefice, and all accumulations (if any) which shall have arisen out of the annual income of the securities upon which such 1,500 *l.* may have been invested, shall be applied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in making such alterations, or in or towards erecting such new residence; and any additional sum which may be required for the above purposes, beyond the sum of 1,500 *l.*, shall be provided by the incumbent from his own resources.

The scheme shall not take effect until the consents and approval, which, by the 17th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, are made requisite to the sale and appropriation under the powers conferred by that Act of the site of any church, and the mode of dealing with such site, shall be obtained to the sale hereby proposed of the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch, and the site thereof, and the mode of dealing with such site.

— No. 4. —

CONSENT of Patrons appended to the foregoing Document.

WE, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, the patrons of the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, and also the patrons, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, of the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, also in the City of London; and we, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, the other alternate patrons of the said Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, do, by this writing under our respective common seals, signify our consent to the above written proposals for a scheme for effecting the union of the said benefices.



— No. 5. —

CONDITIONAL ASSENT of the Vestry of the Parish of All Hallows Lombard-street.

All Hallows Lombard-street,
7 April 1863.

AT a vestry meeting holden this day in the vestry-room pursuant to notice for the purpose (inter alia) "To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the resolutions of the vestry held on the 12th day of March last, to communicate with the churchwardens of the parishes proposed to be united to this parish under the Union of Benefices Act, to ascertain their views and to consider and report whether any modification should be required to be made in the scheme proposed by the Bishop of London, to consider the proposals for such scheme, and to adopt such resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient"—

It was resolved,—

"That the proposals of the Bishop of London for uniting the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch-street and St. Leonard Eastcheap with this parish be approved, subject to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners setting apart, out of the proceeds of sale of the site of the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, a sum not exceeding 4,000 *l.* for the purpose of reseating, repairing, and beautifying the church and organ of this parish.

"And that provision should also be made out of the proceeds of such sale for the extinction of the rent-charge or assessment in lieu of tithes in this parish."

It was also resolved,—

"That the vestry clerk do transmit a copy of the resolution to the Bishop as containing the suggestions of this parish for a modification of his Lordship's proposals."

(signed) *John J. Andrew,*
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 6. —

CONDITIONAL ASSENT of the Joint Vestry of the United Parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, addressed to the Lord Bishop of London.

11, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.,
9 April 1863.

My Lord,

As vestry clerk of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, I have the honour to inform you that a copy of the proposals for a scheme for effecting the union of the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-

street with the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, received by the churchwardens from your Lordship on the 25th February last, was read to a joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, convened for the purpose of taking the same into consideration on Friday the 20th March last, when a committee was appointed to confer with the rector and churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street thereon.

And I have the honour further to inform you that, at a joint vestry of these parishes held on Friday the 27th March last, after the said committee had reported the result of their conference with the rector and churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street, it was resolved that the vestry clerk do notify to the Bishop of London that they assent to the proposals read to the vestry on the 20th instant on the following conditions, viz. :—

1. That out of the proceeds of the sale of the site and materials of the Church of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.* be reserved for the purpose of repairing, repewing, and decorating the Church of All Hallows Lombard-street.

2. That during the pulling down of the said Church of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the building (if any) of any new premises on the site of the same, proper measures are taken for putting and keeping the adjacent premises, now occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson & Crosland respectively, in thorough safety, free of expense to the owners and occupiers, and to the satisfaction of the parish surveyor. And further, that proper measures are taken for making good, also free of expense to the owners and occupiers, any damage which may be occasioned to the said premises by the pulling down of the said church or the building of such new premises as aforesaid (if any).

3. That out of the surplus of the proceeds of the sale of the site and materials of the said church (which it is expected will be between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.*), after providing for the house of residence, erection of new church, and endowment of the same, and expenses incurred in promoting the proposed union of benefices, a sufficient sum be applied for the purpose of effecting the extinction of tithes in the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Frederick Murray*,
Vestry Clerk of the United Parishes of
St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap.

— No. 7. —

AMENDED PROPOSALS.

I, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, by Divine permission, Bishop of London, do hereby certify and declare that I approve of the following alteration or modification in the proposals which have been made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament 23 & 24 Vict. c. 143, "For effecting a union of the contiguous Benefices of the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street and Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the City of London" (that is to say) :—

That out of the proceeds which shall be realised by the sales to be effected in pursuance of the scheme, and after the sum of 1,500*l.* for providing a house of residence for the rector of the united benefice, and the sums to be appropriated for the erection of a new church within the limits of the new district of St. Benet's Stepney, and for the endowment of the same, shall have been respectively appropriated, there shall be appropriated and set apart such a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.* as shall be determined by the joint vestry of the united parishes, for the purpose of repairing, repewing, and restoring the Church of All Hallows Lombard-street, and of putting the same into a fit and proper condition for becoming the church of the united benefices, such sum not exceeding 4,000*l.* to be laid out and expended for the purposes aforesaid by the joint

joint vestry of the united parishes under the direction and superintendence of a competent architect, to be nominated by the joint vestry and approved of by me.

Dated this fourth day of May One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(signed) *A. C. London.* (L.S.)

— No. 8.—

CONSENT of Patrons to amended Proposals appended to the foregoing Document.

WE, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, the patrons of the rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street. in the City of London, and also the patrons, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London, of the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, also in the City of London: and we, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London, the other alternate patrons of the said rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, do by this writing, under our respective common seals, signify our consent to the annexed alteration or modification in the proposals which have been made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 143, for effecting the union of the said benefices.

— No. 9.—

ASSENT of the Vestry of the Parish of All Hallows Lombard-street to the Proposals as modified.

All Hallows Lombard-street, 29 May 1863.

AT a vestry meeting holden this day in the vestry room "To consider the alterations in the proposals made by the Bishop of London for a scheme for uniting this parish with St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, and to adopt such resolutions as might be deemed expedient,"

It was Resolved,—"That the proposals of the Bishop of London for uniting this parish with St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, as now altered and modified by his Lordship, be approved of and assented to."

(signed) *John J. Andrew*, Vestry Clerk.

— No. 10. —

ASSENT of the Joint Vestry of the united Parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, to the Proposals as modified.

AT a joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, held in the vestry room at the church on Friday, the 29th of May 1863, to consider the alterations or modifications in the proposals made by the Bishop of London for a scheme for uniting these parishes with All Hallows Lombard-street, and to adopt such resolutions thereon as may be expedient.

It was Resolved,—

That the Vestry do hereby declare their assent to the proposals for a scheme for effecting a union of the contiguous benefices of the rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the city of London, read to the joint vestry of these parishes, on on the 20th day of March last, with the alteration or modification in such proposals as certified by the Bishop of London on the 4th day of May instant, on the following conditions, viz.:—

That during the pulling down of the church of the said united parishes, proper measures are taken for putting and keeping the adjacent premises now occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson and Crosland respectively in thorough safety, to the satisfaction of the parish surveyor, without any expense to the parish or the owners or tenants thereof, the expenses to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the site and materials of the church of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

— No. 11. —

Report of the Estates Committee at a meeting held Thursday, 2 July, 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R., Gracechurch-street, St. Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.

Proposed union under 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 142.

Stepney, St. Benet.

Proposed district.
Endowment and constitution.

Communication from the Bishop of London (Nos. 1 to 10).

Stand over for further information.
No minute.

— No. 12. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord, 10, Whitehall-place, 7 July 1863.

Adverting to the proposals recently submitted on your Lordship's behalf, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for an union of the parishes of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch-street, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, I am directed by the Estates Committee to inquire whether the fabric of All Hallows Church has been surveyed, in order to ascertain the probable cost of the restoration, &c., which is proposed to be provided for in the scheme.

If such a survey has been taken, the Committee would be glad to receive a copy of the surveyor's report and estimate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 13. —

Letter from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Dean's Yard, 13 July 1863.

I am directed by the Bishop of London, in answer to the inquiry made by your letter of the 7th instant, to inform you that the fabric of All Hallows Church has not been surveyed, in order to ascertain the probable cost of the restoration proposed by the scheme for union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 14. —

Report of the Estates Committee at a meeting held Thursday, 16 July 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R., Gracechurch-street, St. Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.

Proposed union under 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 142.

Stepney, St. Benet.

Proposed district.
Constitution and endowment.

Communication from the Bishop of London (No. 13).

Stand over for further information.
No minute.

— No. 15. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord, 10, Whitehall Place, 20 July 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R., and Gracechurch, St. Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.—Proposed Union, &c.

It appears to the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission, to whom the proposal in this case, submitted by your Lordship, has been referred, that the feasibility of the whole arrangement rests in a most material degree on the assurance there may be as to the assets to be realised by the disposal of the site and materials of St. Benet's Church, and they feel that before steps are taken by them for carrying into effect, either with or without modification, the arrangement contemplated, an estimate and valuation of such site and materials of a very safe and accurate character, if not indeed a provisional offer to purchase the same, should be obtained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 16. —

Letter from *John B. Lee*, Esq. to the Secretary.

3, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
Dear Sir, 29 July 1863.

All Hallows, &c.—Union of Benefices, &c.

I am directed by the Bishop of London to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his Lordship of the 20th instant, wherein you inform him that the Estates Committee feel that before steps are taken by them for carrying into effect, either with or without modification, the arrangement contemplated in this case, an estimate and valuation of the site and materials of St. Benet's Church, of a very safe and accurate character, if not indeed a provisional offer to purchase the same, should be obtained.

As the matter is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Bishop is aware that it rests with them to take such steps as the circumstances of the case may, in their opinion, demand; but his Lordship is unable to perceive that, at the present stage of the business, the course suggested could be either needful or expedient.

The Commissioners can hardly be aware of the very great difficulty of carrying out the complicated and troublesome provisions of this Act of Parliament, and any check to the proceedings which may not be absolutely necessary in this, the first case which has received the approval of the parishes concerned, would operate as a great discouragement to the prosecution of other cases.

The expediency of this particular union having been deliberately affirmed by all parties interested,—by vestries, patrons, incumbents and bishop—his Lordship would greatly desire that the Order in Council should, if possible, be obtained; for even if it were not found practicable to act upon it at present, much good would result from so far clearing the way, and there can be little doubt that by and by the means would be found of fully carrying out its provisions. As the scheme cannot take effect except with the consents required by the Act to the removal of a church, there will hereafter be ample opportunity for obtaining any valuation that may be deemed necessary; and it appears to the Bishop that the real value of the site and materials may be far more safely ascertained when it shall be known that the power to sell has been obtained, and that a *bonâ fide* offer could be entertained than at the present time when no such power exists.

For the reasons above stated, the Bishop feels it his duty to press the Commissioners to prepare a draft of the scheme contemplated by the Act of Parliament, and should any modifications of the proposals be deemed proper, the Bishop would be glad to have such modification submitted to him in the first instance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 17. —

Report of the Estates Committee at a Meeting held Thursday, 6 August 1863; adopted at a General Meeting, held Thursday 12 November 1863.

The Committee have had before them a communication (numbered 1 to 10) from the Bishop of London, submitting proposals, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, for a union of the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, with that of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, and the constitution of a new ecclesiastical district out of the parish of St. Dunstan's Stepney, to be called the district of St. Benet Stepney.

The population of the two parishes in question and the permanent endowment of each cure, and church accommodation in each instance is as follows:—

	Population.	Present Permanent Endowment.	Church Accommodation.
		£.	
Lombard-street, All Hallows, R. - -	415	396	800
Gracechurch-street, Saint Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R. - - -	279 111	302	(about) 250

There is no house of residence belonging to either benefice.

The patronage of the rectory of All Hallows belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, is in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London, the latter having had the last presentation.

The scheme contemplates that upon the union taking effect, the Church of All Hallows shall be the parish church of the united benefice, and makes provision as to the appointment of the incumbent and of the church officers, repair of fabric, table of fees, &c.

The

The whole of the endowments of the two benefices is to belong to the united benefice, subject to the liability to a charge not exceeding 100 *l.* per annum, to be created under the 11th section of the Act.

It is proposed to take down St. Benet's Church, and to appropriate out of the proceeds of the sale of its site and materials, a sum of 1,500 *l.* for the purpose of providing a parsonage-house for the incumbent of the united benefice, upon land now belonging to the rectory of St. Benet.

The Commissioners are also to appropriate any sum not exceeding three equal fourth parts of the entire nett proceeds, towards the erection of a church for the proposed district of St. Benet Stepney, and the provision of an endowment of 300 *l.* a year for the same, and out of the residue of such proceeds a sum not exceeding 4,000 *l.* is to be expended in repairing, restoring and repewing All Hallows Church.

The vestries of the parishes of All Hallows and St. Benet's, with St. Leonard's, also suggested that provision should be made out of such proceeds for the extinction of the payment in lieu of tithe within the parishes, but this has not been adopted.

Upon the union taking effect, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are to give to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury the alternate right of presentation to St. Benet Gracechurch-street, and to receive in exchange the alternate right of patronage of the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury are also to be the patrons of the new district at Stepney.

The Committee have also had before them a further communication (No. 13) from the Bishop, stating that the cost of the repairs, &c. of All Hallows Church, towards which the sum of 4,000 *l.* above mentioned is to be applied, has not yet been ascertained by survey.

The Committee, after considering the above particulars, intimated to the Bishop their opinion that the feasibility of the whole scheme depended mainly upon the question whether a sale of St. Benet's Church would realise money enough to carry it out, and that therefore an accurate valuation of the site and fabric of the church, if not indeed a provisional offer to purchase the same, should first be obtained.

His Lordship, however, expresses himself (No. 16) unable to see the expediency of adopting this course at the present stage of the business. He refers to the very great difficulty of fulfilling all the complicated requirements of the Act, and to the discouragement which would affect all similar schemes under it hereafter, if this proposal, the first of its kind, should receive a check. He is of opinion that an Order in Council, ratifying the scheme would, even if it were not possible to act on it at once, be the means of clearing the way for future action, and that the real value of the site and materials of the church would be far more safely ascertained when a power to sell had been actually secured than it can be now whilst such power is prospective and contingent only. His Lordship accordingly urges the Commissioners to proceed with the desired arrangements at once.

The Committee have directed that the preparation of the draft of a scheme for carrying out the contemplated arrangements be laid before the Board's standing counsel.

— No. 18. —

LETTER from the Secretary to Messrs. *White, Borrett, & White.*

Dear Sirs, 10, Whitehall-place, 13 August 1863.

HEREWITH I transmit to you a file of papers relative to a proposed union (under the Union of Contiguous Benefices Act) of the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the benefice of St. Benet's Gracechurch-street, with St. Leonard's Eastcheap; and I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to request that if the arrangement as set forth in the file, should appear to be feasible and warranted by the statute, you will prepare the draft of a scheme for carrying it into effect.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 19. —

LETTER from the Rev. *C. Mackenzie*, to the Secretary.

Sir, Westbourne College, W., 9 November 1863.

IN reference to the union of incumbencies, St. Benet Gracechurch, with All Hallows Lombard-street, I beg to inform you that I asked one of our congregation, who is with a builder, what were the dimensions of our church, and he replied, "As nearly as he could tell, without actual measurement, 90 × 40." The same man informed me that his employers had recently sold a piece of ground very near us, but in a less desirable position, which was about 60 × 40, for 30,000 *l.*

On my telling my churchwarden, Alderman Abbiss, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners doubted the value of the property, he said with a smile, "You may tell them that I am ready now to offer 30,000 *l.* for the site," at which we both laughed, believing it to be considerably below its value.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie*,
Rector of St. Benet's.

— No. 20. —

MINUTE of the Estates Committee, at a Meeting held Thursday, 12 November 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R.
Gracechurch-street, St. Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.
Proposed union under 23 and 24 Vict. c. 142.
Value of site of St. Benet's Church.

The following communication from the Rev. C. Mackenzie, rector of St. Benet's Gracechurch-street, was read. [Here follows the letter numbered 19.]

— No. 21. —

LETTER from Messrs. *White, Borrett, & White*, to the Secretary.

Sir, 6, Whitehall-place, 25 November 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, Gracechurch-street, St. Benet's, with St. Leonard's Eastcheap.

WE laid the papers forwarded to us with your instructions, (No. 18) of the 13th August last, before Mr. Dugmore, Q.C., and Mr. Foakes, and in consequence of Mr. Dugmore's illness, we afterwards transferred his papers to Mr. Dart.

Mr. Dart and Mr. Foakes have, after consultation, written an opinion on the subject, which, as it contains suggestions for amendments in certain matters of detail, we think it as well to forward it to you for the Commissioners' consideration. If these suggestions are adopted, it would be as well, perhaps, to have the requisite assents formally expressed before preparing the scheme.

It will be observed that the Bishop has embodied some of the stipulations made by the vestries in his proposal, but not the condition annexed by the vestry of St. Benet's and St. Leonard's to their last assent, with reference to the protection of the adjacent property at the expense of the fund arising from the proposed sale of the church.

We are, &c.
(signed) *White, Borrett, & White.*

— No. 22. —

REPORT of the Estates Committee, at a Meeting held Thursday, 10 December 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R.
Gracechurch-street, Saint Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.
Proposed union under 23 & 24 Vict., c. 142.

Stepney, Saint Benet, proposed District.
Constitution and Endowment.

Report from Messrs. White, Borrett, & White, dated 25 November.

Solicitors to instruct counsel to prepare draft scheme.

No minute.

— No. 23. —

LETTER from the Secretary, to Messrs. *White, Borrett, & White.*

Dear Sirs, 10, Whitehall-place, 17 December 1863.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R., Gracechurch-street, St. Benet, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, R.—Proposed union, &c.

I HAVE submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England your Report of the 25th ultimo in the above matter, and I am directed to request that you will instruct counsel to prepare a draft scheme for effecting the several arrangements contemplated, embodying therein the suggestions which are referred to in the opinion of Messrs. Dart and Foakes, and in your report.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 24. —

LETTER from the Rev. *C. Mackenzie* to the Secretary.

Sir, Westbourne College, W., 26 February 1864.

I HOPE you will excuse my troubling you with the inquiry, "Whether there is any obstacle to the progress of the scheme for the union of St. Benet Gracechurch, &c., City benefices?"

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie,*
Rector of St. Benet's, E. C.

— 25. —

LETTER from the Assistant Secretary, to the Rev. *C. Mackenzie.*

Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, 27 February 1864.

IN answer to your inquiry of yesterday's date, I beg to explain that the proposals submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the Bishop of London, for effecting a union of St. Benet's Gracechurch-street, London, with

other benefices, &c. &c., was, on their being referred to the legal advisers of the Board, considered feasible, subject to certain modifications suggested by them, which they were thereupon directed by the Commissioners to reduce into a definitive shape.

It is now hoped that the papers will be, in a very short time, in a position to come again before the Board, and no avoidable delay shall be allowed to occur in carrying forward the measures which may then be directed by the Commissioners with a view to a completion of the desired arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Pringle*,
Assistant Secretary.

— No. 26. —

LETTER from the Rev. *C. Mackenzie* to the Assistant Secretary.

Sir, Westbourne College, W., 16 March 1864.

I AM sorry to trouble you again, after your polite note of 27th February, *in re* Union of City churches, St. Benet Gracechurch, &c.; but the delay, which seems to be on the part of the legal advisers, is charged, by those who know nothing of the facts, against the Ecclesiastical Commission; and an apprehension exists, that if one of the incumbents, now nearly 80 and bedridden, should die before the scheme is in Parliament, the union may be delayed indefinitely.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie.*

— No. 27. —

LETTER from the Assistant Secretary, to the Rev. *C. Mackenzie.*

Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, 18 March 1864.

St. Benet Gracechurch-street, and other Benefices Union, &c.

YOUR anxiety about this matter is most natural, and if an assurance that I have continually pressed on the legal advisers of the Ecclesiastical Commission the urgency of the business could relieve you or mend the position of the case, I should be well able to put you and myself at ease upon the subject; but as it is, I can only express my regret that it has not yet been found practicable to complete the papers which counsel have considered to be requisite; and the Easter recess being at hand, some further delay is inevitable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Pringle*,
Assistant Secretary.

— No. 28. —

LETTER from Messrs. *White, Borrett, & White* to the Secretary.

Sir, 6, Whitehall-place, 21 March 1864.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R., Gracechurch-street, St. Benet, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, R.—Proposed Union, &c.

IN pursuance of your instructions (No. 23) of the 17th December last, we beg to inform you that we have prepared a scheme for effecting this proposed union, which has been settled by Mr. Foakes in consultation with Mr. Dart. We send you a fair copy of the draft herewith (*vide* No. 57). We have noted a few points which occurred to us during the preparation of the scheme in the margin of the draft, to which we beg to call the Commissioners' attention.

We are, &c.
(signed) *White, Borrett, & White.*

— No. 29. —

REPORT of the Estates Committee, at a Meeting held Friday, 8 April 1864, adopted at a General Meeting held Thursday, 14 April 1864.

ADVERTING to their Report of the 6th of August last, confirmed the 12th of November last (No. 17), relative to the proposed union of the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch-street with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the City and diocese of London, the Committee beg to state that they have now had before them a Report from the Board's solicitors, Messrs. White, Borrett, and White (No. 28), transmitting the draft of a scheme for effecting the proposed union, which has been settled by counsel.

The Committee have made some slight alterations in the form of this draft, and they recommend that the Board should approve the draft as thus altered, in order that copies of it may be sent, together with the requisite notice, to the several parties who are entitled to them, under the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, s. 8.

— No. 30. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street.

Gentlemen, 10, Whitehall-place, 27 April 1864.

IN compliance with the requirements of the Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 142, I beg, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to send you a draft of a scheme (*vide* No. 57) which, under the statute just named, the Commissioners have caused to be prepared for carrying out the proposed union of two contiguous benefices within the metropolis, to wit, the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

And in further compliance with the requirements of the same Act, I hereby, on behalf of the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, give you notice that you may, within two calendar months from the date hereof, show cause to the same Commissioners against the proposed union, or any part or parts of the scheme relating thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 31. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Churchwardens of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

Gentlemen, 10, Whitehall-place, 27 April 1864.

IN compliance with the requirements of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, I beg, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to send you a draft of a scheme (*vide* No. 57) which, under the statute just named, the Commissioners have caused to be prepared for carrying out the proposed union of two contiguous benefices within the metropolis, to wit, the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

And in further compliance with the requirements of the same Act, I hereby, on behalf of the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, give you notice that you may, within two calendar months from the date hereof, show cause to the same Commissioners against the proposed union, or any part or parts of the scheme relating thereto.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 32. —

LETTER from *E. R. Rigby*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Sir, 80, Gracechurch-street, 2 May 1864.

Is it necessary for the churchwardens of All Hallows, Lombard-street, to call a vestry to consider the scheme for the union of benefices according to the draft just received?

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. R. Rigby*,
Churchwarden.

— No. 33. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *E. R. Rigby*, Esq.

Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, 5 May 1864.

I AM unable to offer any opinion upon the question raised in your note of the 2d instant, viz., whether it be necessary for the churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street, to call a vestry to consider the draft scheme affecting that benefice, which has been prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

I may, however, refer you to Section 8 of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 34. —.

LETTER from the Rev. *C. Mackenzie* to the Secretary.

Sir, Westbourne College, W., 6 May 1864.

I BEG to inform you the scheme for the union of benefices, as approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was this day considered in the united vestry of St. Benet, Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap; and that I am desired to request that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will be good enough to grant the honour of an interview to the rector and senior churchwarden of each parish on the subject of an appropriation of a portion of the surplus money from the sale of the site of St. Benet's Church beyond what is contemplated in the scheme itself. Waiting your reply,

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie*,
Rector of St. Benet Gracechurch
with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

— No. 35. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *C. Mackenzie.*

Dear Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, 7 May 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg leave to explain to you that it is not the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to grant interviews until they shall have first had before them a written statement of the particulars of the matters proposed to be submitted to them; if, therefore, you will favour me with such a statement not later than Wednesday morning, I will submit it to the Commissioners at their meeting on Thursday, and take their instructions as to an interview.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 36. —

LETTER from the Rev. *C. Mackenzie* to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Westbourne College, W., 7 May 1864.

IN reply to your note of this date, requiring "a written statement of the particulars of the matters proposed to be submitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners before they can grant an interview," I beg to say that the vestry of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, have asked for this privilege to their rector and representative churchwardens in no antagonistic, complaining, or factious spirit, but in the hope that they might place in a more acceptable light that which they believe to be equitable, but which, if unexplained, might as perhaps unprecedented, be objected to.

As the mouth-piece, then, of the vestry, and without expressing any opinion of my own, I may simply state that the vestry suspect that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are not at all aware of the marketable value of the site of St. Benet's Church; that one gentleman at the last vestry offered 30,000*l.* for it, and that (besides the fact of its being out of the power of the vestry to sell it) the gentleman present considered it likely to fetch at public auction from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*

That the vestry consider this to be a good and equitable opportunity for asking that a portion of the surplus, after providing for everything mentioned in the scheme, should be set aside for the extinction of the tithe rate without diminution of the tithe.

That the sum paid to the rector annually is 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and they suppose that a sum of 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* could redeem this charge upon the parishioners.

If I were to attempt to express any further arguments, I should invade the office of the deputation, which respectfully seeks the honour of an interview.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie.*

— No. 37. —

LETTER from *John J. Andrew*, Esq., to the Secretary.

5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street,
Sir, 10 May 1864.

THE churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street have instructed me to acknowledge the receipt of the draft scheme for the proposed union of the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, with St. Leonard Eastcheap; and also of your letter of the 27th ultimo, giving notice on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the churchwardens may, within two calendar months from the date thereof, show cause against the proposed union, or any part of the scheme relating thereto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John J. Andrew*,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 38. —

MINUTE of the Board, at a General Meeting held Thursday, 12 May 1864; confirmed Thursday, 26 May 1864.

Read,—Communications (Nos. 34 and 36) from the Rev. C. Mackenzie, rector of the parish of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, requesting the Board to grant to himself and to his churchwardens an interview at their present meeting, upon the subject of certain proposals relative to the Commissioners' scheme for effecting an union of the benefices of All Hallows, Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap.

Mr. Mackenzie, as chairman of the vestry, attended and stated to the Commissioners, his parishioners to be desirous that a portion of the surplus value of the site of St. Benet's Church, which site is by the Commissioners' scheme proposed to be sold, should be appropriated to the redemption of the tithe rate now payable by them under the Fire Act.

Mr. Mackenzie urged that such an appropriation might be treated as part of the expenses incurred in relation to the scheme, and that the scheme sanctioning it being laid before Parliament under the Act, it would if allowed to pass thus receive Parliamentary sanction.

The matter was then carefully considered by the Board, and it was

Ordered, That a communication be made to Mr. Mackenzie for the information of the vestry, to the effect that the Commissioners are unable to adopt the view put forward by Mr. Mackenzie and set forth above; the 22d section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142 being quite clear as to the appropriation of any surplus of moneys arising upon a sale under that Act, and that the Commissioners could not without a breach of duty acquiesce in such a mode of appropriating a portion of the surplus to arise in the present instance.

— No. 39. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *C. Mackenzie.*

Dear Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, 21 May 1864.

REFERRING to the interview which recently took place between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and yourself, acting as Chairman *ex officio* of the vestry of the parish of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, I am now directed by the Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the vestry, that they have carefully considered the request which formed the subject of that interview, namely, that when the site of St. Benet's Church shall have been sold under the scheme which has been prepared by the Commissioners, a portion of the surplus moneys which may be received upon such sale shall be appropriated to the redemption of the tithe rate now payable by the parish under the Fire Act.

The Board, I am to state, are unable to adopt the views which were advanced by you in support of this desired measure, the 22d section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142 being quite clear as to the appropriation of any surplus moneys arising upon a sale under that Act.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners feel that they could not, without a breach of the duty imposed upon them by the statute, acquiesce in such a mode of appropriating the surplus to arise in the present instance, as is suggested by the vestry of St. Benet's.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Chalk.*

— No. 40. —

LETTER from *John J. Andrew*, Esq., to the Secretary.

5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street,
Sir, 26 May 1864.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.

ANNEXED I beg to send you a copy of the resolution of the vestry of this parish, held to-day, approving the draft scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for uniting the rectory of such parish with that of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John J. Andrew,*
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 41. —

RESOLUTION of the Vestry of the Parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, annexed to foregoing Letter.

All Hallows Lombard-street, 26 May 1864.

AT a vestry meeting holden this day, in the vestry-room, at 11 o'clock, to consider the draft of a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and received from them by the churchwardens for carrying out the proposed union of the following contiguous benefices, viz., the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard, Eastcheap, pursuant to the Act of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, and if approved, to give the consent of this parish thereto,

Mr. Churchwarden Rigby in the Chair,

It was unanimously Resolved,

That the draft scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, founded on the amended proposals of the Bishop of London, for carrying out the union of the Rectory of this parish with that of St. Benet, Gracechurch, and St. Leonard, Eastcheap, be approved.

(signed) *John J. Andrew*,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 42. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 26 May 1864; confirmed Thursday, 2 June 1864.

THE Secretary having drawn the attention of the Board to the importance of saving time in forwarding through its several stages the contemplated arrangement with respect to the union, &c. of the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch-street, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, it was

Ordered,—That the scheme proposed by the Commissioners for this purpose, of which notice has been given to the churchwardens of the parishes affected, in conformity with the eighth section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, be, in accordance with the 15th section of the same Act, forthwith laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament.

— No. 43. —

LETTER from *Charles Frederick Murray*, Esq., to the Secretary.

11, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.,
Sir, 26 May 1864.

REFERRING to your letter of the 27th April last, addressed to the churchwardens of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, and enclosing on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the draft scheme prepared by them for carrying out the proposed union of the above parishes with that of All Hallows Lombard-street, I beg to enclose you a letter addressed to you, under date 25th May instant, by the rector and chairman of the joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, stating, in compliance with the requirements of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, that at a joint vestry of the said united parishes, held on 20th instant, duly convened for the purpose of giving the consent of the vestry to the scheme, a resolution, among others, was duly carried for giving such consent; and I enclose copy of the resolution as carried on that day, and referred to in the Reverend Chairman's letter; and I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of the documents. In thus communicating with you I take the liberty of calling the attention of yourself and the Commis-

sioners to the resolution regarding the annual rentcharge. It was unanimously carried, chiefly on two grounds, viz., 1. Because the rector, in order to facilitate the carrying out the scheme, consented to surrender the parsonage house in Pudding-lane, to provide a site for a new rectory which otherwise would have been found very expensive; and, 2dly, because in the opinion of the vestry the rector has deserved well of his fellow citizens while he has received but little advancement in his profession, and,

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Frederick Murray*,
Vestry Clerk of St. Benet Gracechurch,
and St. Leonard Eastcheap.

— No. 44. —

LETTER from the Reverend *C. Mackenzie* to the Secretary referred to in foregoing Letter.

Sir, Lavender-place, Bayswater, 25 May 1864.

I BEG to inform you that at a joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, held on the 20th day of May instant, and duly convened for the purpose of giving the consent of the said vestry to the draft of a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and received from you on their behalf by the churchwardens of the said parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, on the 27th April 1864, for carrying out the proposed union of the following contiguous benefices, viz., the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, the resolutions, copies of which are sent herewith, and which included a resolution for giving such consent as aforesaid to the said draft scheme, were duly carried.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Mackenzie*, M.A,
Rector and Chairman of the Joint Vestry of
St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap.

— No. 45. —

RESOLUTIONS of the Joint Vestry of the United Parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, referred to in foregoing Letter.

AT a joint vestry of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, held in the vestry room at the church, on Friday, the 20th day of May 1864, for the purpose of giving the consent of the vestry to the draft of a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and received from them by the churchwardens for carrying out the proposed union of the following contiguous benefices, viz., the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, and on other affairs,

It was Resolved—

That this vestry do consent to the draft scheme for uniting the benefice (being a rectory) of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice (being a rectory) of St. Benet Gracechurch with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, in the said City of London, prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and received by the churchwardens from them, and as read by the vestry clerk; and that the chairman do signify such consent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the way prescribed by the Act of Parliament, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

It was also Resolved—

That this vestry do respectfully suggest to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the annual rentcharge in perpetuity referred to in page 7 of the draft scheme

scheme, and subject to which all the properties constituting the emoluments and endowments of the respective rectories of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, are to become and be transferred and annexed to the united rectory as the endowment thereof should be a nominal sum only.

And it was further Resolved—

That in the opinion of this vestry, it is not expedient that the churchwardens should show cause to the said Commissioners against the said union or any part or parts of the said scheme relating thereto.

(signed) *C. Mackenzie*, A.M.,
Rector and Chairman.

— No. 46. —

COMMUNICATION from *Edward Robert Rigby*, Esq., to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I, THE undersigned, as chairman of the vestry hereinafter referred to, do hereby certify, that in a vestry of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, held the 26th day of May 1864, and duly convened to consider the draft of a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and received from them by the churchwardens, for carrying out the proposed union of the following contiguous benifices, viz., the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, pursuant to the Act of the 23d & 24th Vict. c. 142, and if approved, to give the consent of this parish thereto. A resolution for giving such consent was duly carried.

(signed) *Edward Robert Rigby*,
Churchwarden, Chairman.

Witness,
John J. Andrew,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 47. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles Frederick Murray*, Esq.

Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., 1 June 1864.

I HAVE received and will submit to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England your communication of the 26th ultimo, transmitting copies of two resolutions of the vestry of the parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap (Nos. 43, 44, and 45), upon the subject of the proposed scheme for uniting those parishes with that of All Hallows Lombard street.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 48. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 2 June 1864; confirmed Thursday, 9 June 1864.

A COMMUNICATION (Nos. 43, 44, and 45) from the vestry clerk of the united parishes of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the diocese of London, transmitting copies of two resolutions of the vestry of such parishes, one of such resolutions agreeing to the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting those parishes with that of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the other of such

resolutions suggesting that an annual sum not exceeding 100 *l.*, which is to be reserved out of the endowments of the united benefices, and appropriated for the augmentation of some other specified benefice, should be a nominal sum only, and stating as the grounds on which the suggestion is made that the rector of the two first-mentioned parishes has made considerable sacrifices for the provision of a site for a house of residence for the future incumbent of the three parishes, were read.

Communications (Nos. 40, 41, and 46) from the vestry clerk and churchwrden of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, with a copy of a resolution of the vestry of such parish consenting to the foregoing scheme, were also read.

— No. 49. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 4 August 1864; confirmed Wednesday, 10 August 1864.

THE preliminaries required by the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, having been complied with in the case of the proposed union of the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, and St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city; and the Commissioners being now in a position to certify to Her Majesty in Council the scheme for effecting such union, and the consent thereto in writing of the Bishop of London and of the respective patrons, and of the vestries of the parishes to be affected by the same union, the common seal was affixed to the scheme (*vide* No. 57) for effecting the said union accordingly.

— No. 50. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., 8 August 1864.

THE scheme (*vide* No. 57) of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for carrying into effect your Lordship's proposals in the case of the suggested union of the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, has now been passed by the Board; and I have the honour to transmit it herewith for execution by your Lordship at the place which I have indicated in pencil. When duly signed and sealed, it should be returned to this office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

Mem.—Scheme returned by his Lordship 12 August.

— No. 51. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *John B. Lee*, Esquire.

Dear Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., 15 August 1864.

HEREWITH I beg on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to transmit to you a scheme (*vide* No. 57) which has been passed by the Board and executed by the Bishop of London for effecting the proposed union of the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street with the benefice of Saint Benet Gracechurch with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, in the City of London, and I have to request that you will be so good as to procure the execution of the scheme by the Chapters of Canterbury and St. Paul's, and by the chairman of the vestry

vestry of All Hallows, and by the chairman of the joint vestry of the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, and then to return the document to this office.

I have marked the places where the seals of the Chapters should be affixed and where the chairman should sign and seal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 52. —

Letter from *John J. Andrew*, Esq., to the Secretary.

3, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, E.C.,
22 August 1864.

Sir, All Hallows Lombard-street.

The Rev. Thomas Jones, the rector of this parish, died on Friday last, and, in reference to the proposed union of the parish with that of St. Benet Gracechurch-street and St. Leonard Eastcheap, the scheme for which was approved in May last, I should be glad to know the present position of that matter, and what steps, if any, should be taken consequent on the event referred to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John J. Andrew,*
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 53. —

Letter from the Secretary to *John J. Andrew*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
Sir, 25 August 1864.

In reply to your note of the 22d instant, I beg to state that the scheme for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, has been passed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and executed by the Bishop of London, and has now been transmitted to Mr. Lee, of Dean's-yard, for execution by the remaining parties, *i. e.*, the two Chapters of St. Paul's and Canterbury, and the chairmen of the vestries of the two parishes affected.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 54. —

Letter from *John Hassard*, Esq., to the Secretary.

3, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.,
Dear Sir, 17 September 1864.

I herewith return you the scheme for effecting the proposed union of the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, with St. Benet Gracechurch-street, &c., in the City of London, executed by the Chapters of St. Paul and Canterbury, and by the chairman of the vestry of All Hallows, and by the chairman of the joint vestry of the other united parishes.

Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Hassard.*

— No. 55. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Clerk of the Council.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
21 September 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty in Council, the accompanying scheme [*vide* No. 57] for uniting the benefice (being a rectory) of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London with the benefice (being a rectory) of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the said City of London, and for the other purposes in the same scheme mentioned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 56. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *John Hassard*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
21 September 1864.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R.; Gracechurch-street, Saint Benet, with Saint Leonard, Eastcheap, R.—Proposed union of Benefices.

Dear Sir,

I BEG on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, and have to acquaint you that the scheme in the above matter has been forwarded to the Privy Council Office for ratification by Her Majesty in Council.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

L.S.

— No. 57. —

AT the Court at Windsor, the 1st day of November 1864: Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and six; of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-eight; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and forty-two; duly prepared and certified to Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the words following; that is to say:—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the first and second years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and six; of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of your Majesty, chapter ninety-eight; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and forty-two; have prepared, and now humbly certify to your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for uniting the benefice (being a rectory) of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice (being a rectory) of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, in the said City of London, and for the other purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"Whereas, by the lastly hereinbefore recited Act, it was enacted that two or more contiguous benefices within the Metropolis (as defined by the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twelve), might from time to time be united without regard in any case to population or aggregate yearly value, and without limitation as to the same, and that every such

such union should be effected in manner thereinafter provided. And by the same Act it was also enacted, that whenever it should appear to the bishop of the diocese of London that an union of benefices might with advantage to the interests of religion be effected within his diocese, he might cause a Commission to be issued, authorising the persons to be therein named to report upon the expediency of the proposed union, and that if the return to the Commission should recommend an union, the bishop should cause proposals for a scheme based upon the terms recommended to be prepared for effecting the union, which proposals, with the consent thereto in writing of the patrons of each of the benefices affected, should be transmitted by the bishop to the churchwardens of each parish proposed to be united, in order that the same might be considered by the inhabitants in vestry assembled, who were to notify their assent, or objections to, or suggestions for the modification of the same, and that the said bishop should cause such proposals, as finally approved by him, to be transmitted to us, who should thereupon cause to be prepared a scheme for carrying out the proposed union, which scheme might, with the assent of the bishop and patrons, and the vestries of the parishes to be affected thereby, embody any modifications of the proposals, and should send drafts of such proposed scheme to the churchwardens of the parishes to be respectively affected by the said scheme, with notice that they or any of them might, within two calendar months, show cause to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, against the proposed union, or any part or parts of the scheme relating thereto, and that if within such period of two calendar months no cause should be shown, we should certify the scheme and the consent thereto in writing of the bishop, and of the patrons, and of the vestries of the parishes affected thereby, to your Majesty in Council, and that thereupon it should be lawful for your Majesty in Council to make and issue any order or orders for effecting the union, and for uniting the parishes of the united benefices into one parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and for such other purposes as are in the Act now in recital provided. And it was thereby also enacted, that it should be lawful for us to insert in any scheme to be prepared by us all proper directions for the appointment of the first incumbent of the united benefice, and for regulating the course and succession in which the patrons should present or nominate to such united benefice from time to time as the same should become vacant, and all such provisions in addition to those by the said Act expressly authorised as might, in our opinion, be necessary for effectually carrying out the particular measures proposed by the said scheme, including any provisions which might be found necessary for the compensation of any of the incumbents of the benefices to be united who might be willing to retire therefrom, and that we might for the purposes of the now reciting Act exercise all powers and privileges for the time being exerciseable by us under the Acts of Parliament relating to our Commission or under the Church Building Acts. And by the same Act it was also enacted that, if, for the purpose of more conveniently carrying the provisions of that Act into effect, it should appear to us desirable in any case of a proposed union of benefices that an exchange should be made of the patronage of any of the benefices proposed to be united for the patronage of any other benefice, an exchange might (with the consent of the patrons of the benefices in respect whereof such exchange should be intended, and with our approval) be made by any corporation with any other corporation of the patronage, or any rights of presentation to any benefice, whether the whole patronage of such benefice should be vested in one corporation or in different corporations, by way of alternate presentation or otherwise, and that every such exchange should be effected by the scheme for the proposed union of benefices. And further, that any scheme might (subject to certain restrictions in the said Act contained) provide (*inter alia*) for the erection of any new church or parsonage house, for the pulling down or removal of any existing church (except certain churches therein mentioned, which did not include the church of the said parish of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap,) or parsonage house of any benefices proposed to be united, and for the appropriation or sale of the materials and site of the same respectively, and of the ground annexed thereto and necessary for the use and enjoyment thereof, for the appropriation of any plate or other furniture held in trust for any church to be pulled down, for the disposal of any organ in such church, for compensation to parish clerks or other officers, or for arrangement with respect to fees or vestry rooms: Provided always that the scheme for the removal of any church or parsonage

should provide for the erection of another church or parsonage within the limits of the Metropolis. And it was thereby further provided that no such scheme should be submitted to your Majesty in Council, until it had been laid before both Houses of Parliament for the space of two calendar months. And it was by the said last-mentioned Act also enacted, that in the same scheme might be inserted all such provisions for the maintenance and regulation of the joint vestry of the united parish, and for defining the proportions in which each parish should contribute towards the sustentation of the fabric of the church of the united parish, and for the maintenance of the services therein, and for other ecclesiastical purposes as we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, having regard to the circumstances of each particular case, might deem necessary. And further, that in order to give validity to any such scheme, the consent of the vestry of any parish should be signified in writing, under the hand of the chairman of such vestry, stating that in a vestry duly convened for the purpose of giving such consent, a resolution for giving such consent had been duly carried.

"And whereas under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of the said diocese of London, duly issued a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of the proposed union of the said rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the said rectory of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, and by the return made to the said Commission, the Commissioners therein named certified all such matters and things as appeared to them material, together with their opinion that the proposed union was expedient, and in such return they recommended the terms on which, in their opinion, the same ought to be effected.

"And whereas the said Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of London, has caused proposals for a scheme, based upon the terms recommended by the Commissioners named in the hereinbefore mentioned Commission, to be laid before us, which proposals have been assented to by the Dean of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and the Chapter of the same church, patrons of the said rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and patrons alternately with the Dean of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, and the Chapter of the same church of the said rectory of St Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, and also by the Dean and Chapter of the said last-named cathedral church, the other alternate patrons of the said last-named rectory, and also by the vestry of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, and by the joint vestry of the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such union should be effected, and that such arrangements relating thereto, and to the patronage of the said rectories, should be made as are hereinafter mentioned.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consents of the said Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of London (testified by his signing and sealing this scheme), of the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and of the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London (testified by their respectively sealing this scheme with their several corporate seals), and of the vestry of the said parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the joint vestry of the said united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap (testified by the respective chairmen of the said vestry and joint vestry respectively signing this scheme, pursuant to resolutions passed at a vestry and joint vestry respectively, duly convened for the purpose of giving such consents), that the said rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, and the said rectory of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, shall be united and consolidated into, and shall become and be one benefice, under the style of 'The united rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street, with Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap.'

"And we further recommend and propose that if, when this scheme shall be confirmed by an Order of your Majesty in Council, both of the said rectories shall be vacant, the union of the said rectories shall take effect forthwith; and if one of the said rectories only shall be then vacant, the said union shall also take effect forthwith, if the incumbent of the other of the said rectories shall consent to become the incumbent of the united rectory, but if he shall not so consent, then that the union shall take effect upon the then next vacancy of his benefice, and the then incumbent of the other of the said rectories shall be the first incumbent of the united rectory; and if, when this scheme shall be confirmed by an Order

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of your Majesty in Council, both of the said rectories shall be full, then that the said union shall take effect upon the next vacancy of either of them, if the incumbent for the time being of the other of the said rectories shall consent to become the incumbent of the united rectory, and he shall be the first incumbent of the united rectory; but if he shall not so consent, then the said union shall take effect immediately upon the next vacancy of his benefice, and the then incumbent of the other of the said rectories shall be the first incumbent of the united rectory. And that it shall be lawful for the bishop to admit to the united rectory the first incumbent thereof (if an incumbent for the time being of either of the existing rectories) without any form or fee of or for presentation, and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the united rectory, and that until the time of the union taking effect, the existing incumbencies shall remain separate, and the rights and liabilities in respect thereof shall remain unaffected by anything herein contained.

"And we further recommend and propose that if, after the confirmation by your Majesty of this scheme and before the union shall have taken effect, the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing rectories shall retire from his incumbency in order that the union may take immediate effect, the incumbent so retiring from his incumbency shall be entitled, during the period hereinafter specified, to receive out of the annual income of the united rectory, and by way of compensation, a yearly sum equal in amount to five-sixths of the net annual value of the tithe and tithe rents-charge and endowments annexed to his rectory, computed on the average receipts of the three years immediately preceding the year in which he shall retire, which annual sum shall commence as from the day on which the union shall take effect, and shall be considered to accrue *de die in diem*, but shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments in every year, the first half-yearly payment thereof to become due and be paid at the end of six calendar months next after the day on which the union shall take effect; and that the said annual sum shall be payable to the retiring incumbent during the remainder of his life, or until he shall accept any other Church preferment of an annual value equal to or greater in amount than the said annual sum to be so made payable to such retiring incumbent as aforesaid; and upon his accepting such preferment, the said annual sum shall thenceforth absolutely cease to be payable, but if the same annual sum shall cease by his death, or by his acceptance of such Church preferment (as the case may be) on any other than one of the half-yearly days of payment, he or his executors or administrators shall be entitled to a proportionate part of the said annual sum for the period which at the time of such cesser shall have elapsed of the then current half-year, which proportionate part shall be payable at the end of the then current half-year, and that the said annual sum shall be charged upon the annual income of the united rectory, and shall be payable out of the same by the incumbent for the time being thereof, and as between such incumbent and the retiring incumbent and his assigns, the said annual sum shall be a first charge at law and in equity upon the income of the united rectory, and the incumbent of the said united rectory shall be deemed to have accepted the same subject to a trust to pay to the retiring incumbent or his assigns the said annual sum out of the income of such united rectory, and for that purpose to use all due diligence to receive and collect the income of the said united rectory, and if such annual sum shall be in arrear and unpaid for a period of more than 21 days after any of the said half-yearly days of payment, and the fact of the same being so in arrear shall be verified by the declaration of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, or in such other manner as shall be required by the bishop for the time being of the said diocese of London, it shall be lawful for the said bishop to make an order upon the incumbent for the time being of the united rectory, requiring him to pay the amount in arrear within a time to be specified in such order, and if the same shall not be paid within such period as last aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the said bishop to sequester the profits of the said united rectory until all such arrears and the costs of the sequestration shall have been paid and satisfied, but the power to be so conferred upon the said bishop shall not in anywise abridge or interfere with the rights of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, to recover the said annual sum, and all arrears thereof, by proceedings at law or in equity, or with the legal and equitable rights of the incumbent for the time being of the united rectory to recover from the preceding incumbent of the united rectory, his executors or administrators, any arrears of the said annual sum which ought to have been paid by such preceding incumbent.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the church of All Hallows Lombard-street, shall become and thereafter continue to be the parish church of the said united rectory; and that after the said union the expense of maintaining the fabric of the parish church of the united rectory, and providing for the maintenance of the services therein, shall be defrayed by the three parishes of the united rectory, and shall, as between the respective parishes, be provided in the following proportions (that is to say), the amount to be provided by each parish shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount to be provided as the total amount of the annual rateable value of the property in each such parish, as assessed for the time being for the purposes of the Consolidated Rate, shall bear to the aggregate amount of the like rateable annual value of the property in all the said three several parishes.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the font, communion table, and plate, used for the purposes of the Holy Communion in the church of Saint Benet Gracechurch, shall be transferred to the parish church of the said united rectory; but if the same shall, in the opinion of the bishop for the time being of the said diocese of London, not be required for such church, then that the same, or such of them as shall not be so required, shall be transferred to such other church or chapel, within the diocese of London, as the bishop for the time being of the said diocese shall select.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, if the tables of fees used in the two churches be alike in all particulars, the table of fees used in the church, which will become the church of the united rectory, shall (until revised or altered by proper authority), be the table of fees for the three united parishes, but if such tables of fees be not alike in all particulars, then that the same shall be of no authority, and a new table of fees shall be made for the use of such united parishes under the authority of, and with the consents, and in the manner specified in the eleventh section of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the persons who at that time shall hold the offices of parish clerk of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, and parish clerk of the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint parish clerks of the said three united parishes, and the persons who, at the time of the said union taking effect, shall hold the offices of sexton of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, and sexton of the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint sextons of the said three united parishes; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint parish clerks, the other of them shall become the sole parish clerk of the said three united parishes; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint sextons, the other of them shall become the sole sexton of the said three united parishes; and the parish clerk of the said three united parishes shall afterwards, upon any vacancy in that office, be appointed by the incumbent of the united rectory, and any future vacancy in the office of sexton shall be filled up by the joint vestry of the said three united parishes; and each such joint parish clerk and joint sexton shall perform such and such only of the duties appertaining to the offices of parish clerk and sexton respectively of the said three united parishes, as the rector and churchwardens for the time being of such parishes may from time to time require, but no parish clerk or sexton of the said three united parishes shall have any larger estate or interest in his office, than he shall have possessed in his original office before the said union.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the persons who at that time shall respectively hold the offices of parish clerk and sexton of the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap, and who shall become joint parish clerk and joint sexton respectively of the said three united parishes, shall respectively cease to hold the office of parish clerk and sexton respectively of the said united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap, and the parish clerk so ceasing to hold such his office of clerk shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint parish clerks aforesaid, receive from the vestry of the said united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal

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in amount to his then present salary; and in like manner the sexton so ceasing to hold such his office of sexton shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint sextons aforesaid, receive from the vestry of the said parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and Saint Leonard Eastcheap, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal in amount to his then present salary.

"And we further recommend and propose that so long as a salary under the provisions above proposed, shall be payable by the united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, to one of the joint parish clerks aforesaid, those parishes shall not be required to contribute towards the salary of the other of the joint parish clerks aforesaid, and so long as a salary shall, under the provisions above proposed, be payable by the said united parishes of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, to one of the joint sextons aforesaid, those parishes shall not be required to contribute towards the salary of the other of the joint sextons aforesaid; but whilst such salaries, by way of compensation, shall continue payable to such joint parish clerk and joint sexton respectively, the salaries of the other joint parish clerk and joint sexton aforesaid, shall be paid exclusively by the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street.

"And we further recommend and propose that for the purposes of the Act of the fourteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Third, chapter seventy-eight, the three parishes of the said united rectory shall be deemed to be one parish only.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, all the properties constituting the emoluments and endowments of the respective rectories of All Hallows Lombard-street, and Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, shall become and be transferred and annexed to the said united rectory as the endowment thereof, but subject to the payment of any annual rentcharge in perpetuity, not exceeding the annual sum of 100 *l.*, which shall be charged upon any part or parts of the permanent endowments, belonging to the said united rectory, by any scheme which may be prepared by us, and which may be ratified by an Order of your Majesty in Council, under the 11th section of the thirdly hereinbefore recited Act, and to the powers and remedies to be by such scheme and Order given for the recovery of the same annual rentcharge, such rentcharge not to commence until the annual sum hereinbefore proposed to be provided for the retiring incumbent, shall have ceased to be payable.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the church of St. Benet Gracechurch, shall be taken down, and its materials and site sold by public auction, the pulpit, bells, clock, organ, and other furniture and fittings (other than the font, communion table, and plate), being reserved to be appropriated (if in the opinion of the bishop for the time being of the diocese of London required), for the use of the church proposed to be provided for an intended new district at Stepney, to be called the district of Saint Benet Stepney; but if not so required and appropriated, that the same be sold, and the produce dealt with in the same manner as the produce of the sale of the materials and site of the church.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in the first place there shall be set apart and appropriated, out of the net proceeds which shall be realised by the sales effected in pursuance of the recommendations and proposals hereinbefore contained, a sum of 1,000 *l.* as part of the fund to be provided for the payment of the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in relation to all the proposals and schemes for the union of benefices under the hereinbefore recited Acts. That in the next place, there shall be set apart and appropriated out of such net proceeds of the said sales, a sum of 1,500 *l.*, for providing a house of residence for the rector of the said united rectory. That, in the next place, there shall be set apart and appropriated out of such net proceeds such a sum as we shall determine (not exceeding three equal fourth parts of the entire net proceeds of the said sales) for the erection of the church proposed to be provided as aforesaid, for the intended new district of Saint Benet Stepney, and for the endowment of the same, with a clear yearly income of 300 *l.* per annum. That, in the next place, there shall be set apart and appropriated out of such net proceeds, such a sum, not exceeding 4,000 *l.*, as shall be determined by the joint vestry of the said three united parishes, for the purposes of repairing and repewing the said church of All Hallows Lombard-street, and of putting the same into a fit and proper

condition for becoming the church of the said three united parishes, such sum to be laid out and expended by such joint vestry, under the direction and superintendence of a competent architect, to be nominated by the said joint vestry, and to be approved of by the bishop of the said diocese of London for the time being. And that the residue (if any) of the said net proceeds of the said sales shall be held and applied upon and according to the trusts and provisions contained in the 22d section of the said hereinbefore thirdly recited Act.

"And we further recommend and propose that upon the said union taking effect, the alternate right to present and nominate the incumbent of the rectory of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, which is now vested in the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, shall become, and be transferred to, and absolutely vested in the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and their successors for ever. And that thereupon the alternate right to present and nominate the incumbent of the rectory of Saint Michael Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less, in the said city and diocese of London, which is now vested in the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, shall become, and be transferred to, and absolutely vested in the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, and their successors for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that, upon the said union taking effect, the patronage of and right of presentation or nomination to the said united rectory, and also the patronage of and right of presentation or nomination to the said intended new district of Saint Benet Stepney, shall become and be absolutely vested in the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if such intended new district shall be constituted before the said union of the said united rectory shall have taken effect, the right of nominating or presenting an incumbent of such new district shall in the meantime, and until the said union shall have taken effect, be exercised by the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury.

"And we further recommend and propose, that if the said union shall have taken immediate effect, by reason of the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing incumbencies having retired from his incumbency, and such incumbent shall be living when the united rectory shall for the first time after such union become vacant, the incumbent who shall have so retired shall (if in the opinion of the bishop for the time being of the said diocese of London he be not disqualified by age or otherwise) be entitled to fill such vacancy, and may be admitted by the said bishop to the said united rectory without any form or fee of or for presentation; and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the said united rectory, and the annual sum hereinbefore made payable to him shall thereupon absolutely cease to be payable.

"And we further recommend and propose that, upon the said union taking effect, the land forming the site of the two houses which are situate in Pudding-lane, and which now constitute part of the endowment of the said rectory of Saint Benet Gracechurch, with Saint Leonard Eastcheap, shall be appropriated for the site of a new rectory house for the said united rectory, and that as soon after the union as possession can be obtained of such land, the buildings now standing thereon shall be converted into a new rectory house, or else that the present buildings shall be pulled down, and a new rectory house built upon such site (whichever course may in the opinion of the bishop for the time being of the said diocese of London be most advisable), and that thereupon the sum of 1,500 *l.*, hereinbefore recommended and proposed to be appropriated out of the proceeds of the sale of the materials and site of the said church of Saint Benet Gracechurch, for the erection of a rectory house for the use of the said united rectory, and all accumulations (if any) which shall have arisen out of the annual income of the securities upon which such sum of 1,500 *l.* may have been invested, shall be applied by us in such conversion, or in or towards erecting such new rectory house, and that any additional sum which may be required for the above purposes beyond the 1,500 *l.* shall be provided by the incumbent from his own resources.

"And we further recommend and propose that this scheme shall not take effect until the consents which, under the 17th section of the said Act of the 23d and 24th Victoria, chap. 142, are requisite to the sale and appropriation of the church

church of Saint Benet Gracechurch, and the site thereof shall have been duly obtained.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts, or any of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been laid before both Houses of Parliament for the space of two calendar months.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the "London Gazette," pursuant to the said Acts: and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

(signed) *Edmund Harrison.*

— No. 58. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 10th November 1864. Confirmed Thursday, 24th November 1864.

IT was by an instrument (No. 59) under the common seal referred to the Estates Committee to do and complete (so far as is authorised by the Act of the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94) all matters and things relating to an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st instant, uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city.

— No. 59. —

INSTRUMENT referred to in foregoing Minute.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the 13th and 14th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 94, do hereby authorise and empower the Estates Committee, constituted and appointed under and by virtue of the said Act, to do and complete (so far as is authorised by the same Act) all matters and things relating to an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st day of November 1864, uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal this 10th day of November, in the year 1864.

L. S.

— No. 60. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
19 November 1864.

Dear Sir,

HEREWITH I beg to transmit to you, on behalf of the Bishop of London, a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an

Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c,
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 61. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
Gentlemen, 19 November 1864.

BY this day's post I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, the honour to transmit to you a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 62. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.
Gentlemen, 19 November 1864.

HEREWITH I have the honour, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to transmit to you a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 63. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *John J. Andrew*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
Sir, 19 November 1864.

BY this day's post I beg, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to transmit to you, as vestry clerk of the parish of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting the benefice of All Hallows with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 64. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *C. Mackenzie.*

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
19 November 1864.

Dear Sir,

BY this day's post I have, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, the honour to transmit to you a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 65. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles Frederick Murray*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
19 November 1864.

Sir,

BY this day's post I beg, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to transmit to you as vestry clerk of the united parishes and benefices of St. Benet Gracechurch and St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the City of London, a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting those benefices with the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the same city and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 66. —

LETTER from the Honourable *Daniel Finch*, to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Precincts, Canterbury, 21 November 1864.

I HAVE, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to acknowledge the receipt of a print of the "London Gazette," of the 4th instant, containing a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, ratifying the scheme of the Commissioners for uniting the benefice of All Hallows Lombard-street, in the City of London, with the benefice of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, in the same city, and for the other purposes mentioned in such Order.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Danl. Finch.*

— No. 67. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dean's Yard, Westminster,
20 December 1864.

All Hallows and St. Benet Gracechurch.—Union of Benefices

Dear Sir,

I SEND you, by desire of the Bishop of London, copy of a letter addressed to his Lordship by the Archdeacon of London (No. 68), from which you will perceive that the latter withholds his consent to the sale of the materials and site of the church of St. Benet Gracechurch, on the ground that, under the terms of the Order in Council, such sale is to take place by public auction.

The words by "public auction," which have led to this difficulty, appear to have been inserted by the Commissioners in their scheme, in substitution for the word, "by tender," contained in the bishop's proposals.

The course suggested by the archdeacon, that of obtaining a supplemental order, authorising the sale by some other mode than public auction, would be attended with so much delay and inconvenience, and not improbably danger to the union, that the bishop trusts the Commissioners may be able to meet the archdeacon's objection by some other means; but should a supplemental order be the only mode of surmounting the difficulty, his Lordship is very desirous that steps may be immediately taken in the matter.

The bishop will be obliged to you to bring this case under the notice of the Committee on Thursday next.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 68. —

LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale* to the Lord Bishop of *London*, referred to in the foregoing communication.

My dear Lord, Charter House, 7 December 1864.

I SAW Mr. Lee last evening, and he agreed with me that whatever wishes the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may have to meet my objections to the sale of a site and materials of a church, by public auction, and whatever protest I may make in appending my signature against such a proceeding, the Commissioners will have no power to depart from the method of sale prescribed by the Order in Council.

There is a clause in the Act which permits an Order in Council to be amended by a subsequent order, nor does there seem to me any other course to take. I make no objection to the taking down the church and disposing of the site, but there are different ways of doing the same thing, and the disposing of a dead body of a church should be with reverence, analogous to that with which we treat the dead bodies of those we love. I would suggest that the Commissioners have power to take down the church, and to sell the whole, or part of the site, by private contract, to such persons, and for such purposes, as the Commissioners may see fit, and further to retain any part of the site not immediately sold, and to sell the whole or part of it by private contract at such time and to such persons as the Commissioners may think fit.

I am exceedingly sorry to give so much trouble, and to cause delay; but I have great satisfaction in the belief that by thus performing a very painful duty which has been intrusted to me, I shall really facilitate in the end any proceedings which may be necessary for the removal of churches.

With many apologies for the inconvenience which I may have caused to your Lordship and to others,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Hale*, Archdeacon.

— No. 69. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 22 December 1864. Confirmed, Thursday, 12 January 1865.

A COMMUNICATION (Nos. 67 and 68), from Mr. J. B. Lee, on behalf of the Bishop of London, transmitting a copy of a letter which has been addressed to his Lordship by Archdeacon Hale, upon the subject of the contemplated sale, by public auction, of the site and materials of St. Benet's Church, Gracechurch-street, under the authority of the Order in Council of the 1st ultimo (No. 57), by which the benefice of St. Benet is united to that of All Hallows Lombard-street, was referred to the Estates Committee to consider, and to report thereon to the Board.

— No. 70. —

REPORT of the Estates Committee at a Meeting held Thursday, 26 January 1865. Adopted at a General Meeting held Thursday, 2 February 1865.

IN pursuance of the reference made by the General Meeting of the 22d December last (No. 69), the Committee have considered the communication which has been addressed to the Bishop of London by the Archdeacon of London (Nos. 67 and 68), upon the subject of the contemplated sale, by public auction, of the site and materials of St. Benet's Church, Gracechurch-street, in pursuance of the scheme and Order in Council, gazetted 4th November (No. 57), for uniting the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch-street.

The Committee have now had an interview with the archdeacon upon the subject. At this interview the archdeacon expressed his entire dissent from the principle of the scheme, and especially from the proposed sale of St. Benet's Church, by public auction, and his consequent refusal to concur in the contemplated arrangements.

Under these circumstances, the Committee see no alternative but to let the case stand over for the present, and they recommend that the substance of their interview be communicated to the Bishop of London.

— No. 71. —

LETTER from *John J. Andrew*, Esq., to the Secretary.

5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, E. C.,
2 February 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Churchwardens of All Hallows Lombard-street, and of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, to ask of the Lords of the Ecclesiastical Commission the honour of an interview with them, or with yourself as their adviser (to which also the Secretary of the Bishop of London, J. B. Lee, Esq., may be invited), in order that they may state their views on the delay which has taken place in putting into effect Her Majesty's Order in Council with respect to the union of their several parishes, and that they may suggest, in the event of all the required signatures not having been obtained, the immediate preparation of an amended order which may obviate any difficulty which now prevents the union of the benefices, even at the risk of leaving the present church of St. Benet Gracechurch, and the rest of the scheme to be dealt with hereafter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John J. Andrew.*

— No. 72. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *John J. Andrew*, Esq.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
4 February 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that the Commissioners will be happy to receive the Churchwardens of the parishes of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, with Mr. J. B. Lee, the Bishop of London's Secretary, on Thursday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 73. —

MINUTE of the Estates Committee at a Meeting held Thursday, 9 February 1865.

Lombard-street, All Hallows, R.; Gracechurch-street, Saint Benet, with Eastcheap, St. Leonard, R.—Union under Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, the Churchwardens of the parishes of All Hallows Lombard-street, and of St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Lee, the secretary of the Bishop of London, attended the Committee, and stated their views with reference to the impediment which has arisen to putting into effect the scheme and Order in Council, gazetted the 4th of November last, for uniting the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch, with St. Leonard Eastcheap, by reason of the refusal of the Archdeacon of London to concur in the proposed arrangements for the disposal of the church of St. Benet Gracechurch-street, and the site thereof. After some discussion it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the deputation that the most expedient course would be to seek the authority of Parliament for dispensing with the consent of the archdeacon.

— No. 74. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of London.

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
21 February 1865.

My Lord,

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had before them the communication which has been addressed to your Lordship by the Archdeacon of London, upon the subject of the contemplated sale, by public auction, of the site and materials of St. Benet's Church, Gracechurch-street, in pursuance of the scheme and Order in Council, gazetted the 4th of November last, for uniting the benefices of All Hallows Lombard-street, and St. Benet Gracechurch-street.

The Commissioners have also had an interview with the archdeacon upon the subject.

At this interview the archdeacon expressed his entire dissent from the principle of the scheme, and especially from the proposed sale of St. Benet's Church by public auction.

Subsequently to their interview with the archdeacon, the Commissioners have had a conference with the Rev. Charles Mackenzie and the Churchwardens of the parishes proposed to be affected by the scheme, who were accompanied by your Lordship's Secretary, Mr. J. B. Lee.

The result of this conference was that it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the deputation that the expedient course would be to seek the authority of Parliament for dispensing with the consent of the archdeacon to the proposed arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

ST. BENET GRACECHURCH STREET, &c. BENEFICES.

COPY of all MINUTES, PAPERS, and LETTERS of and to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, and of SCHEMES and ORDERS in COUNCIL respecting the Union of the United Benefice of *St. Benet Gracechurch Street*, and of *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, with the Benefice of *All Hallows Lombard Street*, in the City of *London*.

(*Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *March* 1865.

164.

Under 4 *oz.*

ST. BENET GRACECHURCH-STREET, &c. BENEFICES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 May 1865;—*for*,

"RETURN, in a Tabular Form, showing POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION contained,—

1. In each of the Parishes of *St. Benet Gracechurch-street* with *St. Leonard's Eastcheap*, and *Allhallows, Lombard-street*, in the City of *London*;
2. In the intended new District of *St. Benet's Stepney*, referred to in the Order of Council dated the 1st day of November 1864, and the District of the Mother Church at *Stepney*, respectively:"

"The like Particulars of POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION within,—

1. Each of the Parishes of *St. James Garlickhithe* and *St. Michael Queenhithe*, with *Holy Trinity-the-Less*, in the City of *London*;
2. The new District of *St. Mary Charterhouse, London*, and the District or Districts from which the said new District was taken, respectively."

RETURN, showing POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION contained,—1. In each of the Parishes of *St. Benet Gracechurch-street* with *St. Leonard's Eastcheap*, and *Allhallows, Lombard-street*, in the City of *London*:—2. In the intended new District of *St. Benet's Stepney*, referred to in the Order of Council dated the 1st day of November 1864, and the District of the Mother Church at *Stepney*, respectively.

PARISH.	Population.	Church Accommodation.	PARISH.	Population.	Church Accommodation.
St. Benet Gracechurch-street - with St. Leonard Eastcheap - - and Allhallows Lombard-street -	279 111 415	250 800	St. Dunstan's Stepney, out of which is to be taken the intended District of St. Benet's Stepney, with a population of about 7,000.	30,000	1,800
	805	1,050		30,000	1,800

RETURN, showing POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION within,—1. Each of the Parishes of *St. James Garlickhithe*, and *St. Michael Queenhithe*, with *Holy Trinity-the-Less*, in the City of *London*:—2. The new District of *St. Mary Charterhouse, London*, and the District or Districts from which the said new District was taken respectively.

PARISH.	Population.	Church Accommodation.	PARISH.	Population.	Church Accommodation.
St. James Garlickhithe - - and St. Michael Queenhithe - - with Holy Trinity-the-Less - -	460 526 553	500 500	St. Thomas Charterhouse -	5,840	1,000
			St. Luke Old Street - - -	11,504	1,800
			Out of which has been taken the new District of St. Mary Charterhouse -	5,000	—
	1,539	1,000		22,344	2,800

By order of the Board,

10, Whitehall-place,
4 May 1865.

James J. Chalk,
Secretary.

ST. BENET GRACECHURCH-STREET, &c. BENEFICES.

RETURN showing POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION contained in each of the Parishes of *St. Benet Gracechurch-street* with *St. Leonard Eastcheap*, and *Allhallows Lombard-street*, in the City of *London*; also, in the intended new District of *Stepney*, and the District of the Mother Church at *Stepney*; also, the POPULATION and CHURCH ACCOMMODATION within each of the Parishes of *St. James Garlickhithe* and *St. Michael Queenhithe*, with *Holy Trinity-the-Less*, in the City of *London*; &c.

(*Mr. Francis Sharp Powell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *May* 1865.

ST. JAMES GARLICKHITHE, &c. RECTORIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 March 1865;—*for*,

"COPY of all MINUTES, PAPERS, and LETTERS of and to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, and of any SCHEMES and ORDERS in COUNCIL respecting the UNION of the RECTORY of *St. James, Garlickhithe*, with the RECTORY of *St. Michael, Queenhithe*, with *Holy Trinity-the-Less*, in the City of *London*."

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Dean's-yard, 1 June 1864.

Union of Benefices Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

Proposed Union of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity the Less.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Bishop of London, to send you—

1. Proposals for the union of the above benefices, with consents of patrons appended. (*Vide* Nos. 2, 3, and 4.)

2. The assent of the vestry of the parish of St. Michael Queenhithe. (*Vide* Nos. 5 and 6.)

3. The assent of the vestry of the parish of Holy Trinity-the-Less. (*Vide* Nos. 7 and 8.)

4. A letter from the vestry clerk of the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, notifying the assent of the vestry, subject to certain suggestions made by the report of the vestry committee. (*Vide* No. 9.)

5. The copy of the report referred to. (*Vide* No. 10.)

The Bishop will be obliged to you to submit these documents to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view to their causing to be prepared a scheme for carrying out the proposed union.

With respect to the modifications suggested by the vestry of St. James Garlickhithe, his Lordship considers it very desirable that those which refer to the expense of maintaining the church of the united benefices, and its services, should be carried out.

The Commissioners will be able to judge what further changes, consequent upon this alteration, it will be necessary to make in regard to the clerks and sextons.

The Bishop sees no objection to the alteration proposed in regard to the pulpit, &c. &c., of the church of St. Michael Queenhithe.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 2. —

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Archibald Campbell, by Divine permission Bishop of London, sends Greeting :

WHEREAS by a Commission under the hand and seal of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, dated the Twelfth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and addressed to the Right Honourable William Cubitt, Lord Mayor of the City of London, Robert Bowness Gibson, clerk, M.A., rector of St. Mary Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney ; Michael Gibbs, clerk, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Newgate-street with St. Leonard Foster-lane ; Thomas James Rowsell, clerk, M.A., rector of St. Christopher-le-Stocks with St. Mary Lothbury and St. Bartholomew Exchange, all in the City and Diocese of London, and to Blomfield Burnell, gentleman, the said Lord Bishop, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the 23d and 24th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 142, authorised and required the said William Cubitt, Robert Bowness Gibson, Michael Gibbs, Thomas James Rowsell, and Blomfield Burnell, who had all been duly nominated for the purpose under the provisions of the same Act, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the proposed union of the following contiguous benefices within the City and Diocese of London, namely, the Rectory of St. James Garlickhithe and the Rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less. And whereas by a writing under the hand of the said Lord Bishop, dated the Twelfth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the time within which the said Commissioners were to make their return to the said Commission was duly enlarged until the Twelfth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. And whereas the said Commissioners made their return to the Commission by a writing under their hands, dated the Eighth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, whereby they certified all such matters and things as appeared to them material, together with their opinion that the proposed union was expedient, and in such return they have recommended the terms on which, in their opinion, the same union ought to be effected : Now, know ye, that the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, hath caused the annexed proposals for a scheme, based upon the terms recommended by the said Commissioners to be prepared for effecting the before-mentioned union. In testimony whereof he has hereunto set his hand, and caused his episcopal seal to be affixed, this Fourteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. C. London. (L.S.)

— No. 3. —

PROPOSALS for a Scheme for effecting the Union of the following contiguous Benefices, in the City and Diocese of London, videlicet, the Rectory of St. James Garlickhithe and the Rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy-Trinity-the-Less, annexed to the foregoing document.

STATEMENT concerning the Population, Endowment, Church Accommodation, and Patronage, and as to the Incumbents of the said Benefices.

Population.

St. James Garlickhithe	460
St. Michael Queenhithe	526
Holy Trinity-the-Less	553
TOTAL POPULATION	1,539

Endowments.

The endowment of the rectory of St. James Garlickhithe consists of—

	Annual Income.
	£. s. d.
The tithe, or money in lieu of tithe, fixed by 44 Geo. 3, c. 89, amounting per annum to - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 - -
A moiety of the rent of Bell Wharf, Dowgate, in the occupation of Sims, Williams & Co., the joint property of the rector and the parish	150 - -
£.	350 - -

The endowment of the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less consists of—

	Annual Income.
	£. s. d.
The tithe, or money in lieu of tithe, fixed by 44 Geo. 3, c. 89, amounting per annum to - - - - - - - - - - - -	266 13 4
Rent of a house situate in Sweede-court, Great Trinity-lane, being No. 1 in the same court - - - - - - - - - -	28 - -
£.	294 13 4

There is no house of residence belonging to either of the benefices.

Parish Churches, and Accommodation therein.

There is a church belonging to the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, affording accommodation for 500 persons, as at present arranged.

There is also a church belonging to the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity.

Patronage.

The rectory of St. James Garlickhithe is in the patronage of the Bishop of London.

The rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less is in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; the next turn belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Incumbents.

The present incumbent of the rectory of St. James Garlickhithe is the Reverend Thomas Burnet, D.D.

The present incumbent of the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less is the Reverend James Lupton.

Terms of the proposed Union.

That the said benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, be united into one benefice, under the style of "The United Rectory of St. James Garlickhithe with St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less."

If, when the scheme shall be confirmed by an Order in Council, both of the said present benefices shall be vacant, the union shall forthwith take effect; and if one only shall be vacant, the union shall also forthwith take effect, if the incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall consent to become the incumbent of the united benefice; but if he shall not so consent, then the union shall take effect upon the then next vacancy of his benefice; and the then incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice; and if, when the scheme shall be confirmed, both of the said present benefices shall be full, then the union shall take effect upon the next vacancy of either of them, if the incumbent for the time being of the other of the said present benefices shall consent to become the incumbent of the united benefice, and he shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice; but if he shall not so consent, then the union shall take effect immediately upon the next vacancy of his benefice, and the then incumbent of the other of the said present benefices shall be the first incumbent of the united benefice. And in either case it shall be lawful for the Bishop to admit to the united benefice such first incumbent (if an incumbent for the time being of either of the existing benefices) without any form or fee of presentation; and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the united benefice.

Until the time of the union taking effect the existing incumbencies shall remain separate, and the rights and liabilities in respect thereof shall remain unaffected.

That if after the confirmation of the scheme and before the union shall take effect, the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing incumbencies shall retire from his incumbency, in order that the union may take immediate effect, the incumbent so retiring from his incumbency shall be entitled, during the period hereinafter specified, to receive out of the annual income of the united benefice, and by way of compensation, a yearly sum equal in amount to the net annual value of the tithe rent-charge and endowments annexed to his incumbency, computed on the average receipts of the three years immediately preceding the year in which he shall so retire; which annual sum shall commence as from the day on which the union shall take effect, and shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments in every year, the first half-yearly payment thereof to become due at the end of six calendar months next after the day on which the union shall take effect. And the said annual sum shall be payable to the retiring incumbent during the remainder of his life, or until he shall accept any other church preferment of an annual value equal to or greater in amount than the said annual sum to be so made payable to such retiring incumbent. And upon his accepting such preferment, the said annual sum shall thenceforth absolutely cease to be payable; but if the same annual sum shall cease by his death, or by his acceptance of such church preferment (as the case may be) on any other than one of the half-yearly days of payment, he or his executors or administrators shall be entitled to a proportionate part of the said annual sum for the period which, at the time of such cesser, shall have elapsed of the current half-year, which proportionate part shall be payable at the end of the current half-year.

The said annual sum shall be charged upon the annual income of the united benefice, and shall be payable out of the same by the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice. And as between the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice and the retiring incumbent and his assigns, the said annual sum shall be a first charge at law and in equity upon the income of the united benefice, the incumbent of which benefice shall be deemed to have accepted the same, subject to a trust to pay to the retiring incumbent or his assigns the said annual sum out of the income of such benefice, and for that purpose to use all due diligence to receive and collect the income of the said united benefice; and if such annual sum, or any part thereof, shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for more than 21 days after any of the said half-yearly days of payment, and the fact of the same being so in arrear shall be verified by the declaration of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, or in such other manner as shall be required by the Bishop, it shall be lawful for the Bishop to make an order upon the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice, requiring him to pay the amount in arrear within a time to be specified in such order; and if the same be not paid within such period, then it shall be lawful for the Bishop to sequester the profits of the benefice until all such arrears and the costs of the sequestration shall have been paid and satisfied. But the power to be so conferred upon the Bishop shall not in anywise abridge or interfere with the rights of the incumbent who shall have so retired, or his assigns, to recover the said annual sum, and all arrears thereof, by proceedings at law and in equity, or with the legal and equitable rights of the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice, to recover from the preceding incumbent of the united benefice, his executors or administrators, any arrears of the said annual sum which ought to have been paid by such preceding incumbent.

That if the union shall have taken immediate effect, by reason of the incumbent for the time being of either of the existing incumbencies having retired from his incumbency, and such incumbent shall be living when the united benefice shall, for the first time after such union, become vacant, the incumbent who shall have so retired shall (if in the opinion of the Bishop not disqualified by age or otherwise) be entitled to fill such vacancy, and may be admitted by the Bishop to the united benefice without any form or fee of presentation, and he shall thereupon become the incumbent of the united benefice, and the annual sum hereinafter made payable to him shall thenceforth absolutely cease to be payable.

As respects the Church of the United Benefice.

That upon the union taking effect the Church of the parish of St. James Garlickhithe shall become, and thereafter continue to be, the parish church of the united benefice.

That after the union the expense of maintaining the fabric of the parish church of the united benefice, and providing the things requisite for Divine service therein, shall be defrayed by the three parishes of the united benefice; and shall as between the respective parishes be provided in the following proportions (that is to say): the amount to be provided by each parish shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount to be provided as the total amount of the annual rateable value of the property in such parish, as assessed for the time being for the purposes of the consolidated or police rate, shall bear to the aggregate amount of the like rateable annual value of the property in all the parishes.

That upon the union taking effect, the font, communion table, and sacramental plate used in the Church of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity be transferred to the parish church of the united benefice; but if not needed for such church, then that the same, or such of them, or so much of the said plate as shall not be so needed, be transferred to such other church or chapel within the diocese, as the Bishop shall select.

That upon the union taking effect, if the tables of fees used in the two churches be alike

alike in all particulars, the table of fees used in the church which will become the church of the united benefice, shall (until revised or altered by proper authority) be the table of fees for the united parishes; but if such tables of fees be not alike in all particulars, the same shall be of no authority, and a new table of fees shall be made by the proper authority for the use of the united parishes as if the same were one parish.

That upon the union taking effect, the persons who at that time shall hold the offices of parish clerk of the parish of St. James Garlickhithe and parish clerk of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint parish clerks of the united benefice. And the persons who at the time of the union taking effect shall hold the offices of sexton of the parish of St. James Garlickhithe and sexton of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, shall, without any further appointment, become the joint sextons of the united benefice; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint parish clerks, the other of them shall become the parish clerk of the united benefice; and upon the death, retirement, or removal of either of the joint sextons, the other of them shall become the sexton of the united benefice. And the parish clerk of the united benefice shall afterwards, upon any vacancy in that office, be appointed by the incumbent of the united benefice, and any future vacancy in the office of sexton shall be filled up by the joint vestry of the three united parishes.

That upon the union taking effect the persons who at that time shall respectively hold the offices of clerk and sexton of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, and who shall become one of such joint clerks and sextons of the united benefice, shall respectively cease to hold the office of clerk and sexton respectively of such last-mentioned parishes, and the clerk so ceasing to hold such office, shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint clerks of the united benefice, receive from the vestry of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal in amount to his present salary. And in like manner the sexton so ceasing to hold such office shall, by way of compensation, so long as he shall be one of the joint sextons of the united benefice, receive from the vestry of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, during the pleasure of such vestry, a salary equal in amount to his present salary; subject to the performance by such clerk and sexton respectively of such duties appertaining to the offices of parish clerk and sexton respectively in the parish church of the united benefice, or otherwise connected with such parish church, and the performance of the services therein, as the rector and churchwardens may from time to time require; but no parish clerk or sexton of the united benefice shall have any larger estate or interest in his office than he shall have possessed in his original office before the union.

That so long as a salary under the provisions above proposed shall be payable by the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less to one of the joint clerks, those parishes shall not be required to contribute any proportion of the salary of the other of the joint clerks of the united benefice; and so long as a salary shall, under the provisions above proposed, be payable by the last-mentioned parishes to one of the joint sextons, those parishes shall not be required to contribute any proportion of the salary of the other of the joint sextons of the united benefice; but whilst such salaries, by way of compensation, shall continue payable to such joint clerk and joint sexton respectively, the salaries of the other clerk and sexton of the united benefice shall be paid exclusively by the parish of St. James Garlickhithe.

That for the purposes of the Act of 14 Geo. 3, c. 78, with respect to fire engines and other apparatus therein mentioned, the three parishes of the united benefice be deemed to be one parish only.

As respects the Endowments.

That upon the union taking effect, all the properties constituting the endowments of the respective rectories of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, be transferred and annexed to the united benefice as the endowment thereof. But upon the cesser of the annual sum hereinbefore provided by way of compensation for the incumbent who shall retire from his incumbency (or in case no such annual sum shall become payable, then upon the union taking effect), the house in Sweede-court, now belonging to the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe, be excepted out of such union, and be transferred and annexed to the rectory of St. Benet with St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, as a further endowment for the same, the said rectory being in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

As respects the Disused Church.

That upon the union taking effect, the Church of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less be taken down and its materials sold; also that such part of the site be sold as may not, under the provision hereinafter for that purpose contained, be appropriated as a site for a house of residence for the united benefice. The pulpits, bells, clocks, organ, and other furniture and fittings being reserved to be appropriated, if required, for the use of any new church, to be designated by the Bishop of London; but if not so required and appropriated, that the same be sold, and the produce dealt with in the same manner as the produce of the sale of the materials of the church, and of such portion of the site thereof as may be sold.

That out of the net proceeds which shall be realised by the sales effected in pursuance of the scheme hereby proposed, such a sum as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England shall determine, being not less than three equal sixth-parts of such proceeds, be appropriated for the erection of a new church within the limits of the new district of St. Mary Charterhouse, and that the residue of such proceeds (except such part thereof as shall be appropriated as next hereinafter mentioned) shall constitute part of the fund to be provided under the 22d section of the said Act of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the consent of the Bishop, shall have a discretionary power of appropriating out of such last-mentioned residue any sum not exceeding in amount one-tenth part of the entire net proceeds of the sales as a fund for re-pewing, repairing, restoring, or altering the Church of St. James Garlickhithe; the sum to be so appropriated shall be applied to the proposed purposes, under the joint direction of the vestries and churchwardens of the united parish, under the superintendence of a competent architect (whose charges shall be defrayed out of the fund to be so appropriated), to be nominated by them, and approved of by the Bishop. And if any difference or dispute shall arise as to the proper mode of expending or applying the same sum, or any part thereof, every such question, difference, or dispute shall be settled and determined by the Bishop, whose decision shall be final, and whose episcopal jurisdiction shall not be in any way abridged or interfered with by the special power or control hereby proposed to be given to the vestries and churchwardens.

As respects the Residence of the Rector of the United Benefice.

That a portion of land to be selected and determined by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be reserved out of the land forming the site of the Church of St. Michael Queenhithe, shall be appropriated and set apart as a site for a house of residence for the united benefice, and that the parishioners of St. James Garlickhithe shall, out of monies under their control and management, or from other sources, erect upon such appropriated portion of land a house for the residence of the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice, which house shall be built according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Bishop of London, and at a cost of not less than 1,000 *l.*; and such house shall become, and shall thereafter continue to be, the house of residence of the incumbent for the time being of the united benefice.

As respects the Patronage.

Inasmuch as by a scheme proposed in pursuance of the Act for the union of contiguous benefices in cities, towns, and boroughs, for effecting the union of the contiguous benefices of the rectory of St. Clement Eastcheap with St. Martin Orgar, and the Rectory of St. Mary's Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney (and which scheme it is expected will be affirmed by an Order in Council before the scheme hereby proposed shall be so affirmed), it is intended to be provided (amongst other exchanges of patronage), that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's shall receive, by way of exchange from the Bishop of London, the patronage of the Rectory of St. James Garlickhithe; and by another scheme prepared in pursuance of the same Act for effecting the union of the contiguous benefices of the Rectory of All Hallows Lombard-street and the Rectory of St. Benet Gracechurch with St. Leonard Eastcheap (and which scheme it is also expected will be affirmed by an Order in Council before the scheme hereby proposed shall be so affirmed), it is intended to be provided (amongst other exchanges of patronage), that the said Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's shall receive, by way of exchange from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, the alternate right of patronage of the last-mentioned Dean and Chapter of the Rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less. It is, therefore, proposed that the sole patronage of the united Rectory of St. James Garlickhithe with St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, shall be vested in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The scheme shall not take effect until the consents and approval which, by the 17th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, are made requisite to the sale and appropriation under the powers conferred by that Act of the site of any church, and to the mode of dealing with such site, shall be obtained to the sale hereby proposed of the church of St. Michael Queenhithe, and the site thereof, and to the mode of dealing with such site.

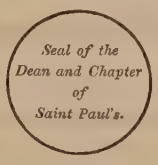
— No. 4. —

CONSENT of Patrons appended to the foregoing Document.

I, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, by Divine permission Bishop of London, the patron of the rectory of St. James Garlickhithe, in the City of London; and we, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, the patrons alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London, of the rectory of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, also in the City of London; and we, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London, the other alternate patrons of the last-named rectory,

rectory, do by this writing, under the hand and seal of me the said Bishop, and under the respective common seals of us, the said Deans and Chapters, signify our consent to the above-written proposals for a scheme for effecting the union of the said benefices.

(signed) *A. C. London.* (L.S.)



— No. 5. —

LETTER from *Henry Hill*, Esq., to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

73, Cannon-street, London, E.C.,
Dear Sir, 9 May 1864.

St. Michael Queenhithe.—Union of Benefices.

I AM directed by a vestry held on the 28th ultimo to forward you a copy of the resolutions passed at that meeting.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Hill*,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 6. —

COPY RESOLUTIONS of Vestry of the Parish of St. Michael Queenhithe, referred to in the foregoing Communication.

AT a Vestry Meeting for the parish of St. Michael Queenhithe, held on Thursday, the 28th day of April 1864, pursuant to notice duly given to consider proposals received by the churchwardens from the Bishop of London for scheme for the union of the benefices of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less with St. James Garlickhithe.

Present:

The Rev. James Lupton in the Chair.

Mr. Skirrow.	Mr. Dunster.
Mr. Tyler.	Mr. Archer.
Mr. Joyce.	Mr. Healey.
Mr. Evans.	Mr. Coleman.

It was moved by Mr. Tegg, seconded by Mr. Tyler, and resolved,—"That the proposals for the scheme for the union of this parish and Holy Trinity with St. James Garlickhithe be assented to."

It was moved by Mr. Skirrow, seconded by Mr. Dunster, and resolved,—"That the above resolution be communicated by the vestry clerk to the secretary of the Bishop of London."

— No. 7. —

LETTER from *J. H. Clayton*, Esq., to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 61, Cheapside, E.C., 11 May 1864.

Union of Benefices.—Holy Trinity-the-Less.

I AM directed by the parish officers of Holy Trinity-the-Less to forward to you the accompanying copy Resolutions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Clayton*,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 8. —

COPY RESOLUTIONS of Vestry of the Parish of Holy Trinity-the-Less, referred to in the foregoing Communication.

Parish of Holy Trinity-the-Less, London.—Thursday the 5th day of May 1864

AT a vestry meeting of this parish held this day, pursuant to public notice, to consider proposals received by the churchwardens of this parish from the Bishop of London, for a scheme for the union of the Benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less.

Present:

The Rev. James Lupton, Rector, Chairman.

Mr. Jonathan Davey Copeman, Churchwarden.	Mr. Samuel Bevington.
Mr. James Trimby, Overseer.	Mr. William Land.
Mr. William Dunham, Overseer.	Mr. Andrew Vaughan.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. Copeman, seconded by Mr. Trimby, and resolved,— "That the proposals received by the churchwardens of this parish from the Bishop of London for the scheme for the union of the Benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, be assented to."

It was proposed by Mr. Bevington, seconded by Mr. Land, and resolved,— "That the vestry clerk be requested to communicate the assent to the secretary of the Bishop of London."

— No. 9. —

LETTER from *C. M. M. Rawlins*, Esq., to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

29, Coleman-street, London, E.C.,
28 May 1864.

Dear Sir,

Union of Benefices.—St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less.

ON behalf of the churchwardens of the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, I have to acknowledge the receipt by them of the proposals for a scheme for effecting the union of the above benefices under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

Such proposals have been under the consideration of a committee specially appointed by the vestry to deal with this matter, and whose report thereon was, on Thursday last, submitted to a vestry called for that purpose, when the same was unanimously adopted, and a resolution passed that I be instructed to forward you a copy of the report as containing the views of the vestry on the proposals.

In accordance with such resolution, therefore, enclosed I beg to hand you a copy of the committee's report, and to inform you that, subject to the alterations and amendments suggested therein, the vestry of St. James Garlickhithe assents to the proposals.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. M. M. Rawlins*,
Vestry Clerk.

— No. 10. —

COPY REPORT referred to in the foregoing communication.

FURTHER REPORT of Committee on the proposed Union of Benefices.

SINCE the last vestry, and in reply to the offer which it was then stated that we had made to the other parishes concerned, that upon a convenient site being provided for a house of residence we should be prepared to recommend our vestry to undertake the building, we have received the Bishop's proposals for a scheme for effecting the union of the benefice of this parish with the benefice of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less, and such proposals will be presented to the vestry, with this report.

These proposals being based upon the report of the Commissioners, and in fact embodying so much of the latter as is proposed by the Bishop to adopt, we have considered it unnecessary to direct our attention further to such report, which was what was at first submitted to our consideration, but the details of which we had previously refrained from going into until the question as to providing the residence had been disposed of, and we have at once proceeded to the consideration of the proposals themselves.

The recommendations of the Commissioners, with the necessary modifications consequent upon the determination since come to, to take down St. Michael's Church have been followed, except as to the proposal that the union should come into immediate operation, and that with that view Mr. Lupton should at once retire upon his full income, remaining responsible for the pastoral superintendence of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less, and being also responsible for the performance of one service every Sunday in the church of the united benefice, and to perform the service for marriages, churchings, and baptisms when required by or for the inhabitants of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less. In fact, the proposal of the Commissioners in this respect left the two benfices to all intents and purposes separate during the lives of the present incumbents, but with only one church between them—a course which must almost necessarily have been attended with some inconvenience. This suggestion, as we have already mentioned, has not been adopted by the Bishop, but in lieu thereof it is now proposed that the union shall not take effect until the next vacancy of both the present benefices, unless upon a vacancy in one of them the incumbent of the other shall consent to become the incumbent of the united benefice, and we fully approve of this alteration in the scheme. Provision, however, is made for the absolute retirement of one of the present incumbents upon his full income, so that upon the vacancy thereby occasioned the union might take immediate effect; but in the wording of the proposals upon this point it is in a way left optional with either of the incumbents to retire without providing for what is to become of the other parish in the event of the remaining incumbent declining to take the charge of the two parishes, or both the present incumbents might at the same time elect to retire, in which case, as they would so retire upon their full incomes, the parishes would be left without any incumbent; we therefore think that the proposal should be, that if one of the incumbents should consent to retire, and the other shall be willing to take the charge of the two parishes, that then the union shall take immediate effect, and which is of course what is intended, though, as it seems to us, the words do not at present state it with that clearness that is desirable in such a matter.

It being, as we have mentioned, part of the proposal that the incumbent retiring shall continue to receive his full income, it is provided that if he should thereafter accept any church preferment of equal or greater amount than such income, the latter should cease to be payable to him, but no provision is made for the case of an incumbent accepting church preferment of smaller amount, so that while in the event of his obtaining an incumbency of just equal amount

the whole of his present income would cease; if he obtained one of a few pounds a year less he would hold the two. This seems to us scarcely reasonable, and that the fairer proposal would be, that if the incumbent should accept any other church preferment, that then, if of greater or equal amount, the income should cease entirely; but if less amount, that then the annual sum payable from the united benefice should abate *pro tanto*. We have considered ourselves at liberty to make this suggestion; for while fully sensible of the reasonableness of the proposal that an incumbent retiring in order that the union may take effect, should not be asked to do so at the loss of a part of his present income, we cannot help feeling that it is for the interest of the parishes that the income of the resident rector should be brought up to its full amount at the earliest possible moment, as he must necessarily have it in his power to do more good in his parish with an income of nearly 600*l.* a year than with one of only about half that amount. With the other terms of retirement proposed, we have not considered ourselves called upon to interfere, as they are questions rather for the consideration of the incumbents themselves, and the Bishop and patrons of the living than the parishes, who really have no interest in them, though at the same time we may observe, that they seem to us to deal with the matter fairly and properly.

There is, however, one point which is perhaps left a little doubtful, and that is, whether, in the event of the retiring incumbent afterwards becoming entitled to fill the incumbency of the united benefice upon its first vacancy, under the provision for that purpose in the proposals, but declining to avail himself of the right so given to him, he is nevertheless to continue to receive the annual sum made payable to him upon his retirement. We imagine the intention is, that the annual payment should be continued, but as this is not expressly stated, we think it desirable to draw attention to the matter.

The question to which we have more particularly directed our attention, as being the one in which the parishes are most interested, has been as to the mode in which, after the union has taken place, the expense of maintaining the fabric of the church of the united benefice and providing for Divine service is to be provided for. The proposals following the answers sent in by the parish to the questions of the Commissioners, and their report founded thereon, provide that such expense shall be borne by the three parishes, each contributing such a proportion of the total amount required as the annual rateable value of the property in such parish bears to the aggregate amount of the annual rateable value of the property in all the parishes; but, upon reflection, we are disposed to recommend the vestry to reconsider this question.

The parish of St. James Garlickhithe is possessed of funds specially applicable to the maintenance of the church, and the works and ornaments thereof, and providing for Divine service therein, including the payment of the salaries of organist, clerk, sexton, beadle, and the other officers and servants, and such funds are quite sufficient for the purpose. If the parishes of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less were called upon to contribute in the proportions proposed, the sums which they would be required to furnish annually would, so far as we can ascertain, be larger than what their present expenditure amounts to, for which they would scarcely be prepared, especially when, so far as Holy Trinity is concerned, the funds have to be provided by means of a church rate; and we have therefore determined, after having given the matter the fullest consideration, to recommend to the vestry that the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, while ready and willing to afford to the other parishes the requisite church accommodation, should continue solely responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the church, and providing for the services as heretofore, and as if no union had taken place. Such an arrangement would prevent all question between the three parishes as to the amount of expenditure to which each might be disposed to go, and upon which we cannot but see that differences would be likely to arise, when the circumstances of each are considered. The parish of St. James Garlickhithe thus providing for all the expenses, the entire control and managemennt of the affairs of the church, so far as expenditure is concerned, including the election of the officers and servants, would of course remain with the vestry of that parish, as at present.

The proposals contain provisions with respect to the clerks and sextons attached to the present churches, and which would require modification in the event of our recommendation as to the mode in which the expenses are to be provided

provided for being adopted. One of such provisions is, that upon the union taking effect, the two clerks and sextons shall become joint clerks and sextons of the united benefice, and that upon the death, retirement, or removal of one, the other should become sole clerk or sexton; so that upon the death of either the present clerk or sexton of St. James Garlickhithe after the union had taken place, the present clerk or sexton, as the case might be, of the other parishes would be entitled as of right to succeed to the office of clerk or sexton of the united benefice without the sanction of the vestry of St. James Garlickhithe; and the proposals further provide, that the parish clerk of the united benefice shall, upon any subsequent vacancy in that office, be appointed by the incumbent. Both these provisions should, we consider, be objected to, as interfering with the right which the vestry of St. James Garlickhithe has immemorially exercised of annually electing the parish clerk and sexton.

With respect to the church of St. Michael Queenhithe, it is proposed that the pulpit, bells, clocks, organ, and other furniture and fittings, shall be reserved, to be appropriated for the use of any new church to be designated by the Bishop, and if not required for this purpose, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied as part of the produce of the sale of the materials of the church; but it seems to us that this ought to be subject to their not being needed, or thought desirable to be retained, for the use of the church of the united benefice, the same as is provided with respect to the font, communion-table, and sacramental plate.

With respect to the house of residence to be erected by the parish of St. James Garlickhithe, and the proposals for 1,000 *l.* as the minimum cost, we have never entered at all upon the question of the extent of cost to which the parish would be willing to go; but as it is clear that the house, if undertaken, could not be built for less, or even for that sum, we see no objection to the amount being allowed to remain. We think it desirable that the scheme should expressly provide that the house, when built, be kept exclusively as a residence for the rector of the parish, and that it should be made compulsory upon him to reside therein; and further, that some provision should be made as to what other church preferment or appointment the rector is to be at liberty to hold, with a view to securing, as far as possible, his whole care and attention to the interests of the joint parishes. Subject to the alterations and amendments that we have suggested, we approve of the Bishop's proposal, and recommend that the same be assented to by the vestry.

As witness our hands this Twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-four.

(signed) *Fras. Chambers.*
Richard Dellow.
W. D. White.
William Costall May.
Robert B. Warrick.

— No. 11. —

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

REPORT of the Estates Committee at a Meeting held Thursday, 7th July 1864. Adopted at a General Meeting held Thursday, 14th July 1864.

London, St. James Garlickhithe, R., and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, R. Proposed union under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142.

THE committee have had before them a communication from Mr. J. B. Lee, transmitting, on behalf of the Bishop of London, proposals for a scheme for effecting, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 142, the union of the benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, both in the city and diocese of London.

The population of St. James's is stated to be 460, and that of St. Michael-with-Trinity 1,079; making a total of 1,539.

The endowment of the former cure is given as 350 *l.* per annum, and that of the latter as 294 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, amounting together to 644 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

There is no house of residence belonging to either benefice.

The patronage of St. James's is vested in the Bishop of London *ex officio*, that of St. Michael's-with-Trinity belongs alternately to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, the Chapter of Canterbury having the next turn.

The terms of the desired union are generally similar to those adopted in the case of Allhallows Lombard-street.

The church of St. James Garlickhithe is to become the parish church of the united benefice; that of the other cure being intended to be pulled down, part of the site being afterwards applied as a site for a house of residence for the incumbent of the united benefice. Of the monies to be raised by sale of the remaining ground and the materials of the church, three-sixths are to go towards erecting a church within the district of St. Mary Charterhouse, and the residue (with certain exceptions) to the statutory fund.

The parsonage-house above mentioned is to be built by the parish of St. James, which appears to be willing to undertake the task.

The patronage of the united benefice is proposed to be vested solely in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; this arrangement being, it is said, dependent on the confirmation of certain other schemes of union, one of which is not yet before the Commissioners.

It should be noticed that there is, in the terms for this present scheme, a proposal to except out of the union, in a given event, a house belonging to St. Michael's, and to annex such house, as a further endowment, to another cure.

The vestry of St. Michael's-with-Trinity assent unconditionally to the union.

The vestry of Garlickhithe assent also, but subject to modifications suggested by them, which affect the period of commencement of the union, the obligation to repair the church, the residence, &c. of the incumbent, and other matters.

The alterations suggested by the vestry of Garlickhithe do not appear to have been submitted to the vestry of St. Michael's, and the committee recommend that the proposals for a scheme be returned to the Bishop of London, with a request that such proposals should be revised so as to show, in a complete form, the precise arrangement which the Bishop proposes to carry out, the necessary consents of vestries, which are at present incomplete, being appended to the same.

— No. 12. —

LETTER from the Secretary, to the Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., 26 July 1864.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had before them your Lordship's proposal for a scheme of union between the Benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less.

The Commissioners observe that, although the assent of the vestry of St. Michael's to the union is unconditional, that of the vestry of Garlickhithe is subject to certain suggested modifications, and that these modifications do not seem to have been submitted to the vestry of St. Michael's.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners think it best to return the papers sent in by your Lordship, in order that your proposals may be revised, so as to show in a complete form the precise arrangement which you desire to carry out, the necessary consents of vestries, which are at present incomplete, being also appended.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 13. —

LETTER from the Secretary, to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 10, Whitehall-place, S.W., 22 March 1865.

WILL you be so good as to let me know what are the present position and prospects of the proposed arrangement for uniting the Benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, as to which the last communication between this office and yourself bears date the 26th July last.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 14. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 3, Dean's-yard, Westminster, 23 March 1865.

I THINK I cannot better answer your inquiry as to what are the present position and prospects of the proposed arrangement for uniting the Benefices of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less, than by sending you the enclosed statement and correspondence [*vide* Nos. 15 to 22].

I may add that, as I thought it not improbable your inquiry might have some reference to the Bill to be introduced into Parliament for amending the Union of Benefices Act, it seemed to me right Archdeacon Hale should know that I proposed sending you a copy of the correspondence which has passed between himself and me in my official character.

I saw the Archdeacon yesterday, and told him that in case he wished to give any further explanation of his views as to this particular case of union, his letter should be added to the correspondence.

Should I therefore receive a communication from him, I will forward it to you [*vide* No. 24].

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 15. —

STATEMENT referred to in the foregoing Communication.

Proposed Union of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity-the-Less.

IN this case it is proposed—

1. To unite the above livings.

2. To constitute the church of St. James Garlickhithe the parish church of the united benefice.

3. To remove the church of St. Michael Queenhithe, and sell the materials and such part of the site as may not be needed as a site for a house of residence for the united benefice, which house is to be erected by the parishioners of St. James Garlickhithe at a cost of not less than 1,000 *l.*, out of funds at their disposal.

4. With a portion of the produce of the sales to erect a church in the new district of St. Mary Charterhouse, and to apply the residue for improving the church of St. James Garlickhithe, and for payment of expenses.

It will appear from the subjoined letter, addressed to the Bishop of London's Secretary, Mr. Lee, by the Rector of St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity, that the scheme for union, as above stated, was the result of much deliberation; and that, in particular, the question of retention or disposal of the disused church received the gravest consideration.

In order to meet the wishes of the several parishes, no less than three formal proposals have been prepared and submitted to the vestries.

The proposals finally agreed on are detained by the Bishop for the reason appearing in the subjoined correspondence.

— No. 16. —

LETTER from the Rev. *James Lupton* to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

Cloisters, Westminster, S.W.
March 1865.

Dear Sir,

I WILL give you, as far as I am able, the several steps which have been taken towards the union of St. James Garlickhithe with my Benefice of St. Michael Queenhithe and Holy Trinity-the-Less.

When it was first proposed to us by the Bishop's Commissioners that a union should take place, all the three vestries met, and all came to the same conclusion that a union of the three was desirable.

It was proposed by St. James Garlickhithe that their church being the larger, and handsomer in its architectural features, should be the church of the union; St. Michael's, in their love for their church, were somewhat reluctant to its being taken down, and proposed that it should be retained and used for schools; Holy Trinity parish from the first were willing that it should be given up entirely to the Bishop, and of course taken down. We had a united vestry (my two parishes, St. Michael and Holy Trinity) on this subject, and on a division the numbers were equal, and the decision was left to my casting vote; I gave it for retaining the church for schools.

Upon this basis, that St. James Garlickhithe should be the church of the union, and the church of St. Michael should be retained for schools, the scheme was drawn. But at this stage a fresh difficulty arose. By the Act of Parliament, if the church was retained, there must be a guarantee fund to keep it in repair. Neither of the parishes had either the inclination or the power to provide this; the Ward of Queenhithe declined on the same grounds. It was then proposed that the City of London Schools should take it and provide the fund; they looked at it, and declined. The cherished scheme therefore, for retaining the church, was abortive.

Whilst this was going on, another difficulty arose relative to a site for a rectory house, which the parish of St. James Garlickhithe generously offered to build at their own expense.

There was also a growing feeling amongst those who had advocated the retaining the church for schools, that the locality, a crowded, dangerous thoroughfare, was not fitted for schools; that the children would be constantly under the wheels of carts and waggons, &c.; that as the character of the neighbourhood was likely to undergo great alteration in consequence of the street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, there would be no children to educate. It was eventually determined to give up the church altogether, on the sole condition that a part of the site should be reserved as a site for a rectory house, which St. James's vestry have agreed to build at a cost not exceeding 2,000 *l.*

All this, after grave and long deliberation, has been agreed upon; and the three parishes, looking chiefly to the public good, are now anxious that the scheme shall be approved by the Queen in Council, and made a law.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Lupton.*

— No. 17. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale*.

Dear Mr. Archdeacon, Dean's-yard, 11 January 1865.

St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe with Holy Trinity.

BEFORE submitting to the patrons the amended proposals which it has been found necessary to prepare in this case, the Bishop wishes you to see them, as the scheme for union involves the removal of the church of St. Michael, and the sale and appropriation of its materials and site.

You will find the provisions relating to the disposal of the church, &c., in Paper numbered 3.

Will you kindly let me hear from you at your early convenience, as the vestries of the parishes have assented to the proposals as they now stand, and it is desired to get the matter on.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 18. —

LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale* to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

Dear Sir, Charterhouse, 13 January 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the scheme for the union of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe, and I hope that you will allow me a few days for considering it, and for personally viewing the church and site. I must, however, beg you distinctly to understand that I consider your communication as *strictly private*, and also that any opinion which I may offer in this stage of the business must not be taken as binding me when the scheme shall come under the consideration of the Dean and Chapter, or shall be subsequently submitted to me as Archdeacon of London.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Hale.*

— No. 19. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale*.

Dear Mr. Archdeacon, Dean's-yard, 16 January 1865.

I FIND your note on my return to London this morning.

I did not intend to hurry you unduly in the matter, but only to bespeak your early attention.

With regard to the nature of my communication, the Bishop certainly intended you to consider it as addressed to you in the character of Archdeacon, and not as a private communication. His Lordship was under the impression (an impression shared by myself) that you thought the Allhallows, &c., case ought to have been submitted to you, and your counsel taken upon it, before the Order in Council was applied for; and it was in deference to these views that the Bishop desired me to send you the draft proposals in the present case.

I am sure you will excuse my pointing out to you the inconvenience that might result from the course which I understand you to propose, viz., that you shall now examine the proposals in some other character than that in which, after the Order in Council shall have been obtained, you will be applied to for your official consent. It is for the very purpose of preventing the obstacle which has arisen in the Allhallows case that you are, in this stage of the proceedings, invited to express your opinion as Archdeacon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 20. —

LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale* to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

My dear Mr. Lee, Charterhouse, 23 January 1865.

I HAVE carefully read the Union of Benefices Act, and your proposed scheme for St. James Garlickhithe. I have also shortly conversed with the Bishop of London on the subject generally. I hope in a few days to see Mr. Walpole, and thoroughly to discuss with him the whole question.

I cannot understand the phrase "removal of a church," as distinguished from pulling down; and I am of opinion that the scheme, as far as the improvement of the City of London is concerned, is perfectly clogged by the prohibitory clause that you may not remove a church without erecting one elsewhere. If it is removed, why, it may be asked, is another to be built besides?

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Hale.*

— No. 21. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale*.

My dear Mr. Archdeacon, Dean's-yard, 1 February 1865.

I SHALL be very glad to hear from you on the St. James Garlickhithe, &c., scheme.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 22. —

LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale* to *John B. Lee*, Esq.

My dear Mr. Lee, Charterhouse, 3 February 1865.

IN the general scheme for the union of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael's, there are some things which I do not understand. The declaring that certain expenses shall not be provided by rates; that the parish clerk shall be appointed by the vestry; and that certain property shall be charged with certain payments, the nature and amount of that property being nowhere mentioned; as also the transfer of another property to another parish: but upon the point with which I have most to do, the future application of the site of the church, I have to state that I shall object to the sale or pulling down any part of the church of St. Michael's. I have viewed the building, and believe that it is not necessary to pull it down, to convert it hereafter into a house and school.

A week since, I had a private interview with Lord Chichester, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Walpole, and I made them fully acquainted with all my views.

I received yesterday a request from the churchwardens of Allhallows and St. Benet, to have an interview with me on the subject of that scheme, and most probably I shall see them on Monday.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Hale.*

— No. 23. —

LETTER from *John B. Lee*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Dean's-yard, 23 March 1865.

REFERRING to my letter to you of this morning, I send you copy of a letter just received from Mr. Archdeacon Hale, which you will be so good as to add to the copy correspondence transmitted by me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John B. Lee.*

— No. 24. —

COPY LETTER from the Venerable Archdeacon *Hale* to the Lord Bishop of London, referred to in the foregoing Communication.

My dear Lord, Charterhouse, 23 March 1865.

I SHALL be obliged by your informing Mr. Bouverie that it is not my intention to withhold my consent, when formally required, to the pulling down the church of St. Michael's Queenhithe. When I made the objection it was in the belief that the site of the church was to be devoted to a rectory house and a school, and it seemed to me a needless proceeding to pull down the old building for the erection of a new one. I did not then know that all the particulars of the scheme were so finally arranged as to admit of no alteration, and that the submitting the paper to me amounted to no more than the informing me of the purpose to pull down the church.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Hale.*

ST. JAMES GARLICKHITHE, &c. RECTORIES.

COPY of all MINUTES, PAPERS, and LETTERS of and to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS, and of SCHEMES and ORDERS in COUNCIL respecting the Union of the RECTORY of *St. James Garlickhithe*, with the RECTORY of *St. Michael Queenhithe*, with *Holy Trinity-the-Less*, in the City of *London*.

(*Mr. Walpole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *April* 1865.

190.

Under 2 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 July 1864;—*for*,

RETURNS "from the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England* of the INCOME derived by them for the Purposes of their COMMON FUND from PROPERTY vested in them, and situate within the Limits of the METROPOLIS, as defined by the Metropolitan Local Management Act, during the Year ending the 31st day of October 1863; and also from the REVENUES of the See of *London*, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, during the same Year:"

"And, of all GRANTS or ENDOWMENTS made by the COMMISSIONERS in AUGMENTATION of BENEFICES in the METROPOLIS, and the Patronage thereof, and the Population within the Parish or District of such Benefices."

RETURN from the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England* of the INCOME derived by them for the Purposes of their COMMON FUND from PROPERTY vested in them, and situate within the Limits of the METROPOLIS, as defined by the Metropolitan Local Management Act, during the Year ending the 31st day of October 1863; and also from the REVENUES of the See of *London*, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, during the same Year.

	NET AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.
Income derived by the Commissioners for the purposes of their Common Fund from property vested in them, and situate within the limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolitan Local Management Act, during the year ending the 31st day of October 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - -	25,540 16 8
Income derived by the Commissioners from the Revenues of the See of London during the same year - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,007 10 4
Income derived by the Commissioners from the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's during the same year - - - - - - - - - -	2,806 1 6
Income derived by the Commissioners from the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster during the same year - - - - - - - - - -	17,917 12 6

RETURN of all GRANTS or ENDOWMENTS made by the COMMISSIONERS in AUGMENTATION of BENEFICES in the METROPOLIS, and the Patronage thereof, and the Population within the Parish or District of such Benefices.—Made up to 31st October 1864.

NAME OF BENEFICE OR DISTRICT.	Patronage.	Population.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Perpetual Annuity. £. s. d.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Gross Sum. £. s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Agar Town, St. Thomas, N. P.	Public	9,700	300 – –	(a) 500 – –	(a) Met by a benefaction of the value of 500 *l.*
Aldborough Hatch, St. Peter, P. C.	Public	500	– –	1,000 – –	Met by a benefaction of 550 *l.* cash, land valued at 350 *l.*, and 25 *l.* per annum vicarial tithe rentcharge.
Aldgate, St. Botolph, P. C.	Public	13,421	141 – –	(b) 400 – –	(b) Met by a benefaction of 400 *l.*
Barnsbury, St. Clement District	Private	5,000	– –	750 – –	Met by a benefaction of 750 *l.*
Battersea, St. George, P. C.	Public	3,697	– –	1,340 – –	Met by benefactions of 935 *l.* cash, and land valued at 405 *l.*
Battersea, St. John, P. C.	Public	8,247	170 – –	(c) 1,000 – –	(c) Met by benefactions of 810 *l.* cash, and charges upon the vicarages of Battersea and Wandsworth, amounting to 90 *l.* per annum.
Bedford New Town, St. Matthew, P. C.	Public	8,000	40 – –	—	
Bermondsey, R.	Private	23,574	74 – –	– –	To cease upon next avoidance of living.
Bermondsey, Christ Church, N. P.	Public	3,718	150 – –	—	
Bermondsey, St. James, P. C.	Public	19,339	124 – –	(d) 400 – –	(d) Met by a benefaction of 400 *l.*
Bermondsey, St. Paul, N. P.	Public	9,770	194 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Andrew, P. C.	Public	10,272	187 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 1,100 *l.*
Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew, N. P.	Public	9,922	230 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. James-the-Less, P. C.	Public	4,500	150 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. James-the-Great, N.P.	Public	5,000	150 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Jude, N. P.	Public	14,039	230 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Matthias, N. P.	Public	9,369	200 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Peter, P. C.	Public	5,115	150 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Philip, P. C.	Public	11,397	(e) 251 – –	722 – 4	(e) Met by a benefaction of 1,100 *l.*
Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes, N. P.	Public	3,000	150 – –	—	
Bethnal Green, St. Thomas, N. P.	Public	8,315	225 – –	—	
Brentford, Old, or Ealing, St. George, P. C.	Public	6,720	150 – –	– –	The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Brentford, Old, St. Paul District	Public	4,409	200 – –	– –	(f) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided. The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
			(f) 100 – –	—	
Bromley, St. Michael and All Angels District	Public	10,000	200 – –	– –	(g) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided.
			(g) 100 – –	—	
Bunhill Row, St. Paul, P. C. (Finsbury)	Public	6,286	287 – –	803 18 8	(h) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
			(h) 100 – –	—	
Camden Town, P. C.	Public	13,832	107 – –	—	
Charterhouse, St. Mary District	Public	4,000	200 – –	– –	(i) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided.
			(i) 100 – –	—	(k) To cease when a parsonage house shall have been provided by the Commissioners.
			(k) 50 – –	—	
Charterhouse, St. Thomas, P. C.	Public	5,500	140 – –	– –	(l) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
			(l) 100 – –	—	(m) To cease when a parsonage house shall have been provided by the Commissioners.
			(m) 50 – –	—	
Chelsea, St. Jude, P. C.	Public	3,765	51 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 300 *l.* Consols.
Christ Church, in St. George's-in-the-East, R.	Public	13,145	108 – –	181 8 4	
City Road, St. Matthew, N. P.	Public	3,343	300 – –	(n) 600 – –	(n) Met by a benefaction of 600 *l.*
				10 – –	
Clapham, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	4,500	– –	700 – –	Met by a benefaction of land, valued at 700 *l.*
Clerkenwell, St. James, P. C.	Public	26,667	108 – –	(o) 600 – –	(o) Met by a benefaction of 600 *l.*
				(p) 400 – –	(p) Met by a benefaction of 400 *l.*
Clerkenwell, St. John, R.	Public	10,000	– –	300 – –	
Clerkenwell, St. Philip, P. C.	Public	9,640	58 – –	(pp) 725 – –	(pp) Met by a benefaction of 725 *l.*
Curtain Road, St. James, P. C.	Public	20,000	(q) 250 – –	– –	(q) Met by a benefaction of 1,100 *l.*
			(r) 100 – –	—	(r) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
			(s) 20 – –	—	(s) To cease when a parsonage house shall have been provided by the Commissioners.
Ealing, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	3,500	80 – –	– –	The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Enfield, St. James, P. C.	Public	5,600	69 – –	(t) 1,000 – –	(t) Met by a benefaction of 1,040 *l.*
Ford, Old, St. Stephen, P. C.	Trustees	7,012	– –	600 – –	Met by a benefaction of 600 *l.*
Gordon Square, All Saints, P. C.	Public	7,000	103 – –	—	
Gough Square, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	3,000	– –	650 – –	Met by a benefaction of 650 *l.*
Gray's Inn Road, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	13,662	140 – –	—	
Gray's Inn Road, St. Bartholomew, P. C.	Public	5,308	79 – –	—	
Gray's Inn Road, St. Jude, N. P.	Public	9,000	300 – –	—	
Greenwich, St. Paul District	Private	10,000	150 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 5,000 *l.* Consols.
Hackney, St. John, R.	Private	10,581	44 – –	– –	To cease on next avoidance of living.
Haggerston, All Saints, P. C.	Public	7,000	230 – –	—	
Haggerston, St. Augustine District	Public	8,000	200 – –	– –	(u) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided. The Commissioners have also undertaken to provide a parsonage house.
			(u) 100 – –	—	

RETURN of all Grants or Endowments made by the Commissioners in Augmentation of Benefices, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE OR DISTRICT.	Patronage.	Population.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Perpetual Annuity. £. s. d.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Gross Sum. £. s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Haggerston, St. Chad District	Public	6,000	200 / (a) 100	—	(a) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided. The Commissioners have also undertaken to provide a parsonage house.
Haggerston, St. Columba District	Public	7,000	200 / (b) 100	—	(b) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided. The Commissioners have also undertaken to provide a parsonage house.
Haggerston, St. Mary, P. C.	Public	35,000	300 / (c) 100	1,000	(c) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
Haggerston, St. Paul, P. C.	Public	7,000	300 / (d) 100	—	(d) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish. The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Hammersmith, St. John-the-Evangelist, P. C.	Public	3,918	—	1,000	Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.*
Hammersmith, St. Stephen, P. C.	Public	3,845	40	—	
Hampstead Road, St. James District	Public	14,000	200	—	
Hatcham, St. James, N. P.	Private	3,000	100	—	Met by a benefaction of 1,500 *l.*
Homerton, St. Barnabas, N. P.	Public	8,663	242	(e) 500	(e) Met by a benefaction of 500 *l.*
Hornsey *alias* Crouch End, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	1,200	—	900	Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.* Consols. The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Horsleydown, St. Mark District	Public	2,796	100 / (f) 50	—	(f) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided.
Hounslow, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	5,500	—	1,000	Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.*
Hoxton, Holy Trinity, N. P.	Public	10,000	300 / (g) 100	1,451 19 8	(g) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish, and will cease on the division of the parish.
Hoxton, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	6,000	322 / (h) 78	—	(h) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
Hoxton, St. Andrew District	Public	3,874	200 / (i) 100	—	(i) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided.
Hoxton, St. John-the-Baptist, P. C.	Public	23,000	300	1,303 15 8	
Hoxton, St. Saviour District	Public	7,000	200 / (k) 100	—	(k) To commence so soon as church shall have been provided. The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Islington, All Saints, Battle Bridge, P. C.	Public	17,489	148	300	
Islington, St. Andrew, Thornhill Square, P. C.	Public	15,000	68	—	
Islington, St. Matthew, Lower Road, P. C.	Public	7,000	23	—	
Islington, St. Michael, N. P.	Private	5,182	—	1,000	Met by a benefaction of ground rents amounting to 50 *l.* per annum.
Islington, St. Peter, River Lane, P. C.	Public	13,509	80	—	
Islington, St. Philip, Arlington Square, P. C.	Public	8,000	205	(l) 200	(l) Met by a benefaction of 200 *l.*
Kensal Green, St. John, P. C.	Public	4,662	82	(m) 1,000 / 400	(m) Met by a benefaction of 1,200 *l.*
Kentish Town, St. John-the-Baptist, P. C.	Public	11,595	67	(n) 1,000 / 500	(n) Met by a benefaction of the value of 1,100 *l.*
Kentish Town, St. Martin District	Private	2,500	24	—	Met by a benefaction of 4,200 *l.* New Three per Cent. Annuities.
King's Cross, St. Luke, N. P.	Public	8,020	200	—	
King Square, St. Barnabas, P. C.	Public	9,000	300 / (o) 100	1,620 10 7	(o) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
Lambeth, All Saints, P. C.	Public	5,452	—	1,650	Met by a benefaction of 1,650 *l.*
Lambeth, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	7,000	—	1,925	Met by a benefaction of 1,925 *l.*
Lambeth, St. Andrew, N. P.	Trustees	8,467	234	(p) 800	(p) Met by a benefaction of 630 *l.* cash, and 200 *l.* Consols.
Lambeth, St. John-the-Evangelist, Waterloo Road, P. C.	Public	10,232	46	—	
Lambeth, St. Mary-the-Less, P. C.	Public	10,250	207	(pp) 600	(pp) Met by a benefaction of 600 *l*
Lambeth, St. Philip, P. C.	Trustees	6,000	—	(q) 800 / (r) 1,000	(q) Met by a benefaction of the value of 800 *l.* (r) Met by a benefaction of ground rents amounting to 100 *l.* per annum, and a rent-charge of 30 *l.* per annum on the rectorial tithes of St Mary, Lambeth.
Lambeth, St. Thomas, N. P.	Trustees	9,660	215	(rr) 700	(rr) Met by a benefaction of 700 *l.*
Limehouse, St. John-the-Evangelist, N. P.	Public	9,531	94	—	
Lisson Grove, St. Paul, P. C.	Public	8,720	157	(ss) 1,000	(ss) Met by a benefaction of 1,100 *l.*
Mile End, New Town, All Saints, P. C.	Public	10,890	252	—	Met by a benefaction of the value of 900 *l.*
Muswell Hill, St. James, P. C.	Public	255	—	(s) 350 / 1,725 14 —	(s) Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.* Consols.
Newington, St. Paul, P. C.	Public	11,960	150	(t) 750	(t) Met by a benefaction of the value of 750 *l.*
Norwood, South, St. Mark, P. C.	Public	2,000	—	800	Met by a benefaction of 800 *l.*
Nutford Place, St. Luke, P. C.	Public	10,000	200	—	
Old Street, St. Mark, N. P.	Public	6,500	300 / (u) 100 / (x) 50	— / —	(u) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish. (x) To cease when a parsonage house shall have been provided by the Commissioners.
Peckham, East, Trinity, P. C.	Public	1,861	92	(y) 690 12 8	(y) Met by a benefaction of 733 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*
Pell Street, St. Matthew, P. C.	Public	3,245	—	1,600	Met by a benefaction of 1,600 *l.*

RETURN of all Grants or Endowments made by the Commissioners in Augmentation of Benefices, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE OR DISTRICT.	Patronage.	Population.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Perpetual Annuity. £. s. d.	COMMISSIONERS' GRANT. Gross Sum. £. s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Pentonville, St. James, P. C.	Public	11,974	225 – –	—	
Plaistow, St. Mary, P. C.	Public	11,218	140 – –	—	
Poplar, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	10,913	122 – –	(aa) 1,200 – –	(aa) Met by a benefaction of 1,200 *l.*
Ratcliffe, St. James, P. C.	Public	8,445	234 – –	—	
Rotherhithe, All Saints, P. C.	Public	6,212	(a) 83 6 8	(b) 561 – –	(a) Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.* (b) Met by a benefaction of 552 *l.* 7 *s.*
Rotherhithe, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	3,425	48 – –	(c) 350 – – (d) 372 – –	(c) Met by a benefaction of 350 *l.* (d) Met by a benefaction of 813 *l.* 10 *s.*
St. Mary, in St. George's-in-the-East, N.P.	Private at present, public eventually.	5,000	50 – –	—	
St. Marylebone, St. Andrew, N. P.	Public	5,000	150 – –	—	
St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, R., with St. Gregory by St. Paul, P. C.	Public	2,318	64 – –	– –	The Commissioners have also undertaken to provide a parsonage house.
St. Pancras, Old Church, P. C.	Public	11,161	180 – –	—	
St. Thomas, in the Liberty of the Rolls, P. C.	Private	2,567	– –	1,000 – –	Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.*
Shadwell, St. Paul, R.	Public	7,905	100 – –	– –	Subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
Shoreditch, St. Leonard, V.	Public	19,000	500 – –	– –	The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
Shoreditch, St. Michael District	Private	5,000	75 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 2,500 *l.* New Three per Cent. Annuities.
Somers Town, P. C.	Public	– –	140 – –	—	
Southwark, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Public	17,731	183 – –	– –	To cease on next avoidance of rectory of St. Mary, Newington, when endowment to the extent of 500 *l.* per annum intended to be provided out of rectorial revenues.
Southwark, St. Jude, P. C.	Trustees	6,547	– –	(e) 1,600 – –	(e) Met by a benefaction of 2,000 *l.*
Southwark, St. Paul, P. C.	Trustees	9,000	– –	(f) 1,400 – –	(f) Met by a benefaction of 1,600 *l.*
Southwark, St. Peter, P. C.	Trustees	5,200	(g) 10 – –	(h) 1,000 – –	(g) Met by a benefaction of 450 *l.* (h) Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.*
Southwark, St. Stephen, N. P.	Trustees	9,000	90 – –	(hh) 1,500 – –	(hh) Met by a benefaction of 600 *l.* cash, and 1,000 *l.* Consols.
Spitalfields, Christ Church, R.	Private	15,503	67 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 2,010 *l.*
Spitalfields, St. Stephen, N. P.	Trustees	7,000	(i) 142 – – (l) 100 – –	(k) 1,000 – –	(i) Met by a benefaction of 5,154 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* Consols. (k) Met by a benefaction of the value of 1,112 *l.* (l) This annuity is subject to the employment of a curate for the parish.
Stamford Hill, St. Thomas, P. C.	Public	5,549	16 – –	– –	Met by a benefaction of 500 *l.*
Stepney, St. Philip, P. C.	Public	14,805	213 – –	—	
Stepney, St. Thomas, P. C.	Public	14,000	(m) 10 – – 38 – –	(n) 441 18 6 – –	(m) Met by a benefaction of 452 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* (n) Met by a benefaction of 647 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*
Stoke Newington, St. Matthias, N. P.	Public	7,000	265 – –	—	
Stratford, Christ Church, P. C.	Trustees	3,219	– –	1,000 – –	Met by a benefaction of 1,500 *l.* Consols.
Tottenham, St. Paul, P. C.	Public	2,265	– –	600 – –	Met by a benefaction of 600 *l.*
Turnham Green, Christ Church, P. C.	Public	3,500	120 – – (o) 50 – –	– –	(o) To cease when a parsonage house shall have been provided by the Commissioners.
Uxbridge, St. Margaret, P. C.	Public	3,000	45 – – (p) 15 – –	– –	(p) Met by a benefaction of 660 *l.*
Uxbridge Moor, St. John, P. C.	Public	1,650	95 – –	(q) 300 – – (r) 667 10 –	(q) Met by a benefaction of 500 *l.* (r) Met by a benefaction of 667 *l.* 10 *s.*
Vauxhall, St. Peter, N. P.	Trustees	6,000	(s) 33 6 8	(t) 500 – – (u) 1,000 – –	(s) Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.* (t) Met by a benefaction of 500 *l.* (u) Met by a benefaction of the value of 1,250 *l.*
Victoria Docks, St. Mark, P. C.	Public	7,000	– –	1,825 – –	Met by a benefaction of land and 300 *l.*
Walworth, St. John, P. C.	Public	9,486	– –	200 – –	Met by a benefaction of 200 *l.*
Walworth, St. Peter, P. C.	Public	32,011	105 – –	– –	To cease on next avoidance of rectory of St. Mary, Newington, when endowment to the extent of 500 *l.* per annum intended to be provided out of rectorial revenues.
Welsh Church (Metropolitan), Ely Place	– –	– –	250 – –	—	
Westminster, St. Luke, P. C.	Public	9,219	100 – –	—	
Westminster, St. Mary, P. C.	Public	9,761	– –	970 18 2	
Whetstone, St. John, P. C.	Public	1,580	16 – –	—	
Whitechapel, St. Jude, P. C.	Public	7,000	– –	540 – –	Met by a benefaction of 900 *l.*
Whitechapel, St. Mark, P. C.	Public	15,326	260 – –	—	
Whitechapel, St. Mary, R.	Public	15,476	130 – –	—	
Willesden, V.	Public	3,879	100 – –	169 2 10	
Woodford, St. Paul, P. C.	Public	800	– –	1,000 – –	Met by a benefaction of 1,000 *l.*
Woolwich, St. Thomas, N. P.	Private	3,000	150 – –	—	

10, Whitehall-place,
30 March 1865.

(By Order of the Board.)
James J. Chalk, Secretary.

BENEFICES (METROPOLIS).

RETURNS from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England* of the Income derived by them for the Purposes of their Common Fund from Property vested in them, and situate within the Limits of the Metropolis, during the Year ending 31 October 1863; and also from the Revenues of the See of *London*, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, and the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, during the same Year; and of all Grants or Endowments made by the Commissioners in Augmentation of Benefices in the Metropolis; &c.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *April* 1865.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 February 1865;—*for*,

RETURN, "in a Tabular Form, showing, as to each of the BENEFICES or PARISHES of *Clonpriest, Farrahy*, and *Carrigrohane*, in the County of *Cork*, the Date of the last Presentation; the Name or Title of the Patron; the Name of the present Incumbent; the Annual Value; the Church Accommodation; and the Population according to the Government Census of 1834 and of 1861 respectively; distinguishing as to each Parish the Number of Protestants from the Number of Roman Catholics."

BENEFICE or PARISH.	Date of last Presentation.	Name or Title of the Patron.	Name of the Present Incumbent.	Annual Value.	Church Accommodation.	Population according to the Government Census of 1834 and 1861 respectively.					
						1834.			1861.		
						Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	TOTAL.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	TOTAL.
				£. s. d.							
Clonpriest - -	4 Oct. 1864	The Crown	Rev. Perceval Hartley	501 5 11	100	35	3,524	3,559	14	1,991	2,005
Farrahy - -	31 Jan. 1865	The Crown	Rev. Brabazon Thomas Disney.	307 10 10	100	38	1,972	2,010	15	1,008	1,023
Carrigrohane (comprising the parishes of Carrigrohane and Currykippane).	10 Jan. 1865	The Bishop of Cork.	Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg.	616 15 6	130 and Military Chapel from 350 to 400	231	2,974	3,205	554	2,626	3,180

Dublin Castle, March 1865.

Thos. A. Larcom.

CLONPRIEST, &c. BENEFICES.

RETURN showing as to each of the BENEFICES or PARISHES of *Clonpriest*, *Farrahy*, and *Carrigrohane*, in the County of *Cork*, the Date of the last Presentation; the Name or Title of the Patron; the Name of the present Incumbent; the Annual Value; the Church Accommodation; and the Population according to the Government Census of 1834 and of 1861 respectively; distinguishing as to each Parish the Number of Protestants from the Number of Roman Catholics.

(*Mr. Scully.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *March* 1865.

BRISTOL EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1865;—*for*,

COPY "of any COMMUNICATIONS received by the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS respecting the Provision of a separate EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE at *Bristol*, and of the REPLIES thereto, or any Proceedings connected therewith."

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Diocesan Registry Office, 28, Broad-street,
My dear Sir, Bristol, 8 July 1856.

I TAKE the liberty to write you to say that the agent of the Sun Fire Office has sent, reminding me this is the last day for paying the premium for insurance on Stapleton Palace and offices, insured at 6,500*l.*; annual premium 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Please tell me by return of post whether I am to pay it. The agent holds it over till Thursday.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 2.—

LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 9 July 1856.

I HAVE duly received your letter of yesterday's date, and write to say that as the newly appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will be bound to keep the Palace at Stapleton insured from fire, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will guarantee you for the premium, if you will have the goodness to make the payment on behalf of the See.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 3. —

LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 28, Broad-street, Bristol, 10 July 1856.

Stapleton Palace.

I HAVE paid the premium on the policy of insurance for 6,500*l.* on the palace and offices, according to your request.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 4. —

LETTER from *Charles J. Monk*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Sir, Stapleton Palace, Bristol, 21 July 1856.

Stapleton Palace.

AT the request of my mother I write to inquire when and to whom she will be required to give up possession of this house and estate. I think I cannot be wrong in writing to make this inquiry of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, inasmuch as at an interview which I had on Tuesday week in this house with the Bishop (Elect) of Gloucester and Bristol, he (Mr. Baring) informed me that he should not occupy Stapleton as an episcopal residence.

My mother is anxious to remove from Stapleton in the course of a few weeks, but it will be evident to the Commissioners that until she has received some information respecting the future occupier of this house, and the wishes of such occupier to retain any part of the furniture, it must be out of her power to make arrangements for the disposal of the furniture, and for quitting Stapleton.

I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will take the earliest opportunity in your power of bringing the subject of this communication under the notice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles J. Monk.*

— No. 5.

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting, held Thursday, 24th July 1856, Confirmed Thursday, 31st July 1856.

Read:—A LETTER (No. 4) on behalf of Mrs. Monk, the widow of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, requesting to be informed when and to whom she will be required to give up possession of the palace at Stapleton. The communication states that Mrs. Monk is anxious to remove in the course of a few weeks, but that until she has received some information as to the future occupier, and the wishes of such occupier to retain any portion of the furniture, it must, as will be evident to the Commissioners, be out of her power to make arrangements for quitting the premises.

Ordered:—That it be pointed out in reply that the Bishop Elect of Gloucester and Bristol is not yet in a position to enter into any arrangement with the Commissioners in respect to Stapleton, and that they cannot take upon themselves to deal with the matters to which the application relates.

That the Commissioners will, however, be desirous to promote the convenience of Mrs. Monk, when, and as far as it may be in their power to do so.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *C. J. Monk*, Esq.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 28 July 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE laid before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England your letter of the 21st instant, and am directed to point out to you in reply that the Bishop Elect of Gloucester and Bristol, is not yet in a position to enter into any arrangement with the Commissioners in respect to Stapleton, and that they

they cannot take on themselves to deal with the matters to which your letter relates.

I am, however, to add that the Commissioners will be desirous to promote the convenience of Mrs. Monk, when and as far as it may be in their power to do so.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 7. —

LETTER from *Thomas Holt*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Gloucester, 11 August 1856.

THE new bishop having declined to purchase of the executors of the late bishop the furniture, &c., in the palace here, a sale by auction will be the result.

I will assume that it may be sold "on the premises," and will give directions accordingly, unless I hear from you during the present week to the contrary.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Holt.*

— No. 8. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Thomas Holt*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 13 August 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE duly received your letter of the 11th instant with reference to the intended sale by auction of the furniture in Stapleton Palace, and write to explain that the arrangement is not one in which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have any authority to interfere, but that it will of course be a matter for the consideration of the representatives of the late bishop how far any such proceeding may affect their liability to the new bishop in respect of dilapidations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 9. —

LETTER from the Secretary to Messrs. *Clutton.*

Dear Sirs, 11, Whitehall-place, 25 August 1856.

THERE being a probability that an arrangement will be made for disposing of the episcopal palace and demesne at Stapleton, near Bristol, with a view to fixing elsewhere the residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, I am to request that between this time and the middle of October, when the next meeting of the Estates Committee will be held, you will, without making a regular survey and valuation, consider the question of what may be realised by the sale, so that you may be in a position then to give the Commissioners your opinion on the subject generally.

Should you, in the meantime, happen to hear of a probable purchaser, you will, perhaps, be so good as to notify the same to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 10. —

LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Diocesan Registry Office, 28 Broad-street, Bristol,
Dear Sir, 25 August 1856.

Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.—Stapleton Palace and Estate.

A FEW days since I wrote to the bishop the letter of which a copy is annexed.

By letter received by this morning's post his Lordship informs me, as his impression, that the Commissioners will undertake the whole management of the business, whatever it may be, and that it is therefore to them that I should apply.

You will, I trust, excuse the liberty I take in troubling you on this occasion.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 11. —

COPY LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol referred to in the foregoing Communication.

Diocesan Registry Office, 28, Broad-street, Bristol,
My Lord, 15 August 1856.

WHILST in London I heard at the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission that it would be decided to sell Stapleton Palace and estate. As your Lordship will be the vendor, though with the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it will rest with your Lordship to nominate the solicitor; I hope I may, under the circumstances be excused the liberty I take in writing to inform your Lordship that my father (who has retired from the profession) and myself were employed by the late bishop in the purchase and conveyance of the Stapleton estate, and this office had also previously been engaged in the sale of the site of the old palace. I take the liberty of naming this, as otherwise your Lordship might possibly not have been informed that such was the case. I beg your Lordship will not take the trouble to acknowledge this note.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 12. —

LETTER from *Thomas Holt*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Gloucester, 19 September 1856.

I AM requested by the executors of the late Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to inform the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England that they will deliver up the possession of the palace and premises at Stapleton on the 10th of October next.

Will you be pleased to inform me to whom possession is to be delivered?

And will you also let me know whether your surveyor will, at that time, be prepared to meet the surveyor appointed by the executors to view and value such dilapidations as may have occurred to the premises during the late Bishop's occupation thereof?

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Holt.*

— No. 13. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 29 September 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter (No. 12) which I have received from Mr. Holt with reference to the palace at Stapleton.

The estates of the See being at present vested in your Lordship, it will, as you will perceive, be necessary that possession of the premises should be delivered to you, and that you should also undertake the arrangements for valuing the dilapidations, for the latter purpose I am aware that it is your intention to employ Mr. Christian; and I should be glad to be informed whether I may refer Mr. Holt to your Lordship for the requisite information upon both the points raised by his letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 14. —

LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the Secretary.

My dear Sir, Gloucester, 30 September 1856.

I UNDERSTOOD Lord Chichester (and I thought you also), to say that, with regard to Stapleton, the Commissioners would relieve me at once of all kind of responsibility, and undertake to receive it over from the late bishop's executors. This seems to me much the most simple and satisfactory proceeding for all parties, and I therefore enclose a note to Lord Chichester, to ask him if it should be necessary to call a meeting of the Commissioners, as the case is one of so peculiar a nature.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *C. Gloucester & Bristol.*

— No. 15. —

LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the Earl of *Chichester*, referred to in the foregoing Communication.

My dear Lord, Gloucester, 30 September 1856.

I HAVE to-day received a note from Mr. Chalk, requesting me to appoint a person for the valuation of the dilapidations of Stapleton, and also to make arrangements for having delivered to me the possession of the premises. The former measure can be easily attained by appointing the Surveyor of the Commissioners, but the latter step I am loth to take unless it is unavoidable. I understood, as I fancied, from you, that the Commissioners would at once relieve me of everything connected with Stapleton; and if there is requisite a formal meeting of the Commissioners for this purpose, I would ask whether this might not be arranged. If I have to take over Stapleton even for a month, it will raise the whole question of fixtures, &c., which will cause me very needless expense and annoyance, and not be quite fair, as it is fully understood that I am to have nothing to do for the future with the place.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *C. Gloucester & Bristol.*

— No. 16. —

EXTRACT from a LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Diocesan Registry Office, 28, Broad-street, Bristol,
1 October 1856.

Stapleton Palace, &c.

ACCORDING to the instructions contained in your letter of 9th July, I paid the premium on 6,500 *l.*, being the insurance effected by the late bishop in the Sun Fire Office, minus 1,000 *l.* on the furniture. The insurance office desires to know in whose name the policy is to be made out. I request the favour of your instructions.

— No. 17. —

LETTER from the Reverend *J. H. Butterworth* to the Secretary.

Sir, Stapleton, near Bristol, 1 October 1856.

DURING the last two years the parish church in this place having been taken down for the erection of a new one, we have had the use of the private chapel in the bishop's palace for our Sunday services. As I find that Mrs. Monk and her family are now on the point of leaving Stapleton and handing over the palace to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, I shall be obliged if you will have the goodness to inform me whether the parishioners will still be allowed the use of the chapel, till the new church (which will not be completed for the next three months) is ready for consecration. There is a separate entrance into that part of the palace which contains the chapel and the small room which we have used as a vestry, so that the rest of the house could be locked up equally well as if the chapel were not used.

I should be obliged for an immediate answer (or if you cannot give an answer before the next meeting of the Board, for immediate instructions as to what I am to do about it), in order to be able to give notice to the parishioners next Sunday, in case any change is to be made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Butterworth*, Perpetual Curate.

— No. 18. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Reverend *J. H. Butterworth*.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 3 October 1856.

I HAVE the honour on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, which shall receive due attention.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 19. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 3 October 1856.

I FORWARDED to Lord Chichester your Lordship's communication of the 30th ultimo, and I now enclose his answer. I have only to add that Messrs. Clutton, of No. 9, Whitehall-place, are the Commissioners' agents for the south and west of England, and that should you see fit to instruct them to take possession of Stapleton, they would be prepared to do what is necessary in that respect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 20. —

LETTER from the Earl of *Chichester* to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, referred to in the foregoing Communication.

My dear Bishop, Stanmer, 2 October 1856.

IN reply to your letters, I must explain that when we expressed our willingness to relieve you of all trouble in respect of Stapleton, we expected that this might have been at once arranged, and that no difference of opinion would have arisen as to the expediency of restoring the palace at Gloucester, and selling Stapleton.

At a subsequent meeting of the Estates Committee, it was however felt that we could not legally take this step, and as possibly some question might arise as to the measures in contemplation, it was necessary that we should proceed in a strictly legal manner. For this reason, the arrangement was necessarily postponed till November for the next meeting of the Board.

I do not think that any time worth speaking of would be saved by calling a special meeting, besides which it would in my judgment be scarcely a legitimate ground for calling one.

I do not, however, think that you need be under any trouble or anxiety respecting the valuation of Stapleton.

If you employ Mr. Christian, our architect, to act for you, he would be instructed also by us to the effect that, as you proposed giving up Stapleton, the amount received from the representatives of the late bishop would come to us, with the house and estate, and if the balance on account of fixtures should be against you, I conceive that there could not be any difficulty in postponing the settlement until the Order in Council was passed, when we should be able to pay that balance.

I take for granted that you will not trouble yourself with the furniture, though you would probably see no objection to its being left in the house for the present if the Monks should wish it.

As to the mere question of who is the party legally qualified to act as the owner of the house and estate there can be no doubt that you alone are so, and although we are most anxious to save you all trouble, and to give you the best advice in our power, everything must be done in your name and by your authority until the Order in Council is passed.

But I really do not see that you will incur any risk or expense, nor necessarily any trouble beyond giving Mr. Christian authority to act for you.

I send this letter through Mr. Chalk in case anything should occur to him as worth adding.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Chichester.*

— No. 21. —

LETTER from the Rev. *J. H. Butterworth* to the Secretary.

Sir, Stapleton, near Bristol, 6 October 1856.

Stapleton Palace Chapel.

I AM obliged for your assurance that my application of the 1st instant shall receive attention. Will you allow me to suggest that it is a matter which presses for a decision one way or other? Mrs. Monk leaves Stapleton on Wednesday or Thursday in this week, and I take it for granted she would not be willing to hand the key of the chapel to me, nor certainly should I be willing to accept it without the direction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. I conclude you have sufficient authority to say what is to be done about it for the moment—for next Sunday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Butterworth.*

— No. 22 —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *J. H. Butterworth.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 8 October 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.

I DULY received your further communication of the 6th instant with reference to the chapel in Stapleton Palace, and am directed to state to you in reply that possession of the episcopal residence will be delivered by the representatives of the late bishop to the new bishop, and that any application for the temporary use of the chapel should be therefore addressed to his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 23. —

EXTRACT from a REPORT of the Estates Committee, dated 29th October 1856.

THE Committee have also been in correspondence with the bishop upon the subject of his desire to make "The Palace" at Gloucester the sole permanent episcopal residence of the Bishop of the See, and to be relieved of the residence at Stapleton.

With a view to enabling the Committee better to consider the propriety of such an arrangement, they directed Mr. Christian to make a survey and examination of the premises at Gloucester, and to report thereon; and it appears that a considerable portion of the building is still in a sound condition, and that by effecting certain alterations in other parts of the premises, and in the approaches thereto which are fully detailed by Mr. Christian, the house might be made a very suitable and convenient episcopal residence.

From the situation and character of the estate at Stapleton, the Committee conceive that there will be little difficulty in disposing of the property, while the proceeds of the sale will supply a fund more than sufficient for effecting the necessary improvements in "The Palace" at Gloucester.

The Committee having regard to the expediency of the bishop's residing in the cathedral city nearest to the centre of the diocese, and most easily accessible from all parts of it, are prepared to recommend to the Board that a scheme should be passed for carrying the arrangement into effect.

— No. 24. —

EXTRACT from MINUTE of the Board, dated 13th November 1856; Confirmed Thursday, 27th November 1856.

THE Report of the Estates Committee, dated the 29th ultimo, was read, and the several recommendations contained therein (excepting that relating to the episcopal residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the consideration of which was postponed until the next meeting) were adopted as resolutions of this meeting.

— No. 25. —

MINUTE of the Board, dated the 27th November 1856; Confirmed 11th December 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

THE recommendations in the Report of the Estates Committee of the 29th ultimo, upon the subject of relieving the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol of the episcopal residence, &c., at Stapleton, and making "The Palace" at Gloucester the sole permanent episcopal residence of the Bishop of the See, the confirmation of which stood over at the last meeting, were again considered, and after some discussion were adopted as resolutions of this meeting.

— No. 26. —

EXTRACT from a LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Diocesan Registry Office, 28, Broad-street, Bristol,
3 December 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Stapleton Palace, &c.

I TAKE the liberty of making the following inquiries:—

1. In whose name should the policy of insurance issue?

— No. 27. —

REPORT of the Estates Committee, dated 4th December 1856.

THE Committee have approved the draft of a scheme for carrying out the arrangement for relieving the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol of the episcopal residence, &c. at Stapleton, and making "the Palace" at Gloucester the sole episcopal residence of the Bishop of the See, referred to in their report, confirmed at the general meeting of the 27th ultimo, and the Committee recommend the sealing of the scheme by the Board.

— No. 28. —

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq.

11, Whitehall-place, 5 December 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick Estates.

IN answer to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 3d instant, I wish to say, 1stly, That as the palace at Stapleton is still vested in the Bishop, I apprehend that the policy of assurance upon it should be effected by his Lordship in his own name.

— No. 29. —

MINUTE of the Board, dated the 11th December 1856.—Confirmed 8th January 1857.

THE scheme (No. 33) for relieving the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol of the episcopal residence, &c. at Stapleton, and for authorising the repair, alteration, and improvement of "the palace" at Gloucester, with a view to its becoming the sole episcopal residence of the Bishop of the See, was sealed, pursuant to the recommendation of the Estates Committee, in their report confirmed this day.

— No. 30. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 12 December 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit the scheme (No. 33) for authorising the sale of Stapleton, &c., which was sealed at the general meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, held yesterday. If you will be good enough to affix your signature and episcopal seal to the document at the place indicated in pencil, and then return it to me, I will, without delay, transmit it to the Council Office for ratification by Her Majesty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 31. —

LETTER from *Thomas Holt*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Gloucester, 15 December 1856.

Re Stapleton Palace.

I SEND you herewith this scheme (No. 33), signed and sealed by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

And remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Holt.*

— No. 32. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 22 December 1856.

I AM directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty in Council, the accompanying scheme (No. 33), which they have passed for relieving the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol from one of the houses of residence belonging to the See, and for authorising the repair, alteration, and improvement of the other of such houses.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 33. —

EXTRACT from the "London Gazette," dated 20th January 1857.

At the Court at Windsor, the 29th day of December 1856.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-six, sections one, two, and eleven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme

scheme bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the words following, that is to say :—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, sections one, two, and eleven, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for relieving the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol from one of the houses of residence belonging to the See, and for authorising the repair, alteration, and improvement of the other of such houses.

"Whereas there are two houses of residence belonging to the See of Gloucester and Bristol, the one situate at Stapleton, near the city of Bristol, and the other in the city of Gloucester;

"And whereas having regard to the position of the city of Gloucester in relation to the other parts of the diocese, and to the convenience of access thereto for the clergy and other inhabitants of the same diocese, we deem it expedient that the said last-mentioned house should be the sole episcopal house of residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being, and that such Bishop should be relieved from the other of the said houses:

"And whereas the said house of residence at Gloucester requires additions, alterations, and improvements to be made therein, in order to render it a suitable and convenient episcopal residence.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified by his having signed this scheme and affixed thereto his episcopal seal, we humbly recommend and propose that the said Bishop or his successors may be authorized and empowered to sell and duly to convey the said house and premises situate at Stapleton, and all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, in and to the same, together with certain lands attached thereto, containing by estimation fifty-three acres and three roods, with a water corn-mill and premises, be the same quantity little more or less, and every part thereof unto and to the use of such person or body corporate, and for such consideration as may be recommended in a scheme prepared by us and ratified by an Order of your Majesty in Council.

"And we further recommend and propose that every sum of money being or forming part of such consideration shall be paid into the Bank of England to our credit, to an account intituled, 'Account with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,' and that it shall not be incumbent on the purchaser taking such conveyance as aforesaid, after payment of the purchase-money to our credit as aforesaid, to see to the due application of such money.

"And we further recommend and propose that out of the proceeds of such sale as aforesaid there shall be paid by us at such times and in such manner as we shall deem expedient, such sum or sums as shall be necessary for effecting such additions, alterations, and improvements in the said house of residence at Gloucester as shall, in our opinion, be necessary for rendering it a suitable and convenient residence for the Bishop of the said See of Gloucester and Bristol.

"And we further recommend and propose that so soon as such alterations and improvements shall have been completed as aforesaid, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being shall, at his personal charge and expense, insure and keep insured the said episcopal house of residence from loss or damage by fire in one of the public offices of assurance in London or Westminster, to be approved by us, in the sum of ten thousand pounds, and that such Bishop shall, within fourteen days after any premium for such insurance shall have become due, deliver to us the receipt for the same; and that in the case of any loss or damage by fire to the said house any and every sum of money receivable under such insurance shall become and be payable, and be paid to, and deposited with us, in trust, to be applied, and the same, together with any interest and accumulations thereof, shall be applied by us towards the rebuilding or repairing and the reinstating of the said house, or of any part thereof, which may have so suffered loss or damage in such manner as shall be determined on by us, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the herein-named Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the "London Gazette," pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol at Bristol and Gloucester.

C. C. Greville.

— No. 34. —

EXTRACT from LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

28, Broad-street, Bristol, 22 January 1857.

Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol.—Stapleton Palace.

BY direction of the Lord Bishop I send you herewith the policy of insurance effected on the palace and offices for 6,500 *l.*, on which you will observe the premium and duty, 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, has been paid.

— No. 35. —

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq.

11, Whitehall-place, 24 January 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.

I HAVE duly received your communication of the 22d instant, and write to say that the policy of insurance in respect of the palace at Stapleton belongs to the Bishop, in whom the Stapleton palace and estate is at present vested.

I accordingly return the policy. The Act requires only that the receipts for the premiums should, within 14 days after they become due, be delivered to the Commissioners.

— No. 36. —

LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 28, Broad-street, Bristol, 26 January 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.

BE good enough to inform me whether you mean to imply that the Lord Bishop is to pay the premium on the policy of insurance of the palace at Stapleton?

With reference to your letter of 9 July (No. 2) (to which I take the liberty to refer you), it would appear that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners undertook the payment, and were therefore charged in my books.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 37. —

EXTRACT from a LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq.

11, Whitehall-place, 31 January 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

IN answer to your letter of the 26th instant, I write to say that the premium on the policy of insurance in respect of the palace at Stapleton should be paid by the Bishop.

— No. 38. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 25 April 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

HEREWITH I forward to you a file of papers relative to a proposed sale of the house of residence and premises at Stapleton, belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol, and have, on behalf of the Bishop, as well as of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, so far as they may be concerned, to request that you will prepare a draft of such conditions of sale as may appear to be fitting under the circumstances of the case, and act generally as solicitor for the vendors in respect of the intended sale and conveyance of the property.

Messrs. Clutton are acquainted generally with the particulars of the property, and you will, if necessary, refer to them for any further information you may require in the matter.

You will see by the Order in Council already passed that the sale must be made conditional on a further Order being passed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk*

— No. 39. —

LETTER from the Secretary to Messrs. *Clutton*.

Dear Sirs, 11, Whitehall-place, 6 August 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

REFERRING to the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the proposed sale of the palace, &c. at Stapleton, belonging to the See of Gloucester and Bristol, I have to request that you will state, for the information of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, whether there now appears to be any probability of the sale being shortly effected, and if so, what sum is likely to be realised by its disposal.

I am at the same time to explain that it is in contemplation to appropriate such portion as may be necessary of the proceeds of the sale towards defraying the cost of effecting certain repairs and improvements in the palace at Gloucester, with a view to rendering it the permanent episcopal residence; and I am to request that you will advise the Commissioners what sum they might safely advance towards the cost of such improvements, looking to a reimbursement from the proceeds of the sale.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 40. —

LETTER from Messrs. *Clutton* to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 9, Whitehall-place, 8 August 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, we do not perceive any immediate prospect of effecting a sale of the palace at Stapleton, as we are not in treaty with any one at present.

We propose that it shall be again advertised for sale by auction in October, with a view to giving all possible publicity to the intention to sell.

The objection made by many, is the disproportion between the large size of the house and the small extent of the land.

With regard to the question, what sum may safely be advanced towards defraying the cost of the repairs and improvements contemplated at the palace at Gloucester? Looking to the proceeds of the sale of Stapleton Palace for reimbursement of such advance, we are of opinion that the ultimate proceeds of the sale may safely be relied upon for meeting an advance of 6,000 *l.* (Six thousand pounds).

We remain, &c.
(signed) *R. J. & H. Clutton.*

— No. 41. —

LETTER from *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 28, Broad-street, Bristol, 6 October 1857.

Stapleton Palace.

HEREWITH I beg to send you notice received from Mr. Barrow, Agent of Sun Fire Office, reminding payment of the sum of 14 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, being the premium and duty on 6,500 *l.*, the sum insured on this property, such premium being due 29th September, and 15 days allowed for payment, viz., up to Tuesday next 13th instant, after which, in the event of non-payment, the policy would appear to be void.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Charles S. Clarke.*

— No. 42. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Charles S. Clarke*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 9 October 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Stapleton Palace.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to explain in reply that the premium upon the policy of insurance in respect of the palace at Stapleton should for the present continue to be paid by the Bishop, and I accordingly return herewith the notice which accompanied your letter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 43. —

LETTER from *Thomas Holt*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Gloucester, 24 November 1857.

Re Stapleton.

THE sum awarded for dilapidations herein (126 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*), to be paid by the executors of the late Lord Bishop, is still unpaid. I offered to pay the money on the executors' behalf as soon as the amount was ascertained, but my offer was declined.

Can you now receive the money?

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Holt.*

— No. 44. —

MINUTE of the Board, at a General Meeting held Thursday, 26th November 1857.
Confirmed, Thursday, 10th December 1857.

Read,—A COMMUNICATION (No. 43) from Mr. Holt, of Gloucester, inquiring whether the Commissioners are prepared to receive the sum of 126 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*, which has been awarded as due from the executors of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in respect of dilapidations in the episcopal residence at Stapleton. Having reference to the Resolution of the Board of the 9th of July last, it was—

Ordered,—That the views of the present Bishop be ascertained upon the point, and that if his Lordship should see no objection to such a course, a communication be addressed to Mr. Holt, intimating the Commissioners' willingness to receive the money.

— No. 45. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 28 November 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

AN application has been received from Mr. Holt of Gloucester, on behalf of the executors of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, requesting to know whether the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will receive the sum, amounting to 126 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*, which has been awarded in respect of dilapidations in the episcopal residence at Stapleton.

Should your Lordship have no objection to such a course, the Commissioners would be prepared to receive the money and give the executors their acquittance.

May I beg the favour of your views upon the point.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 46. —

LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the Secretary.

Rodborough Manor, Stroud,
My dear Sir, 1 December 1857.

As the dilapidations from Stapleton will of course be applied to same object to which the money accruing from the sale of the property will be applied, I think it will be the best course that the Commissioners should receive the sum awarded, and give the executors of the late Bishop their acquittance.

Believe, &c.
(signed) *C. Gloucester & Bristol.*

— No. 47. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Thomas Holt*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 2 December 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, and I transmit to you herewith an authority for the payment of the sum therein mentioned, viz., 126 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*, to their credit at the Bank of England.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 48. —

LETTER from *Thomas Holt*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, Gloucester, 5 December 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE this day paid to the credit of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at the Bank of England, 126 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Stapleton dilapidations, due from the executors of the late Bishop.

When you have received advice of the payment I will thank you to send me a receipt for the amount as of the said executors.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Holt.*

— No. 49. —

LETTER from the Secretary to *Thomas Holt*, Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 10 December 1857.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I BEG leave, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to transmit you herewith a receipt for the amount of dilapidations in this case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 50. —

Copy of Receipt referred to in foregoing Communication.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Stapleton Episcopal Residence.

Received, 7th December 1857, of the executors of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, per Thomas Holt, Esq., the sum of One hundred and twenty-six pounds & 6 *d.*, being the amount awarded in respect of dilapidations.

(signed) *Chichester,*
S. H. Walpole,
Joint Treasurers to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

£. 126. 0. 6.

— No. 51. —

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to *Ewan Christian,* Esq.

Dear Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 21 May 1858.

Lord Chichester and Mr. Clutton are going to visit Stapleton on Wednesday next, the 26th May, leaving town from Paddington at 9.30 a.m.

His Lordship wishes you to accompany them in order to having the benefit of your opinion in reference to the future residence of the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol.

I shall be out of town as well as Mr. Chalk the early part of next week, and it would probably be as well that you should address a line to Lord Chichester at Stanmer Park, Lewes, signifying your readiness.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *George Pringle.*

— No. 52. —

Letter from Messrs. *Clutton* to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 9, Whitehall-place, 16 June 1856.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Stapleton Court.—Sale by Auction.

As proposed, the above estate was offered for sale by auction at Bristol yesterday, but the auctioneers were unsuccessful in finding a purchaser for it.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *R. J. & H. Clutton.*

— No. 53. —

Minute of the Board at a General Meeting held Thursday, 24th June 1858, Confirmed Thursday, 8th July 1858.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.—Sale of Stapleton Palace.

Read:—A Report (No. 51) from Messrs. Clutton, stating that the episcopal residence at Stapleton belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol, referred to in the Minutes of the Board of the 26th November last, was offered for sale by auction on the 15th instant, but did not obtain a purchaser.

— No. 54. —

LETTER from Messrs. *Clutton* to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 9, Whitehall-place, 24 September 1858.

Stapleton Court.

WE have to report that we have made a provisional agreement (forwarded herewith) to sell Stapleton Court, together with the timber and fixtures, for the sum of 12,000*l.*, the purchase money to be paid on the 1st January next, or interest at 5 per cent. per annum from that day until the completion of the purchase.

It is bought on behalf of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol, and the mansion will be used as a Protestant school, in connection with Colston's Charity, in lieu of the present school, which is situated in the city of Bristol.

The purchase is made subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery and the Charity Commissioners, the latter of whom have, we are informed, expressed their approval of the arrangement.

We have intimated to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol the terms of the proposed sale, and he has written us his approval.

We remain, &c.
(signed) *R. J. & H. Clutton.*

— No. 55. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 26 October 1858.

I DO not apprehend that the wording of the enclosed draft of the scheme (No. 64) necessary for authorising the acceptance of the price provisionally agreed to be taken for Stapleton Palace, is a matter which your Lordship need be troubled about much otherwise than as a matter of form; but should you have any instructions or observations to give upon the subject, I shall be glad to be favoured with the same.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 56. —

LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the Secretary.

My dear Sir, Rodborough Manor, Stroud, 27 October 1858.

I QUITE approve of the draft of the scheme (No. 64) for the sale of Stapleton. I understand that a considerable opposition is being made by one or two parties at Bristol to the removal of the Colston's school. I cannot conceive that it will be successful, but I should be glad of the earliest information as to whether the Charity Commissioners give or refuse their consent.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *C. Gloucester & Bristol.*

— No. 57. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 29 October 1858.

I will not fail to communicate to your Lordship the decision of the Charity Commissioners with reference to the removal of Colston's school so soon as I am aware of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 58. —

Report of the Estates Committee at a Meeting held Thursday, 4th November 1858; adopted at a General Meeting held Thursday, 11th November 1858.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.—Sale of Stapleton Palace.

The Committee have had before them a report (No. 53) from Messrs. Clutton, stating that they have made a provisional agreement on behalf of the Commissioners to sell the episcopal residence at Stapleton, belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol, and referred to in the Minutes of the Board of the 24th June last, for the sum of 12,000*l.*

The purchase is proposed to be made on behalf of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol, and is subject to the consent of the Court of Chancery and the Charity Commissioners.

The Committee recommend that in the event of the necessary consents being obtained, the Board should seal a scheme for authorising the completion of the sale to the parties, and upon the terms above referred to.

— 59. —

Minute of the Board at a General Meeting, held Thursday, 25th November 1858, Confirmed 9th December 1858.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.—Sale of Stapleton Palace.

The common seal was affixed to a scheme (No. 64) for authorising the sale to the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol for the sum of 12,000*l.* of the episcopal house of residence, and lands and premises at Stapleton, belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol, pursuant to the recommendation of the Estates Committee in their report of the 4th instant.

— No. 60. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 26 November 1858.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the scheme (No. 64) for authorising the sale of the episcopal house of residence at Stapleton, which has been sealed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in anticipation of the approval of the proposed arrangement by the Court of Chancery and the

Charity Commissioners, and I am to request the favour of your affixing your signature and episcopal seal to the document at the place indicated in pencil, and then returning it to this office.

The scheme of course will not be sent to the Council Office at present.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 61. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Clerk of the Council.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 16 December 1858.

I am directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to transmit to you to be laid before Her Majesty in Council the accompanying scheme (No. 64) which they have passed for authorising the sale of an episcopal house of residence belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 62. —

Letter from *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 7, Whitehall-place, 24 December 1858.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick Estates.—Episcopal Residence.

It is desirable that the Order of the Queen in Council ratifying the further scheme in this case, should be obtained as soon as possible, inasmuch as the period within which it is by the contract compulsory on the Commissioners to obtain such consent expires on the 20th proximo.

In the event of the approval not being obtained within such period, the sale is to be void.

I forward you a copy of the last letter, dated the 16th instant, received from the purchasers' solicitors. I presume that I may, if necessary, grant the further extension to which they refer.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Thos. D. Calthrop.*

— No. 63. —

Copy Letter from Messrs. *Osborne, Ward & Co.* to *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq., referred to in the foregoing Communication.

Dear Sir, Bristol, 16 December 1858.

Stapleton Court.

We have to apologise for not having earlier expressed, as we now beg to do, our assent to an extension of one month beyond the three months named in the contract, of the time within which the approval of the Queen in Council has to be obtained.

We hope that this may be sufficient time on our part, but the chief clerk of the Master of the Rolls has postponed the summons until the 14th January, although we tried to get it earlier. He has refused to hear the dissentient trustees, so that we hope it will be disposed of by the 14th January, and we shall then know if the following six days will be sufficient, or whether we shall have to ask for a further short extension.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Osborne, Ward & Co.*

— No. 64. —

EXTRACT from the "London Gazette," dated 25th January 1859.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2d day of February 1859.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-six, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in the words following; that is to say,—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme, for authorising the sale of an episcopal house of residence belonging to the Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas, by an Order of your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and duly published in the "London Gazette" on the Twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the Bishop of the said Bishoprick of Gloucester and Bristol was authorised and empowered to sell, and duly to convey the house of residence belonging to the said See, which is situate at Stapleton, near the city of Bristol, and all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, in and to the same, together with certain lands attached thereto, containing by estimation Fifty-three acres and three roods, with a water corn mill and premises, be the same quantity little more or less, and every part thereof unto and to the use of such person or body corporate, and for such consideration as might be recommended in a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of your Majesty in Council.

"And whereas, an offer for the purchase of the said house, with the lands and premises attached thereto, at the price of twelve thousand pounds has been made by the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol aforesaid, and it appears to us that the said sum of twelve thousand pounds is a fair and reasonable price for the said house, with the lands and premises attached.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in testimony whereof he has signed this scheme and affixed thereto his episcopal seal, that the said Bishop or his successors may be authorised and empowered to sell, for the said sum of twelve thousand pounds, and duly to convey to the said Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol, or to such person or persons as they may appoint, the said house of residence, situate at Stapleton, together with the lands and premises attached thereto, and all the estate, right, title and interest of him the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, in and to the same and every part thereof.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

AND whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the "London Gazette," pursuant to the said Act, and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several Registries of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and Gloucester.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

— No. 65. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

My Lord, 11, Whitehall-place, 21 March 1859.

Stapleton Estate.

LORD CHICHESTER has requested me to forward to you the accompanying copy of a report which he has received from Mr. Clutton.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 66. —

Report from Mr. *Clutton* referred to in the foregoing Communication.

My Lord, 9, Whitehall-place, 21 March 1859.

Stapleton Court Estate.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that my approximate estimate of the net sum to be received by the See of Gloucester for the sale of the above estate, after deducting all costs and expenses, will be about 11,250 *l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Clutton.*

— No. 67. —

LETTER from *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq., to the Secretary.

Dear Sir, 8, Whitehall-place, 11 July 1859.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I SEND for the seal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners two conveyances, comprising the entire estate of Stapleton Court.

The Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol are, as purchasers, entitled by the terms of the contract to have the property conveyed in two lots.

The entire purchase-money, 12,000 *l.*, is equally apportioned between the two conveyances.

The accompanying tabular statements show the division of the property.

An appointment has been made for the payment of the purchase-money to the Commissioners' Account on the 16th instant. The calculation of interest up to that time is stated below.

The conveyances have been executed by the society, and arrangements have been made to procure the execution by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to-morrow or the next day.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. D. Calthrop.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Purchase-money		12,000 – –
Interest thereon at 5 per cent. from 1st January 1859 to 16th July 1859 (196 days)	322 3 10	
Less Income Tax at 5 *d.*	6 14 2	
		315 9 8
	£.	12,315 9 8

— No. 68. —

TABULAR STATEMENT, No. 1, referred to in the foregoing Letter from *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

CONVEYANCE by direction of the Merchant Venturers' Society to Messrs. *George Gibbs, James Joseph Whitchurch*, and others, Trustees for the Society.

SITUATION and DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY.		Date from which Transaction takes effect.	Consideration.
Parish of Stapleton, Gloucestershire.	*A. r. p.*		£. s. d.
Fee simple of land, plantation, and pleasure ground - - - - - - - - -	47 2 7	1 January 1859 -	6,000 - -

— No. 69. —

TABULAR STATEMENT, No. 2, referred to in foregoing Letter from *T. D. Calthrop*, Esq.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

CONVEYANCE by direction of the Merchant Venturers' Society to Messrs. *Robert Bruce, Henry George Fowler*, and others, Trustees of Estates settled by *Edward Colston*.

SITUATION and DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY.		Date from which Transaction takes effect.	Consideration.
Parish of Stapleton, Gloucestershire.	*A. r. p.*		£. s. d.
Fee simple of mansion-house, called Stapleton Court, with the yards, gardens, shrubberies, stables, and outbuildings - - - - -	8 2 4	1 January 1859	6,000 - -
Piece of land, with the dam or weirhead adjoining - - - - - - - - -	0 2 18		

— No. 70. —

MINUTE of the Board, at a General Meeting, held on Thursday, 14th July 1859; Confirmed Thursday, 28th July 1859.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

Sale of Stapleton Palace.

THE common seal was affixed to two deeds, being conveyances by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Commissioners to the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol, of the episcopal residence and grounds at Stapleton, as contemplated by two Orders of the Queen in Council, dated the 29th day of December 1856 and the 2d of February 1859.

— No. 71. —

LETTER from the Mayor of Bristol to the Secretary.

Sir, Bristol, 1 October 1861.

I AM requested by the committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood, held at the Guildhall, on Thursday, 26th September, to take into consideration the circumstances relating to the recent removal of the episcopal residence from Bristol, with a view to its restoration, to transmit you copy resolution of the committee, passed on 28th instant, together with print of the statement, and report of proceedings therein referred to; and in accordance with such resolution, to respectfully request the Commissioners to comply with the application.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane*, Mayor of Bristol,
Chairman of the Committee.

— No. 72. —

COPY Resolution referred to in the foregoing Communication.

Resolved, That a copy of the printed statement relative to the removal of the episcopal residence be forwarded to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a report of the proceedings of the public meeting; and that they be respectfully requested to favour this committee with a copy of the correspondence or other representations which may have influenced the Commissioners in arriving at the conclusions expressed in the scheme founded upon the Order in Council of the 29th December 1856, viz. that the position of the City of Gloucester, in relation to other parts of the diocese, and to the convenience of access thereto for the clergy and inhabitants of the diocese, rendered it expedient that the Palace at Gloucester should be the sole episcopal house of residence, and that the Bishop should be relieved of his house of residence near Bristol.

— No 73. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of Bristol.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 4 October 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, which shall be laid before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, when they resume their meetings, after the recess.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 74. —

LETTER from the Mayor of Bristol to the Secretary.

Sir, Bristol, 9 October 1861.

Bristol and Gloucester Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

AT the request of the committee appointed by the public meeting referred to in my communication of the 1st instant, I beg to enclose a memorial from them to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, together with the Appendices (A.) and (B.) referred to in such memorial.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane*, Mayor of Bristol,
Chairman of the Committee.

— No. 75. —

MEMORIAL and APPENDICES referred to in the foregoing Communication.

To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales.

The Memorial of a Committee of Clergy and Laity, residing in and near to the City of Bristol, appointed at a public Meeting convened by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol, and held at the Guildhall, on Thursday, the 26th September 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances relating to the recent removal of the Episcopal Residence from Bristol, with a view to its restoration:

Sheweth,

THAT by a Scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, bearing date the 11th December 1856, and made in pursuance of the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence," reciting that "there are two houses of residence belonging to the See of Gloucester and Bristol, the one situate at Stapleton, near the City of Bristol, and the other in the City of Gloucester." And reciting, that "having regard to the position of the City of Gloucester, in relation to the other parts of the diocese, and to the convenience of access thereto for the clergy and other inhabitants of the same diocese, we deem it expedient that the said last-mentioned house should be the sole episcopal house of residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being, and that such bishop should be relieved from the other of the said houses," the said Commissioners, "with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol," testified by his having signed the now reciting Scheme, recommended and proposed the sale of the said house at Stapleton, and the payment to themselves, out of the proceeds of such sale, of such sums as should be necessary for effecting certain additions, alterations, and improvements in the said house of residence at Gloucester.

That by an Order in Council, bearing date the 29th day of December 1856, the said Scheme was ratified and confirmed, or purported so to be.

That such Scheme and Order in Council were made and passed without any previous communication on the subject with the inhabitants of this city, although the previous Scheme, as ratified by Parliament, for the maintenance of an episcopal residence at Bristol as well as at Gloucester, was adopted in 1836, on the union of the two Sees, out of deference to the feelings expressed by the citizens of Bristol, which the Commissioners were then pleased to describe as "not less honourable to the citizens of Bristol than encouraging to the friends of the Established Church."

That the removal of the episcopal residence from Bristol is still as much opposed to the feelings and desires of the citizens of Bristol, as it was in the year 1836, as appears by the following resolutions, unanimously adopted at the public meeting at which your memorialists were appointed as a committee to give effect to the objects of such meeting:

> "*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting the total removal of an episcopal residence from this city (so long as the present undesirable union of the ancient See of Bristol with that of Gloucester is to continue) is opposed to the arrangements under which such union was effected, and that this meeting feels strongly that no sufficient reasons exist why the great and populous city of Bristol should cease to be the residence of a bishop."
>
> "*Resolved*,—That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be respectfully requested to take all needful steps to obtain the restoration of 'The Bristol Palace Fund,' amounting to about 7,500 *l.*, either from the proceeds of the Stapleton Estate, or from some other funds under their control, as they shall see fit, and apply the same to its original destination for the Bristol episcopal residence."

That the clergy and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, owing to the fact that such Scheme and Order in Council were not made until after the appointment of

Bishop Baring to the See, were unable to move in the matter without bringing themselves into painful controversy with their bishop as to the grounds upon which he had assented to the removal of the episcopal residence from the neighbourhood of Bristol without any previous public consultation with the inhabitants of the ancient See of Bristol on the subject.

That the present interval between the nomination of Bishop Baring to the See of Durham and the vacancy of the See of Gloucester and Bristol, which will be caused by his confirmation, has been seized by the inhabitants of the city of Bristol and its neighbourhood as the earliest fit opportunity of procuring the restoration of their See house.

That your memorialists submit to you that the recited Scheme and Order in Council ought to be annulled, both on the justice of the case and also as being contrary to law, and beyond the powers of the Commissioners and of Her Majesty in Council, upon the following grounds, viz.:—

On the Justice of the Case.

1. Because it is contrary to the fact that the city of Gloucester is more convenient of access than Bristol to such a proportion of the inhabitants of the diocese as to make the question of convenience one of importance as shown by the detailed statement annexed hereto in Appendix (A).

2. Because so large and populous a cathedral city as Bristol ought not to be deprived of the ancient residence of its Bishop, except upon weighty considerations, and that no reasons for a sole residence at Gloucester exist at the present time which did not exist at the time of the union of the two Sees, when a residence at Bristol as well as at Gloucester was recommended by the Commissioners as part of the terms of union, and when such recommendation received the force and effect and became part of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77.

3. Because, as is more fully set forth in the statement annexed hereto, and constituting Appendix (B), a special fund (chiefly raised by taxation on the inhabitants of the city of Bristol) existed, and in point of law still exists, applicable to the acquisition of an episcopal residence at or near Bristol, and because the income of the bishop was, and still remains, specially augmented to meet the additional expenses attendant on the maintenance of such two residences.

As Contrary to Law.

1. Because the general words of the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26, cannot be held to authorise the preparation of a Scheme so as to repeal by a simple Order in Council a previous scheme ratified by and forming part of an Act of Parliament, which is the necessary effect (as shown in Appendix B) of the Order and Scheme of December 1856, if possessing any legal validity.

2. Because the scope and purview of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26, so far as relates to episcopal residences, was confined to the extension of the objects of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77, as regards "providing the bishop of any diocese with a more suitable and convenient residence than that which now belongs to his See," and as incidental thereto to the relief of any bishop having more episcopal houses of residence than one from any of such houses, and not to authorise the repeal of any portion of the identical Act of Parliament the provisions of which it was thereby intended to carry into effect.

3. Because the object of the Legislature was to relieve bishops, having unnecessary episcopal residences, of the burden thereof in connection with the assignment to them of fixed incomes; and in the present case the Legislature had specially augmented the income of the See of Gloucester and Bristol for the purpose of maintaining two episcopal residences, whereas the recited Scheme and Order in Council, whilst they relieve the Bishop of one residence, make no deduction from the fixed income.

4. Because

4. Because all the statutory provisions enabling the Commissioners to prepare Schemes to be laid before Her Majesty in Council prohibit the preparation of any Scheme substantially repugnant to the provisions of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77, whilst the provisions of the recited Scheme are directly repugnant thereto.

That, although your memorialists have lately applied to you for a copy of the correspondence or other representations which may have influenced the Commissioners in arriving at the conclusions expressed in the said Scheme of the 11th December 1856, your memorialists desire to present their present memorial without awaiting the ordinary period in which they would expect a reply to their application, in order that no time may be lost in bringing the important subject thereof under the consideration of the Commissioners.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to take the subject of this memorial into their serious consideration, and to inform your memorialists whether you will be pleased to take all needful steps, either by initiation of such legislative enactments or the adoption of such other proceedings as shall be requisite to enable the Commissioners to restore the Bristol Palace Fund, amounting to about 7,500 *l.*, either from the proceeds of the Stapleton Estate or from some other funds under their control, as they shall see fit, and to apply the same to its original destination, for a Bristol Episcopal Residence, and as shall be requisite to secure the fulfilment of alternate residence by the bishop of the diocese at or near Bristol, as well as at Gloucester, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 5th October 1836, so long as the two Sees of Bristol and Gloucester shall remain united.

(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane*, Mayor of Bristol,
Bristol, 9 October 1861. Chairman of the Committee.

APPENDIX (A).

POPULATION of Places or Benefices in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol more accessible to the City of Gloucester than to the City of Bristol.

DEANERY.	Population.
Gloucester	34,863
Campden	16,281
Winchcomb	62,290
Forest	44,370
Stowe	13,429
Fairford	9,770
Cirencester	16,501
Cricklade (part)	14,635
Stonehouse	45,579
Dursley (part)	994
Malmesbury (north) part	3,376
	262,088

POPULATION of Places or Benefices in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol more accessible to the City of Bristol than to the City of Gloucester.

DEANERY.	Population.
Bristol	170,789
Hawkesbury (part)	32,846
Malmesbury (south)	21,053
Malmesbury (north) part	6,737
Dursley (part)	4,614
	236,039

The deanery of Bristol, in addition to the dean and canons, comprises 62 benefices, whilst the deanery of Gloucester comprises only 39 benefices.

POPULATION of Places or Benefices equally accessible to both Cities.

DEANERY.	Population.
Cricklade (part)	15,307
Hawkesbury (part)	522
Dursley (part)	24,853
	40,682

The foregoing statement is based upon the Census Returns of 1851, the Returns of each parish of the Census of the present year not being yet published.

As, however, the population of Bristol alone is known to have increased to the extent of probably, 16,000 or 17,000, whilst the populous district of Stroud has largely decreased, it is believed that if the statement was based on the returns of the present year, the population of the several places most accessible to the two cities would be about equal.

APPENDIX (B).

Statement.

BY their Report dated 20 May 1836, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, after setting forth "the earnest desire of the inhabitants of Bristol to retain the advantages of the pastoral superintendence and example of a bishop resident among them," and that the Commissioners "were desirous of consulting, as far as might be consistent with the general principle of their reports, feelings which are not less honourable to the citizens of Bristol than encouraging to the friends of the Established Church," recommended amongst other things that "the City and Deanery of Bristol, with the whole of the parish of Bedminster, should be united to the Diocese of Gloucester, and that a house should be provided in some convenient situation near the City of Bristol, so that the bishop of the united diocese may reside alternately there and at Gloucester," and added "*this arrangement will render it necessary to augment the income of the bishop beyond what might otherwise have been required.*"

By an Act of Parliament (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77), which received the Royal Assent on 13 August 1836, it is enacted, That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England shall, from time to time, prepare and lay before his Majesty in Council, such Schemes as shall appear to

to the said Commissioners best adapted for carrying into effect the various propositions made by them in their said report, in support of (amongst others) the recommendation before set forth. And it is thereby further enacted that so soon as any Order in Council ratifying such Schemes, and made and issued as thereby authorised should be registered and gazetted as thereby directed, every such Order in Council "*shall in all respects, and as to all things therein contained, have and be of the same force and effect as if all and every part thereof were included in this Act.*"

By the same Act it is provided that nothing therein contained "shall be construed to prevent the said Commissioners from proposing in any such Schemes such modifications or variations *as to matters of detail and regulation as shall not be substantially repugnant to any or either of the said recommendations.*"

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the 4th October 1836 prepared a Scheme which, after recommending the union of the two Sees, recited that "it is expedient that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, for the time being, should reside sometimes at or near to Bristol as well as at Gloucester, and that for this purpose a second house of residence should be provided for the said Bishop in some convenient situation at or near to the said city of Bristol," and thereupon recommended that the sale of the site of the destroyed palace at Bristol, and the payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the proceeds thereof, together with the sum lately recovered for compensation for such destruction "for the purpose of being applied towards the purchase or erection of a fit house of residence to be situated as aforesaid."

Such Scheme was, on the 5th October 1836, approved and ratified by an Order in Council, which was registered on the 8th October 1836, *and thereupon acquired all the force and effect of, and became and formed part of the said Act of* 6 *&* 7 *Will.* 4, *c.* 77.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the 26th March 1840, prepared a further Scheme "towards carrying into effect the recommendations in the said Act (6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77), contained with respect to the residence of the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol," whereby after reciting negotiations for the purchase of an estate at Stapleton, near the city of Bristol, and after recommending the application of the monies constituting "The Bristol Palace Account," and also the proceeds of any sales of the estates of the See, as should be required for the purpose in payment of the purchase money and alterations in the house on the estate they recommended that such house "should become and be an episcopal house of residence of the said James Henry Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and his successors, Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, and should be by them held and enjoyed in right of the said See of Gloucester and Bristol for ever," and that nothing in such Scheme should prevent them from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the See of Gloucester and Bristol "*in conformity with the provisions of the said Act,*" videlicet, 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77.

Such Scheme was, on the 3d April 1840, approved and ratified by an Order in Council which was gazetted on the 21st April 1840, *and thereupon acquired all the force and effect of, and became and formed part of the Act of Parliament,* 6 *&* 7 *Will.* 4, *c.* 77.

The purchase of the Stapleton Estate was completed on the 23d September 1840.

Large sums were expended in alterations in the premises which thereby became uninhabitable from the summer of 1841 up to the summer of 1844.

The income of the Bishop of the united See of Gloucester and Bristol, was fixed at not less than 5,000 *l.* per annum, instead of at 4,200 *l.*, and that in pursuance of the obligation to maintain two residences, the late Bishop Monk maintained such two residences during his episcopate.

On the 31st May 1842 (about two years prior to completion of the alterations at Stapleton Palace), an Act of Parliament (5 & 6 Vict., c. 26) received the Royal Assent, intituled "An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence," whereby, after reciting that "it is expedient to alter and amend the Law relating to Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence," it is enacted "that whenever it shall appear to be expedient to relieve any bishop having more episcopal houses of residence than one, from any of such houses, or to provide any bishop with a more convenient house of residence, it shall be lawful by the *authority provided by the said Act of* 6 *&* 7 *Will.* 4, *c.* 77 [videlicet the Ecclesiastical Commissioners thereby incorporated, and the promulgation by them of Schemes to be ratified by Orders in Council, having the same force and effect as if forming part of, and included in such Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77,] to make arrangements for selling and conveying any episcopal house of residence then belonging to the See of such bishop, or for building a new episcopal house of residence for any See, or on any site approved by the like authority, and for applying the proceeds of any such sale as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to any of such purposes, or to any such other purposes as shall appear to be most conducive to the permanent benefit of the See," provided that in any scheme for taking down or selling any episcopal residence, or changing the site thereof, the Commissioners shall set forth particularly the grounds and reasons upon which they deem it expedient to offer such recommendation.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the 11th December 1856, shortly after the death of Bishop Monk, and the appointment of Bishop Baring, prepared a Scheme reciting that "there are two houses of residence belonging to the See of Gloucester and Bristol, the one situate at Stapleton, near the city of Bristol, and the other in the city of Gloucester." And reciting "that having regard to the position of the city of Gloucester, in relation to the other parts of the diocese, and to the convenience of access thereto for the clergy and other inhabitants of the same diocese, *we deem it expedient that the said last-mentioned house should*

be the sole episcopal house of residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being, and that such Bishop should be relieved from the other of the said houses," and "with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified by his having signed the now reciting Scheme," the said Commissioners recommended and proposed the sale of the said house at Stapleton, and the payment to themselves out of the proceeds of such sale of such sums as should be necessary for effecting certain additions, alterations, and improvements in the said house of residence at Gloucester.

By an Order in Council, bearing date the 29th December 1856, the said Scheme was ratified and confirmed, *and thereby, if in itself lawful, acquired the force and effect, and became and formed part of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77.*

The operation therefore of such Order in Council and Scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (if valid in point of law) instead of assuming the character of an authorised extension of the objects of the Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4, c 77, was to effect the partial repeal of that Act.

— No. 76. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 12 October 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, which shall be laid before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, when they resume their meetings after the recess.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 77. —

LETTER from the Mayor of *Bristol* to the Secretary.

Sir, Bristol, October 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Bristol Episcopal Residence.

REFERRING to your letter of the 12th instant, in which you say that my letter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the 9th instant will be laid before them as soon as they resume their meetings, I observe that last week's "Gazette" contains some Orders in Council ratifying Schemes, and I presume, therefore, that the Commissioners have resumed their sittings.

As the subject of my letter is one that is viewed with much interest in this city, I beg the favour of your informing me whether my letter has yet been laid before the Commissioners, and if not, when it will be.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane*, Mayor of Bristol,
Chairman of the Committee.

— No. 78. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 26 October 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your letter, received on the 25th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that there has been no meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England since the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, and that there will not be any meeting of the Commissioners before which your letters can be laid until the middle of November.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 79. —

LETTER from the Mayor of *Bristol* to the Secretary.

Sir, Bristol, 1 November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Bristol Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and which I have submitted to the committee, whose memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on this subject I lately transmitted to you.

As the matter is one which appears to this committee to be of urgent importance, having regard to the probably early appointment which may be expected to the See of Gloucester and Bristol, and as it appears to the committee that an interview with the Commissioners on the subject of the memorial would be desirable, I am requested by the committee to apply to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to receive at their next meeting a deputation from the committee in support of the memorial, and I shall feel obliged by as early an intimation as it may be in your power to give me, of the day and hour which the Commissioners may be pleased to appoint to receive such deputation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane*, Mayor of Bristol.

— No. 80. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol*.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 2 November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relative to this matter, and in reply, to explain to you that it is not the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to receive a deputation until they shall have been made acquainted with the particulars of the case with reference to which the interview may be sought. The papers in this matter cannot be laid before the Board until their next meeting, which will probably take place on the 14th instant, and I regret that I am therefore unable at present to make any such appointment as that which you desire.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 81. —

LETTER from the Mayor of *Bristol* to the Secretary.

Sir, Bristol, 4 November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Bristol Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, relative to this matter.

As it appears that it will be contrary to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to receive a deputation on any matter until it shall have been previously submitted to their consideration, I have to request that you will be pleased to bring my application before the next meeting, and that looking to the importance of the matter being dealt with without delay, you will be so good as to obtain as early an appointment for the reception of the deputation as may be compatible with the convenience of the Commissioners.

I would mention that the subject is not altogether new to the Commissioners, inasmuch as a printed copy of the memorial, forwarded by me to you on the 10th ultimo, has also been transmitted to each individual member of the Commission.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Odiarne C. Lane,* Mayor of Bristol.

— No. 82. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 7 November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your further communication of the 4th instant relative to this matter, which shall receive due attention.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 83. —

MINUTE of the Board, at a General Meeting, held Thursday, 14th November 1861, confirmed Thursday, 28th November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

Read,—COMMUNICATIONS (Nos, 71, 74, and 81) from the Mayor of Bristol on behalf of a committee appointed by the inhabitants of that city, with the view of obtaining the re-establishment there of an episcopal residence for the Bishop of the diocese.

The committee request that they may be furnished with a copy of the correspondence which influenced the Board in arriving at the conclusion expressed in their Scheme, ratified by an Order in Council on the 29th of December 1856, nd that the Bristol Palace Fund, amounting to 7,500 *l.*, should be appropriated towards providing a residence at Bristol.

The committee also desire that a deputation from the committee above mentioned should be allowed to wait upon the Board.

Ordered,—That it be explained to the Mayor of Bristol, that it would be contrary to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to send a copy of the correspondence asked for; but that the Board will be prepared to receive the deputation on Thursday the 28th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

— No. 84. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 15 November 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I SUBMITTED to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, at their meeting, held yesterday, your communications of the 1st and 9th ultimo, and of the 4th instant, relative to the episcopal residence of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and in reply to the application to be furnished with a copy of the correspondence which influenced the Board in arriving at the conclusion expressed in their Scheme, ratified by an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 29th of December 1856, I am directed to explain to you that it would be contrary to the practice of the Commissioners to comply with your request.

I am

I am also directed to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 4th instant, that the Commissioners will be happy to receive the deputation from the committee to which you refer, on Thursday the 28th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 85. —

MINUTE of the Board at a General Meeting, held Thursday, 28th November 1861; confirmed Thursday, 12th December 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

Read,—A memorial (No. 75) from a committee of the clergy and laity residing in and near to the city of Bristol, requesting to be informed whether the Commissioners would take steps, either by the initiation of legislative enactments, or the adoption of other proceedings for enabling the restoration of the Bristol Palace Fund, and for applying the same towards the provision of an episcopal residence at Bristol.

A deputation from the committee, consisting of Mr. W. H. Gore Langton, M.P.; the Honourable F. Henry F. Berkeley, M.P.; Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P.; Rev. C. R. Davy; Mr. A. T. Knapp; and Mr. C. E. Ward; waited on the Board and urged the adoption by the Commissioners, of the views expressed in the above-mentioned memorial.

The deputation having withdrawn, and the whole of the circumstances of the case having been considered it was

Resolved,—That a communication be made to the committee, to the effect that after the full explanation of the circumstances of the case given to the deputation, it only remains for the Commissioners to acquaint the committee that they are not prepared to take any steps, either for the initiation of legislative enactments, or the adoption of other proceedings in the matter.

— No. 86. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol*.

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 3 December 1861.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had under further consideration the memorial which accompanied your letter of the 9th of October last, requesting to be informed whether the Commissioners would take steps, either by the initiation of legislative enactments, or the adoption of other proceedings for enabling the restoration of the Bristol Palace Fund, and for applying the same towards the provisions of an episcopal residence at Bristol; and I am directed to state in reply, that after the full explanation of the circumstances of the case, which was given to the members of the deputation, who attended this Board on Thursday last, it only remains for the Commissioners to acquaint you that they are not prepared to take any steps, either for the initiation of legislative enactments, or the adoption of other proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 87. —

LETTER from the Mayor of *Bristol* to the Secretary.

Sir, Council House, Bristol, 9 August 1864.

I AM requested by the Finance Committee of the Corporation of Bristol, to whom the matter has been referred, to submit to you for the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the following statement:—

From time immemorial there had been a bishop's palace at Bristol, until it was burnt by the rioters in 1831. In 1833, the Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Gray, recovered from the city the sum of 6,000 *l.*, as a compensation for the destruction of the palace during the riots. The Church Commissioners, after various suggestions, affecting the See of Bristol, (injuriously as was considered by the inhabitants, at a public meeting presided over by the mayor, William Fripp, Esq.) finally agreed upon a Scheme in October 1836, which was duly registered according to the Act of Parliament. This Scheme settled that the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol be united, that the site of the old palace, at Bristol, be sold, that the proceeds of that sale, and the amount recovered from the city, making together 7,500 *l.*, be applied with other monies, to purchase a house and grounds at Stapleton, to be held and enjoyed by Dr. Monk and his successors, "as an episcopal house of residence for ever."

To enable the bishop to maintain two houses, one at Bristol, and one at Gloucester, the income of the See was settled at 5,000 *l.* a year, instead of 4,200 *l.*

In accordance with the above Scheme, the Stapleton estate was purchased in September 1840. Dr. Monk was desirous at once to occupy the house at Stapleton, which he considered in every way fit for a bishop's residence. This the Commissioners would not agree to, on the plea that the house was not alone for Bishop Monk, but for him and his successors for ever, and therefore it must be enlarged and altered, so as to make it a fitting residence for future Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol.

Accordingly large sums of money were expended in these improvements, which were only completed in 1844. It is known that Dr. Monk felt aggrieved at being kept out of his palace during those alterations, which he thought unnecessary, but which the Commissioners decided should be carried out, to make it a palace for ever. The most careful consideration of the facts just stated, can lead to no other conclusion than that the Commissioners, after the most full and mature deliberation, decided that Stapleton should be a permanent residence for the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, that this decision carried out as it was, at a large outlay, had all the force of a binding and lasting compact between the Commissioners and the inhabitants.

It could hardly at the time have been thought possible that the Commissioners would in 1856, in the short space of 16 years, have set at naught this arrangement, have deprived Bristol of the advantage so long enjoyed of a residence for the bishop, have applied the proceeds of the sale of Stapleton (partly purchased, as has been shown, by money raised from the city), to the restoration of the Palace at Gloucester, and have treated with neglect the often expressed wishes and feelings of the inhabitants deeply interested in the welfare of the Church.

Yet all this has been done by the Scheme of 1856, and which was carried into effect on the appointment of Bishop Baring to the See of Gloucester and Bristol.

The estate at Stapleton has been sold, and this great and populous city left without a house for her bishop.

The Corporation and inhabitants are dissatisfied and aggrieved that the city should be deprived of the advantages of a resident bishop, and the cause of religion suffer from the want of the immediate episcopal superintendence and control afforded by the bishop residing occasionally near the city. They feel deeply humiliated with seeing the bishop of an old See compelled to seek for lodgings when he thinks right to visit this most important division of his diocese. The same feelings, when expressed by the citizens in their memorial in 1836, were stated by the Commissioners themselves to be not less honourable to the citizens of Bristol, than encouraging to the friends of the Established Church.

The

The sum of 6,000 *l.* was paid by the citizens to restore their own palace, not to alter or improve that of Gloucester.

The Corporation, therefore, respectfully but most earnestly request that the sum of 7,500 *l.* be placed to the credit of the Bristol Palace Fund, in order that arrangements may be made for restoring to Bristol her undoubted right, an episcopal residence for her bishop.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas P. Jose*, Mayor.

No. 88.

Letter from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 11 August 1864.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, which shall be laid before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England when they resume their meetings after the recess.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 89. —

Minute of the Board, at a General Meeting, held Thursday, 10th November 1864; confirmed Thursday, 24th November 1864.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

Read,—A communication (No. 87) from the Mayor of Bristol, requesting that the sum paid to the Board by the city of Bristol, as compensation for the destruction of the Bishop's Palace in that city, together with the proceeds of the sale of the site, amounting in the aggregate to 7,500 *l.*, may be placed to the credit of the Bristol Palace Fund, in order that arrangements may be made for providing a residence at Bristol for the bishop of the diocese.

Resolved,—That the Mayor of Bristol be informed that the Commissioners are unable to comply with his request.

— No. 90. —

Letter from the Secretary to the Mayor of *Bristol.*

Sir, 11, Whitehall-place, 26 November 1864.

Gloucester and Bristol Bishoprick.—Episcopal Residence.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had under their consideration your communication of the 9th of August last, requesting that the sum paid to them by the city of Bristol as compensation for the destruction of the Bishop's Palace in that city, together with the proceeds of the sale of the site, amounting in the aggregate to 7,500 *l.*, may be placed to the credit of the Bristol Palace Fund, in order that arrangements may be made for providing a residence at Bristol for the bishop of the diocese, and in answer I am directed to inform you that the Commissioners are unable to comply with your request.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

BRISTOL EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

COPIES of Communications received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners respecting the provision of a Separate Episcopal Residence at *Bristol*, and of the Replies thereto; &c.

(*Sir. Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *July* 1865.

492.

Under 4 *oz.*

BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 June 1865;—*for*,

"COPY of PAPERS relating to the part Payment of the EXPENSES of the BISHOP of CAPE TOWN by the GOVERNMENT in certain recent LEGAL PROCEEDINGS."

Treasury Chambers, 1 July 1865.

F. PEEL.

— No. 1. —

The Secretary of the Treasury to Sir *F. Rogers*, Bart.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 25 May 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith the enclosed Memorial from the Bishop of Cape Town, praying for compensation for expenses incurred in taking legal proceedings against the Bishop of Natal; and I am to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to favour my Lords with his views on the prayer of the Memorial.

I am, &c.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Enclosure.)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The humble Memorial of the Right Reverend Robert Gray, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialist was originally created by virtue of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date the 25th day of September 1847, Bishop of the Colony or settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, with its dependencies, and the Island of St. Helena, which were then, by the same Letters Patent, constituted and declared to be a bishop's see and diocese, by the name of the Bishopric of Cape Town, your memorialist being then duly ordained and consecrated as such Bishop according to the rites and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland.

In the year 1853 Her Majesty was advised and then determined that it would be expedient to divide the said Bishopric of Cape Town into three (or more) distinct and separate sees or dioceses, whereof one should be styled the Bishopric of Cape Town, another the Bishopric of Graham's Town, and a third the Bishopric of Natal, and to declare the bishops of the said several sees of Graham's Town and Natal to be subject and subordinate to the Bishop of Cape Town in the same manner as any Bishop of any see within the Province of Canterbury is under the authority of the archiepiscopal see of that province and the archbishop of the same; and in order to facilitate that arrangement, and the better to enable Her Majesty to carry Her said intentions into effect, your memorialist resigned the Bishopric of Cape Town as the same was then constituted, by a proper instrument, under his hand and seal, and such resignation having been duly accepted, he thereupon ceased to be Bishop of the said Bishopric of Cape Town.

In the fulfilment of Her said intentions, and as part of the said arrangement, Her Majesty, on the 23d day of November 1853, by Letters Patent of that date, erected and constituted the Bishopric of Natal as a distinct and separate bishopric, and declared the same to be subject and subordinate to the See of Cape Town, and to the bishop thereof, and his successors, in manner aforesaid; and by the same Letters Patent Her Majesty appointed Dr. Colenso to be Bishop of the said Bishopric of Natal, and directed him to be subject and subordinate to the See of Cape Town, and to the bishop thereof, and his successors, in manner aforesaid.

The said Dr. Colenso was thereupon consecrated as Bishop of Natal, according to the rites and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland, upon the faith of his compliance with the terms of the same Letters Patent, and he then also took his solemn oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, in the words following:

"I, John William Colenso, Doctor in Divinity, appointed Bishop of the See and "Diocese of Natal, do profess and promise all due reverence and obedience to "the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, and to his successors, and to the Me- "tropolitan Church of St. George, Cape Town, so help me God, through Jesus "Christ."

On the 8th day of December 1853, by Letters Patent of that date, Her Majesty, in further fulfilment of Her said intentions, and in order to carry the same into effect, constituted and appointed your memorialist Bishop of Cape Town, and Metropolitan Bishop in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and the Island of St. Helena, subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and subordinate to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and declared that the Bishops of Graham's Town and Natal, respectively, should be suffragan bishops, and subordinate to the Bishop of Cape Town and his successors.

Upon the faith of these Letters Patent, your memorialist believed himself to be the Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan Bishop as aforesaid, and entitled thereby to have and exercise all the rights, power, and authority of Metropolitan Bishop over the Bishop of Natal, as his suffragan, and in and over the said Bishopric and Diocese of Natal.

In the year 1863, certain charges of heresy and false doctrine were preferred against the said Dr. Colenso before your memorialist, as Metropolitan, as aforesaid, and, upon due proof of the said charges, your memorialist, by virtue of his office as such Metropolitan as aforesaid, and upon due proof of the said charges, your memorialist, by virtue of his office as such Metropolitan, did, on the 16th day of December 1863, sentence the said Dr. Colenso to be deposed from his office as Bishop of Natal, and to be further prohibited from the exercise of any Divine office within any part of the metropolitan province of Cape Town.

Immediately after which, upon a protest and notice being delivered to your memorialist by the agent of the said Dr. Colenso, Dr. Bleke, your memorialist informed the said agent that he could not recognise any appeal from the said judgment and sentence, except to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as contemplated and provided for by the said Patents, and that any such appeal must be made within fifteen days from that time, the said period of fifteen days being fixed and appointed in accordance with the said Letters Patent granted to your memorialist on the 8th day of December 1853.

The said Dr. Colenso subsequently, but not within the time so limited as aforesaid, presented his petition of complaint and appeal, and afterwards his supplemental petition, not to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, but to Her Majesty in Council, complaining, in the said petition, of the said judgment and sentence, and, in the said supplemental petition, of a certain letter or pastoral addressed to the clergy and laity of the said diocese of Natal by your memorialist, as such Bishop and Metropolitan as aforesaid, and the Bishops of Graham's Town and the Orange River Free State, informing the said clergy and laity of the said judgment and sentence, and the said supplemental petition; also complaining of certain acts and constitutions of a Synod of the said Bishop of Cape Town and his said assessors, held at Cape Town on the 15th day of December in the year 1863, and in the said supplemental petition set forth.

The said petition and supplemental petition were referred by Her Majesty in Council to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with Her Majesty's order that the said Committee should hear the same and report their opinion thereupon to Her Majesty in Council.

That

That from the 14th to the 19th days of December 1864, the said appeal was heard before the said Judicial Committee, and on the 20th March 1865, the judgment of their Lordships was delivered, whereby the appeal was confirmed, and the sentence of deposition pronounced by your memorialist declared to be null and void in law, by reason that, inasmuch as a Constitutional Government had been established in the Cape of Good Hope, between the dates of the first and second Letters Patent, the second Letters Patent were ineffectual to create any coercive jurisdiction, ecclesiastical or civil, within the Colony.

Your memorialist humbly submits to your Lordships that he conscientiously discharged a public duty, by virtue of the authority purporting to be conveyed to him in his Letters Patent, which have been now declared wholly illegal and inoperative. And referring to the following recitals in the said judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and of the strong and sweeping denial of jurisdiction contained in the said judgment, which the Crown, under the advice of their law officers, and with the sanction of the highest legal authority, had conferred, or purported to confer, upon your memorialist:

"The Bishop of Natal and the Bishop of Cape Town, who are the parties to "this proceeding, are ecclesiastical persons who have been created Bishops by "the Queen, in the exercise of her authority as Sovereign of this realm and head "of the Established Church. These Bishops were consecrated under mandate "from the Queen, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the manner prescribed "by the law of England. They received and hold their dioceses under grants "made by the Crown. Their status, therefore, both ecclesiastical and temporal, "must be ascertained and defined by the law of England, and it is plain that "their legal existence depends on acts which have no validity or effect, except on "the basis of the supremacy of the Crown. Further, their respective and relative "rights and liabilities must be determined by the principles of English law applied "to the construction of the grants to them contained in the Letters Patent, for "they are the creatures of English law, and dependent on that law for their "existence, rights, and attributes. We must treat the parties before us as standing "on this foundation, and no other. The Letters Patent by which Dr. Gray was "appointed Bishop of Cape Town, and also Metropolitan, passed the Great Seal on "the 8th of December 1853. These Letters Patent recited, among other things, "that it had been represented to Her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury "that the then existing See or Diocese of Cape Town was of inconvenient extent, and "that for the due spiritual care and superintendence of the religious interests "of the inhabitants thereof, and for the maintenance of the doctrine and discipline "of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Colony of the Cape of "Good Hope and its dependencies, and the Island of St. Helena, it was desirable "and expedient that the same should be divided into three (or more) distinct "and separate sees or dioceses, to be styled the Bishopric of Cape Town, the "Bishopric of Graham's Town, and the Bishopric of Natal. The Bishops of the "said several Sees of Graham's Town and Natal, and their successors, to be "subject and subordinate to the See of Cape Town, and to the Bishop thereof, "and his successors, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the "province of Canterbury was under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of "that province, and the Archbishop of the same, and the Letters Patent con-"tained the following passages: And we do further will and ordain, that the said "Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Gray, Bishop of the said See of Cape "Town, and his successors, the Bishops thereof for the time being, shall be and "be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in our Colony of the Cape "of Good Hope and its dependencies, and our Island of St. Helena, subject "nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of "Canterbury for the time being, and subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of "the province of Canterbury; and we will and ordain that the said Bishops of "Graham's Town and Natal respectively shall be Suffragan Bishops to the said "Bishop of Cape Town and his successors. And we will and grant to the said "Bishop of Cape Town and his successors, full power and authority as Metro-"politan of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Island of St. Helena, to perform "all functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of Metropolitan within the "limits of the said Sees of Graham's Town and Natal, and to exercise metro-"politan jurisdiction over the Bishops of the said Sees, and their successors, and "over all archdeacons, dignitaries, and all other chaplains, ministers, priests, and

" deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, within " the limits of the said dioceses. And we do by these presents give and grant " unto the said Bishop of Cape Town and his successors, full power and autho- " rity to visit once in five years, or oftener, if occasion shall require, as well the " said several bishops and their successors, as all dignitaries and other chaplains, " ministers, priests, and deacons in holy orders of the United Church of England " and Ireland, resident in the said dioceses, for correcting and supplying the " defects of the said bishops and their successors with all, and all manner of " visitorial jurisdiction, power, and coercion. And we do hereby authorize and " empower the said Bishop of Cape Town and his successors to inhibit during " any such visitation of the said dioceses, the exercise of all or of such part or " parts of the ordinary jurisdiction of the said Bishops or their successors, as to " him the said Bishop of Cape Town or his successors shall seem expedient; and " during the time of such visitation to exercise by himself or themselves, or his " or their commissaries, such powers, functions, and jurisdictions in and over the " said dioceses, as the Bishops thereof might have exercised if they had not been " inhibited from exercising the same. And we do further ordain and declare " that if any person against whom a judgment or decree shall be pronounced by " the said Bishops or their successors, or their commissary or commissaries, shall " conceive himself to be aggrieved by such sentence, it shall be lawful for such " person to appeal to the said Bishop of Cape Town or his successors, provided " such appeal be entered within 15 days after such sentence shall have been " pronounced. And we do give and grant to the said Bishop of Cape Town and " his successors full power and authority finally to decree and determine the said " appeals. And we do further will and ordain that in case any proceeding shall " be instituted against any of the said Bishops of Graham's Town and Natal when " placed under the said Metropolitical See of Cape Town, such proceedings shall " originate and be carried on before the said Bishop of Cape Town, whom we " hereby authorize and direct to take cognizance of the same. And if any party " shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pro- " nounced by the said Bishop of Cape Town or his successors, either in case of " such review, or in any cause originally instituted before the said Bishop or his " successors, it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop " of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide and determine the said " Appeal."

" The Letters Patent which constituted the See of Natal, and appointed the " Appellant to that See, were sealed, and bear date on the 23d of November 1853, " 15 days before the grant of the Letters Patent to the Bishop of Cape Town. " The Letters Patent creating the See of Natal, recited the Patent of September " 1847, which created the original diocese of Cape Town, and appointed Dr. Gray " the Bishop thereof, and that he had since resigned the office of Bishop of Cape " Town, whereby the said See had become and was then vacant. The Patent also " recited, that it was expedient and desirable, that the said diocese should be " divided into three or more distinct and separate dioceses, to be styled the " Bishoprics of Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Natal; the Bishops of the said " several Sees of Graham's Town and Natal to be subject and subordinate to the " See of Cape Town and the Bishop thereof and his successors, in the same " manner as any Bishop of any See within the province of Canterbury was " under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of that province, and the Arch- " bishop of the same; and the Letters Patent proceeded to erect, found, make, " ordain, and constitute the district of Natal to be a distinct and separate Bishop's " See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Natal. And after appointing " Dr. Colenso to be the Bishop of the said See, and granting that the said Bishop " of Natal and his successors should be a body corporate, the Letters Patent con- " tained the following passage:—

" And we do further ordain and declare, that the said Bishop of Natal and his " successors shall be subject and subordinate to the See of Cape Town, and to " the Bishop thereof, and his successors, in the same manner as any Bishop of " any See within the province of Canterbury, in our kingdom of England, is " under the authority of the Archiepiscopal See of that province, and of the " Archbishop of the same: And we do hereby further will and ordain that the " said John William Colenso, and every Bishop of Natal, shall, within six months " after the date of their respective Letters Patent, take an oath of due obedience

" to

" to the Bishop of Cape Town for the time being, as his metropolitan, which " oath shall, and may be ministered unto him by the said Archbishop, or by any " person by him duly appointed or authorised for that purpose.

" The Letters Patent then proceeded to confer on the Bishop of Natal and his " successors episcopal jurisdiction and authority over all rectors, curates, minis- " ters, chaplains, priests and deacons, within the diocese, and directed that if any " party should conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence " pronounced by the Bishop of Natal or his successors, he should have an appeal " to the Bishop of Cape Town, who should finally decide and determine the " appeal. Under these Letters Patent, the appellant was consecrated on the " 30th November 1853, and he took an oath of canonical obedience to the " Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, which oath was administered to him by the " Archbishop of Canterbury, and was in these words:—

" 'I, John William Colenso, Doctor in Divinity, appointed Bishop of the See " ' and Diocese of Natal, do profess and promise all due reverence and obedience " ' to the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, and to his successors, and to the " ' Metropolitan Church of St. George, Cape Town.'

" At this time, there was not in reality any Metropolitan See at Cape Town, " or any Bishop thereof in existence. These several Letters Patent were not " granted in pursuance of any orders or order made by Her Majesty in Council, " nor were they made by virtue of any statute of the Imperial Parliament, nor " were they confirmed by any Act of the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope, " or of the Legislative Council of Natal. Previous to these Letters Patent being " granted, the district of Natal had been erected into a distinct and separate " Government; and by Letters Patent granted by the Crown in 1847, it was " ordained that it should have a Legislative Council, which should have power to " make such laws and ordinances as might be required for the peace, order, and " good government of the district. With respect to the Cape of Good Hope, by " Letters Patent, dated the 23d of May 1850, it was declared and ordained by " Her Majesty, that there should be within the settlement of the Cape of Good " Hope, a Parliament, which should be holden by the Governor, and should con- " sist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly; and that " such Parliament should have authority to make laws for the peace, welfare, and " good government of the settlement. In the year 1863, certain charges of " heresy and false doctrine were preferred against the appellant before the Bishop " of Cape Town, as Metropolitan, and upon these charges, claiming to exercise " jurisdiction as Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town did, on the 16th day of " December 1863, sentence the Bishop of Natal to be deposed from his office as " such Bishop, and to be further prohibited from the exercise of any Divine " office within any part of the metropolitan province of Cape Town. In pro- " nouncing this decree, the Bishop of Cape Town claimed to exercise jurisdiction " as Metropolitan by virtue of his Letters Patent, and of the office thereby con- " ferred on him, and as having thereby acquired legal authority to try and " condemn the appellant, and the appellant protested against such assumption " of jurisdiction. This sentence and decree has been published and promulgated " in the diocese of Natal, and the clergy of that diocese have been thereby pro- " hibited from yielding obedience to the appellant as Bishop of Natal. In this " state of things three principal questions arise, and have been argued before " us: First, were the Letters Patent of the 8th of December 1853, by which " Dr. Gray was appointed Metropolitan, and a metropolitan see or province was " expressed to be created, valid and good in law. Secondly, supposing the eccle- " siastical relation of Metropolitan and Suffragan to have been created, was the " grant of coercive authority and jurisdiction expressed by the Letters Patent, to " be thereby made to the Metropolitan, valid and good in law? Thirdly, can the " oath of canonical obedience taken by the appellant to the Bishop of Cape Town, " and his consent to accept his see as part of the metropolitan province of Cape " Town, confer any jurisdiction or authority on the Bishop of Cape Town by " which this sentence of deprivation of the Bishopric of Natal can be supported? " With respect to the first question, we apprehend it to be clear on principle, " that after the establishment of an independent Legislature in the settlements of " the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, there was no power in the Crown by virtue " of its prerogative (for these Letters Patent were not granted under the provisions " of any statute) to establish a metropolitan see or province, or to create an

" ecclesiastical corporation whose status, rights, and authority the Colony could " be required to recognise. After a colony or settlement has received legis- " lative institutions, the Crown (subject to the special provisions of any Act of " Parliament) stands in the same relation to that colony or settlement as it does " to the United Kingdom. It may be true that the Crown, as legal head of " the Church, has a right to command the consecration of a Bishop, but it has " no power to assign him any diocese, or give him any sphere or action within " the United Kingdom. The United Church of England and Ireland is not a " part of the constitution in any colonial settlement, nor can its authorities or " those who bear office in it claim to be recognised by the law of the colony " otherwise than as the members of a voluntary association.

" It is true that it has been the practice for many years to insert in Letters " Patent creating colonial bishopries clauses which purport to confer ecclesiastical " jurisdiction, but the forms of such Letters Patent were probably taken by the " official persons who prepared them from the original forms used in the Letters " Patent appointing the East Indian Bishops, without adverting to the fact, that " such last-mentioned Letters Patent were granted under the provisions of an " Act of Parliament. We, therefore, arrive at the conclusion, that although in " a Crown Colony, properly so called, or in cases where the Letters Patent are " made in pursuance of the authority of an Act of Parliament (such, for ex- " ample, as the Act of the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 13), a bishopric may be constituted and " ecclesiastical jurisdiction conferred by the sole authority of the Crown, yet " that the Letters Patent of the Crown will not have any such effect or opera- " tion in a colony or settlement which is possessed of an independent Legis- " lature. The subject was considered by the Judicial Committee in the case " of 'Long *v.* The Bishop of Cape Town,' and we adhere to the principles which " are there laid down. The same reasoning is, of course, decisive of the second " question, whether any jurisdiction was conferred by the Letters Patent. Let " it be granted or assumed that the Letters Patent are sufficient in law to confer " on Dr. Gray the ecclesiastical status of Metropolitan, and to create between " him and the Bishops of Natal and Graham's Town, the personal relation of " Metropolitan and Suffragan as ecclesiastics, yet it is clear that the Crown had " no power to confer any jurisdiction or coercive legal authority upon the Metro- " politan over the Suffragan Bishops, or over any other person. It is a settled " constitutional principle or rule of law that although the Crown may, by its " prerogative, establish courts to proceed according to the common law, yet that " it cannot create any new court to administer any other law ; and it is laid down " by Lord Coke in the Fourth Institute that the erection of a new court with " a new jurisdiction cannot be without an Act of Parliament. It cannot be " said that any ecclesiastical tribunal or jurisdiction is required in any colony or " settlement where there is no established Church, and in the case of a settled " colony the ecclesiastical law of England cannot for the same reason be treated " as part of the law which the settlers carried with them from the mother country. " So much of the Letters Patent now in question as attempts to confer any " coercive legal jurisdiction is also in violation of the law as declared and esta- " blished by that part of the Act of the 16th Charles 1, cap. 11, which remains " unrepealed by the 13th Charles 2, stat. 2, cap. 12.

" Therefore, there is no power in the Crown to create any new or additional " ecclesiastical tribunal or jurisdiction, and the clauses which purport to do so, " contained in the Letters Patent to the appellant and respondent are simply void " in law. No Metropolitan or Bishop in any colony having legislative institutions " can, by virtue of the Crown's Letters Patent alone (unless granted under an Act " of Parliament, or confirmed by a colonial statute), exercise any coercive juris- " diction, or hold any court or tribunal for that purpose. Pastoral or spiritual " authority may be incidental to the office of Bishop, but all jurisdiction in the " Church, where it can be lawfully conferred, must proceed from the Crown, and " be exercised as the law directs, and suspension or privation of office is matter " of coercive legal jurisdiction and not of mere spiritual authority. Thirdly. If, " then, the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction by law, did he obtain any by " contract or submission on the part of the Bishop of Natal? There is nothing " on which such an argument can be attempted to be put, unless it be the oath " of canonical obedience taken by the Bishop of Natal to Dr. Gray, as Metro- " politan. The argument must be that both parties being aware that the Bishop " of Cape Town had no jurisdiction or legal authority as Metropolitan, the appel-

lant

" lant agreed to give it to him by voluntary submission. But even if the parties " intended to enter into any such agreement (of which, however, we find no trace), " it was not legally competent to the Bishop of Natal to give, or to the Bishop of " Cape Town to accept or exercise, any such jurisdiction.

" We have already shown that there was no power to confer any jurisdiction on " the respondent as Metropolitan. The attempt to give appellate jurisdiction to " the Archbishop of Canterbury is equally invalid. This important question can be " decided only by the Sovereign, as head of the Established Church, and depo- " sitary of the ultimate appellate jurisdiction.

" Their Lordships, therefore, will humbly report to Her Majesty their judg- " ment and opinion, that the proceedings taken by the Bishop of Cape Town, and " the judgment or sentence pronounced by him against the Bishop of Natal, are " null and void in law."

Your memorialist further submits to your Lordships, that by reason thereof he has incurred great expenses both in this country and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Your memorialist, therefore, humbly prays that your Lordships will be pleased to take the facts of this memorial, and particularly the observations contained in the said judgment of the said judicial committee, into your Lordships' consideration, and to grant to your memorialist such a sum of money by way of compensation for the expenses necessarily incurred by him as aforesaid in the discharge of his episcopal duties, and to grant him such other relief as to your Lordships shall seem meet.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

R. Cape Town,
Per *George W. Brooks*, Proctor.

Doctors Commons, E.C.,
28 April 1865.

— No. 2. —

Mr. *T. F. Elliot* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 June 1865.

I HAVE laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing a memorial addressed to the Treasury by the Bishop of Cape Town, praying for compensation for expenses incurred in taking legal proceedings against the Bishop of Natal, and you request that Mr. Cardwell will favour the Lords of the Treasury with his views on the prayer of the memorial. *Memorial returned.*

I am directed to state in reply, that it appears to Mr. Cardwell that whatever might have been the opinion of the Bishop of Cape Town respecting the powers conferred by his Letters Patent previously to the judgment in the case of Long *v.* The Bishop of Cape Town, he must have been fully aware, after the delivery of that judgment, that any attempt to exercise coercive jurisdiction under his Letters Patent, was attended with the greatest risk and uncertainty; and that if, under those circumstances, he chose to incur that risk, it was clearly not to be expected that Her Majesty's Government should relieve him from the consequences.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*

The Right Hon. F. Peel, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 3. —

The Secretary of the Treasury to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town.

My Lord Bishop, Treasury Chambers, 24 June 1865.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your application of 28th April last, for payment of some compensation in respect of expenses incurred by you in taking legal proceedings against the Bishop of Natal.

I am to inform your Lordship, in reply, that it appears to my Lords that whatever might have been your opinion respecting the powers conferred upon you by Letters Patent previously to the judgment in the case of Long *v.* The Bishop of Cape Town, your Lordship must have been fully aware, after the delivery of that judgment, that any attempt to exercise coercive jurisdiction under your Letters Patent was attended with the greatest risk and uncertainty.

If, under those circumstances, your Lordship chose to incur that risk it was clearly not to be expected that Her Majesty's Government should relieve you from the consequences, and my Lords are not prepared to authorise the payment of any compensation on account of the pecuniary expenses your Lordship has incurred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F Peel.*

The Lord Bishop of Cape Town.
Care of
G. W. Brookes, Esq.,
Proctor, Doctors Commons.

BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.

COPY of PAPERS relating to the part Payment of the EXPENSES of the BISHOP of CAPE TOWN by the GOVERNMENT in certain recent LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1865.

450.

Under 1 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 June 1865 :—*for*,

COPY "of CORRESPONDENCE between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Rev. *T. G. Livingston*, relative to a late Application for an INCREASE of the STIPENDS of the MINOR CANONS of CARLISLE CATHEDRAL."

— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Rev. *T. G. Livingston* to the Secretary.

Sir, Carlisle, 25 August 1864.

I AM anxious to make an application to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners respecting the stipend I receive as Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, and should be much obliged if you would kindly let me know the proper time to do so.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Livingston.*

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *T. G. Livingston.*

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
Sir, 29 August 1864.

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your note of the 25th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the meetings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England are suspended during the recess, but that they reassemble on the 10th of November, and that any application you may have to make will be submitted to the Board at that date, or as soon after as may be practicable.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Rev. *T. G. Livingston* to the Secretary.

Sir, Carlisle, 3 May 1865.

I HAVE heard on credible authority that the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have received, or are on the point of receiving, a real estate from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and that the latter body will forthwith proceed to consider the local claims on the surplus cathedral revenues. I wish respectfully to offer for the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners whether the strongest of all claims for augmentation of income are not those of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral itself. I believe a valid argument for their relief might be founded on the terms of the original foundation of the Cathedral; and I think I could show that, considering their present number and income, the Minor Canons of Carlisle do not receive that share of the cathedral revenues which was intended by the founder.

I propose, however, to pass this by, and to base the present application on the

undeniable fact that the Minor Canons do receive an income utterly inadequate to their fitting support, and unworthy of a great ecclesiastical corporation.

I am the Senior Minor Canon, and have served the Cathedral 10 years, having been elected to the office in June 1855. During the whole of that time I have received only 150 *l.* per annum, less income tax, with no allowance for a residence, except, indeed, for three years, when I was Precentor also, and received in consequence, 1 *l.* a year additional. For the first eight years there were three Minor Canons; I and another gentleman being responsible for two-fifths of the duty respectively, and the senior taking one-fifth. Two years ago the senior resigned. His small stipend went, I suppose, to swell the Dean and Chapter's receipts. His duties, however, devolved upon us, with no extra remuneration, so that the two present Minor Canons have each half of the entire duty to fulfil. The Dean and Chapter enforce attendance on every Sunday, and occasionally during the week when we are not actually engaged in duty. We are thus precluded from holding a curacy, or increasing our professional income in any way. We are allowed indeed, by Act of Parliament, to hold a living within six miles of the Cathedral, but as most, if not all, such livings are in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, the provision, in our case, is rendered futile.

I wish also to point out that the working of the Cathedral Act of 1840, which was probably intended to better the position of Minor Canons, has had in our case a contrary effect. The number of Minor Canons named in the statutes is eight. This number, many years since, I know not by what authority, was reduced to five. These five had, no doubt, very small incomes from the Cathedral (40 *l.* or 60 *l.*, I think); but they were presented along with the minor canonry to some living in the neighbourhood, and their total receipts were larger, and their position very much better than ours.

I have no opportunity to give precise details in more instances than two. I believe, however, the usual practice to have been as I have stated. The two last Minor Canons, under the old system, were also Incumbent of St. Mary's, Carlisle, and Rector of Castle Carroch respectively. I find from the Clergy List that they received their livings from the Dean and Chapter, in the same year with their minor canonries. The living of St. Mary's is not large, but there is a good residence; the incumbent holds also a living in the south, and is a Surrogate, so that his aggregate income was good in comparison to ours. The value of Castle Carroch is given in the Clerical Directory as 248 *l.* and house. I have reason to believe it underrated, but this shows an income considerably more than double ours, enjoyed from the very time of his becoming a Minor Canon. I have heard of other instances which go to show the same thing; but not having opportunity of actually verifying them, I content myself with these two instances, which amply prove that the condition of the Minor Canons under the old system was very much better than under the new.

The provisions of the Cathedral Act, as applied to Carlisle Cathedral, have left the numbers of the Dean and Canons untouched, and their incomes more certain, and not much, if at all, less than the former averages. The eight Minor Canons, formerly reduced to five, were reduced to the minimum number of two, and they were condemned to the minimum stipend permitted by the Act. No provision was made for a residence, except that a lease of a house, running as I understand for about 25 years longer, was reserved to be devoted to their use, at that distant time.

I earnestly entreat the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to take into consideration our case, unique, as I believe, in degree of hardship among the cathedrals of England, and to make speedy provision for the increase of our numbers, or stipend, or both. It may possibly appear that I take an interested view of the matter, but it seems to me to be an anomaly and a scandal that, with an endowment sufficient to provide wealth for the superior members, and to leave a large surplus for other purposes not immediately connected with the Cathedral, we, priests and graduates, members of the corporate body, on whom the distinctive character of the cathedral service, as priests, entirely depends, should be left to struggle to maintain our families in poverty.

I should feel much obliged if you will kindly take an early opportunity of laying this letter before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

And am, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Livingston*, M.A.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *T. G. Livingston.*

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
6 May 1865.

Sir,

I BEG, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, upon the subject of a desired augmentation of the stipends of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, and will submit it to the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 5. —

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

MINUTE of the Board.

At a General Meeting held Thursday, 11th May 1865. Confirmed, Thursday, 18th May 1865.

Carlisle Chapter—Cathedral Arrangements—Minor Canonries.

Read,—A COMMUNICATION (*vide* No. 3) from the Rev. T. G. Livingston, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, enumerating various grievances of which, he contends, the Minor Canons at Carlisle have reason to complain, and requesting that the Board will take steps for increasing the number of these dignitaries, or their present stipends, or for effecting both of those objects.

Ordered,—That it be stated, in answer to Mr. Livingston, that his application should be addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *T. G. Livingston.*

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
23 May 1865.

Sir,

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had before them your recent communication (*vide* No. 3), enumerating certain grievances of which you conceive the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church at Carlisle have reason to complain, and requesting that the Board will take steps for increasing the number of those dignitaries, or augmenting their present stipends, or for effecting both of those objects.

In reply, the Commissioners direct me to state that your application should be addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

— No. 7. —

LETTER from the Rev. *T. G. Livingston* to the Secretary.

Carlisle, 2 June 1865.

Sir,

I DULY received your communication of the 23d ultimo, and should have replied sooner, but have been prevented by indisposition.

The object of my application to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was to induce them to provide adequately for the Minor Canons of Carlisle before finally alienating from the Cathedral the considerable surplus of its ancient endowment.

The Dean and Chapter are so perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of the Minor Canons, indeed the present is their own arrangement, that, if they are able or willing to relieve them, any representation or application to them from me would be quite superfluous.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Livingston.*

— No. 8. —

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

MINUTE of the Board.

At a General Meeting held Thursday, 15th June 1865. Confirmed, Thursday, 22d June 1865.

Carlisle Chapter—Cathedral Arrangements—Minor Canonries.

Read,—A COMMUNICATION (*vide* No. 7) from the Rev. T. G. Livingston, Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Carlisle, stating that the object of his recent application to the Commissioners (*vide* No. 3) was to induce the Board "to provide adequately for the Minor Canons of Carlisle before finally alienating from the Cathedral the considerable surplus of its ancient endowment;" and adding, that the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle are so perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of the Minor Canons, that if they are able or willing to relieve them, any application from himself addressed to them would be superfluous.

Resolved,—That it be stated to Mr. Livingston that his views are evidently based upon a misapprehension of the nature of the arrangements which have been entered into between the Commissioners and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and that the Commissioners have no alternative but to refer him to the latter body.

— No. 9. —

LETTER from the Secretary to the Rev. *T. G. Livingston.*

10, Whitehall-place, S.W.,
27 June 1865.

Sir,

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have had before them the communications in which you prefer a request that the Board will "provide adequately for the Minor Canons of Carlisle before finally alienating from the Cathedral the considerable surplus of its ancient endowments."

I am directed to state, in answer, that the views implied in your letters appear to be based upon a misapprehension of the nature of the arrangements which have been entered into between the Commissioners and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and that the Board can only refer you to the Chapter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James J. Chalk.*

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Rev. *T. G. Livingston*, relative to a late Application for an INCREASE of the STIPENDS of the MINOR CANONS of CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *July* 1865.

454.

Under 1 *oz.*

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 July 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN from the DEANS and CHAPTERS of the several CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE CHURCHES in *England* and *Wales* of their respective RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE during the last Three Years, showing the Stipends, Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Duties of each of the Members, Officers, Servants, or other Stipendiaries of each Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Foundation; and whether any and which of such Members, Officers, Servants, or Stipendiaries are provided with Houses or Lodgings, either wholly or in part free of Rent, or otherwise."

(So far as the same have been received at the Home Office).

(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *April* 1865.

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RETURNS from the DEANS and CHAPTERS of the several CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE CHURCHES in *England* and *Wales* of their respective RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE during the last Three Years, showing the Stipends, Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Duties of each of the Members, Officers, Servants, or other Stipendiaries of each Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Foundation; and whether any and which of such Members, Officers, Servants, or Stipendiaries are provided with Houses or Lodgings, either wholly or in part free of Rent, or otherwise.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*.

	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RECEIPTS	25,805 6 11	18,257 18 10	18,176 9 5
EXPENDITURE:			
Dean and six Canons (houses)	7,934 9 10	7,700 – –	7,733 6 8
Ecclesiastical Commissioners for six vacant stalls	3,711 17 6	—	—
The six Preachers	175 5 10	181 12 6	186 6 2
Six Minor Canons (houses) (1862 reduced to five).	736 10 –	790 1 1	1,013 18 3
Choir:			
Organist (house)	140 – –	142 19 7	144 19 –
Assistant ditto	40 – –	40 – –	40 – –
Twelve lay clerks	957 – –	957 – –	901 14 –
Ten choristers	80 – –	80 – –	80 – –
Grammar master of choristers (house)	90 – –	90 – –	90 – –
Choir expenses	89 7 8	43 7 7	58 7 6
Organ blower	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
Two pensioners	80 – –	80 – –	80 – –
King's School:			
Head master (house)	192 1 8	198 9 2	203 4 8
Under master (house)	96 – 10	99 4 7	101 12 4
Third master (house)	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Fifty King's scholars	131 15 10	196 9 2	247 – 11
School expenses, exclusive of building and repairs	28 13 –	27 6 6	29 2 –
Inferior Officers:			
Two vesturers	13 6 8	13 6 8	14 6 8
Two vergers	41 – –	41 – –	45 8 8
Four bell-ringers	100 – –	104 – –	104 – –
Petty expenses	11 16 2	14 11 10	—
Two porters and two watchmen (houses)	173 4 –	178 6 7	191 7 –
Twelve bedesmen	148 1 –	157 – –	150 16 6
The Auditor:			
Stipend and allowances (house)	64 – 2	577 10 –	579 19 8
Law charges	20 7 6	—	—
The Surveyor:			
Salary	336 2 11	400 – –	386 13 4
Journies, &c.	59 4 –	—	—
Architect	– – –	288 15 –	290 – –
Surveyor of London estates, salary	80 – –	—	—
Water bailiff, salary	4 – –	—	—
Cathedral fabric, King's school and precincts, repairs, insurances, rates, &c.	4,188 7 11	3,518 6 2	3,062 18 –
Charitable donations	949 15 2	723 – 11	660 5 11
Charges on estates and miscellaneous payments	1,896 4 1	509 17 6	533 5 4
Paid on settlement of account with Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners	– – –	334 3 1	—
	22,688 11 9	17,606 7 11	17,048 12 7
Balance in hand	3,116 15 2	651 10 11	1,127 16 10
£.	25,805 6 11	18,257 18 10	18,176 9 5

27 August 1864.

Daniel Finch, Auditor.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *York*.

MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.	OFFICE OR DUTY.	Amount of Stipend, Salary, Emoluments, and Allowances in the Year 1862. £. s. d.	1863. £. s. d.	1864. £. s. d.	Whether provided with any House.
Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, D.D.	Dean of the Cathedral Church.	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	The deanery house, free from rent.
Rev. Charles Johnstone -	Canon Residentiary of said Church.	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	The residence house during three months of residence.
Hon. and Rev. J. Baillie -	- - ditto - - -	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	- - ditto.
Ven. Stephen Creyke -	- - ditto - - -	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	- - ditto.
Rev. W. V. Harcourt (now resigned), or Rev. William Hey -	- - ditto - - -	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	- - ditto.
E. G. Monk - - -	Organist and choir master	300 – –	300 – –	300 – –	No house.
Charles A. Thiselton - Charles W. Thiselton -	Chapter clerks and registrars - - -	410 13 4	410 13 4	410 13 4	- ditto.
	Seven songmen, each -	85 – –	85 – –	85 – –	- ditto.
	One songman - -	60 – –	60 – –	60 – –	- ditto.
	Four songmen, each -	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	- ditto.
	Two choristers, each -	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	- ditto.
	Two choristers, each -	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	- ditto.
	Four choristers, each -	8 – –	8 – –	8 – –	- ditto.
	Two choristers, each -	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –	- ditto.
	Four choristers, each -	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	- ditto.
John Smith - - -	Clerk of the vestry -	80 – –	80 – –	80 – –	- ditto.
Joseph Eccles - -	Verger - - -	90 – –	90 – –	90 – –	- ditto.
Joseph Munro - -	- ditto - - -	75 – –	75 – –	75 – –	- ditto.
George Field - -	- ditto - - -	75 – –	75 – –	75 – –	- ditto.
Thomas Mawson - -	Superannuated verger -	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	- ditto.
George Pullon - -	- ditto - - -	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	- ditto.

Minster Yard, 28 January 1865.

Charles Alfred Thiselton,
Chas. W. Thiselton, Registrars.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, in *London*.

	1861.						1862.						1863.					
RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rents, &c.	1,793	–	11½				1,811	3	11				1,882	3	–			
Land-tax, tithe, &c.	2,619	17	11				2,614	17	5				2,491	9	7			
Fines, &c., freehold and copyhold, with timber and the like	5,491	10	5½				6,462	8	9½				8,337	15	3½			
Dividends	3,144	15	9				2,110	12	–				2,115	6	6			
TOTAL RECEIPTS	–		–	13,049	5	1	–		–	12,999	2	1½	–		–	14,826	14	4½
EXPENDITURE:																		
Prebendaries (1)	105	18	–				105	18	–				105	18	–			
Minor Canons (2)	432	13	1½				432	13	1½				432	13	1½			
Organist, vicars choral, &c. (3)	528	7	4½				528	7	4½				528	7	4½			
Almoner and choristers (4)	275	7	8				275	9	9				276	1	11			
School-house, and gratuities to choristers on leaving choir	128	4	9				166	7	7				102	5	7			
Tenths	77	2	4				77	2	4				77	2	4			
Pensions and augmentations	325	15	4				325	15	4				325	15	4			
Chief rents, &c.	43	4	1				43	4	7				44	12	–			
Quit-rent collectors	16	1	4				16	1	4				16	1	4			
Salaries of vergers (5)	436	17	2¼				436	17	2¼				436	17	2¼			
Bellringers, labourers, &c.	133	19	10				133	18	10				134	–	10			
Surveyors	94	4	4				184	15	3				186	–	–			
Chapter clerk, solicitor, and registrar	52	8	–				42	18	6				116	4	9			
Steward	37	13	4				37	13	4				37	13	4			
Expense holding copyhold courts	99	9	–				99	9	–				99	9	–			
Receiver	24	13	4				24	13	4				24	13	4			
Receipt and postage stamps, &c.	14	14	–				14	14	–				14	14	–			
Winding-up cathedral clock	18	–	–				18	–	–				18	–	–			
Tuning organ	–		–				24	–	–				12	–	–			
Wine, &c., for altar	6	1	–				12	14	–				7	5	8			
Subscriptions to institutions and schools	121	15	–				91	15	–				141	15	–			
Sanitary	–		–				50	–	–				—					
Carpenter, Princess of Wales' reception	–		–				–		–				363	13	11			
Stationery, printing, books, music, &c.	42	5	–				51	17	10				39	7	7			
Upholstery	94	9	4				—						—					
Gas, chandlery, turnery, &c.	52	–	7				40	10	2				43	–	2			
Coals, coke, and water	125	19	1				117	7	7				96	4	1			
Gaslighters, stokers, &c.	66	4	4				38	18	9				72	14	3½			
Rates, &c., chapter house	137	–	7				148	3	1				143	9	4			
Property and income tax	318	19	1				262	19	1				187	10	7			
Special Sunday evening services	558	7	5				469	13	1½				476	15	10			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	–		–	4,367	14	3¼	–		–	4,271	17	5¾	–		–	4,540	5	10¾
NET £.				8,681	10	9¾				8,727	4	7¾				10,286	8	5¼

(1) Thirty Prebendaries, all honorary except two, who have the emoluments stated in their separate returns. Out of this 105 *l.* 18 *s.* they receive 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each; the remainder, viz., 98 *l.* 18 *s.*, is paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

(2) There are 12 Minor Canons; they have their income, both in their corporate and sole capacity beyond what is paid as above, out of the general fund.—[*See* their separate return thereof.]

(3) There are six vicars choral; they participate in a certain proportion of the revenues of the Minor Canons, and also have income exclusively their own over and above what is paid to them (as above) out of the general fund.

(4) The almoner and choristers have other sources of income besides the sums paid to them (as above) out of the general fund.—[*See* their separate return thereof.]

(5) The vergers have other sources of income besides the sums paid to them (as above) out of the general fund.—[*See* their separate return thereof.]

Diocese of London—*continued.*

Emoluments.

The Net Balance of each year was divided in the following proportions, according to the directions of Orders in Council, viz.:	1861. £. s. d.	1862. £. s. d.	1863. £. s. d.
To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 7-22ds thereof (including, in respect of Canon Melvill's stall, the remainder of the one-sixth due to that stall after payment to Canon Melvill of 1,000 *l.*, less income tax)	2,790 10 3¾	2,806 1 6½	3,479 7 3½
To the Very Rev. Henry Hart Millman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, one-third of the remainder, after payment of 7-22ds to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	1,973 1 6½	1,983 9 3	2,337 16 5¾
To the Ven. William Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London, and Canon of St. Paul's, two-thirds of one-sixth of such remainder	657 13 10	661 3 1	779 5 6
To the Ven. John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, one-third of one-sixth of such remainder	328 16 11	330 11 6¼	389 12 9
To the Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, one-sixth of such remainder	986 10 9¼	991 14 7½	1,168 18 2¾
To the Rev. William Weldon Champneys, Canon of St. Paul's, one-sixth of such remainder	986 10 9¼	991 14 7½	1,168 18 2¾
To the Rev. Henry Melvill, Canon of St. Paul's	958 6 8	962 10 –	962 10 –
£.	8,681 10 9¾	8,727 4 7¾	10,286 8 5¾

Duties:

The Dean resides eight months in the year; the other four Canons three months each, and perform part and superintend the whole of the cathedral duties, and to them the whole management of the cathedral and of the estates thereof belongs.

Prebendaries preach on such holy days as are attached to each of their stalls.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, *vide* their returns.

The headings of the items in this return sufficiently indicate the duties and purposes for which each amount is paid.

The Dean and three of the Canons are provided with houses free of rent.

Chapter House, St. Paul's,
14 February 1865.

Wm. Sellon,
Receiver General.

Prebend of Ealdland.

Although the value of the Prebend of Ealdland stands in the King's books at 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*, my average annual receipts for above 40 years have only been 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, one guinea for a sermon being previously deducted every alternate year when I have neglected to preach myself.

Sanderstead Rectory, Croydon,
6 December 1864.

J. W. Randolph.

Prebend of Cantlowes—Kentish Town Manor.

	1861. £. s. d.	1862. £. s. d.	1863. £. s. d.
Receipts:			
Prebendal estate	1,975 7 8	1,941 – –	1,975 7 8
Reserved rent	29 – –	29 – –	29 – –
Manor	47 18 11	57 3 4	47 18 4
Total £.	2,052 6 7	2,027 3 4	2,052 6 –

10 December 1864.

T. Randolph.

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

RETURN of the Net Profits of the Twelve Minor Prebends, belonging to the College of the Twelve Minor Canons, which each individually holds in addition to his Twelfth Share in the Corporate Property.

N.B.—A part of the Income of the Minor Prebends is derived from certain annual fixed payments from the Dean and Chapter, and from the reserved rents of Estates peculiar to each Prebendal Stall, which are let on leases of either 40 or 21 years, and renewable at the expiration of 14 or 7 years respectively by a fine.

	Year.	Annual Income.	Fine.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend (Sub-Dean's)	1861	148 19 10	- none.
	1862	148 19 10	- none.
	1863	148 19 10	- none.
Second Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend (Cardinal Seniors)	1861	67 1 1	- none.
	1862	67 1 1	430 - -
	1863	67 1 1	- none.
Third Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend (Cardinal Juniors)	1861	65 12 1	- none.
	1862	65 12 1	- none.
	1863	65 12 1	- none.
Fourth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	41 12 -	- none.
	1862	41 12 -	- none.
	1863	41 12 -	- none.
Fifth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	46 16 10	- none.
N.B.—This Stall has no corpus.	1862	46 16 10	- none.
	1863	46 16 10	- none.
Sixth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	55 18 7	- none.
	1862	55 18 7	- none.
	1863	55 18 7	- none.
Seventh Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	46 16 11	- none.
	1862	46 16 11	- none.
	1863	46 16 11	- none.
Eighth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	46 15 2	- none.
	1862	46 15 2	- none.
	1863	46 15 2	- none.
Ninth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	47 1 4	- none.
Librarian, 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum, attached to this Stall by gift.	1862	47 1 4	- none.
	1863	47 1 4	- none.
Tenth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	46 14 2	- none.
	1862	46 14 2	- none.
	1863	46 14 2	- none.
Eleventh Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	41 14 1	- none.
	1862	41 14 1	233 6 8
	1863	41 14 1	- none.
Twelfth Minor Canonry or Minor Prebend	1861	52 14 2	- none.
	1862	52 14 2	- none.
	1863	52 14 2	- none.

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

RETURN of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Corporate Property of the College of the Twelve Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, during the Years 1861, 1862, 1863.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1861:		
RECEIPTS:		
From reserved rents, pensions, and other sources, (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{22}$ share of cupola fund)	425 15 6	
Fines on leases of 21 and 40 years - - - - - - - - - -	none.	
		425 15 6
EXPENDITURE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		13 1 11
NET - - - £.		412 13 7
1862 (Extraordinary Year):		
RECEIPTS:		
From reserved rents, pensions, and other sources, (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{22}$ share of cupola fund)	1,274 18 –	
Fines on leases of 21 and 40 years - - - - - - - - - -	392 13 –	
		1,667 11 –
EXPENDITURE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		27 2 7
NET - - - £.		1,640 8 5
1863:		
RECEIPTS:		
From reserved rents, pensions, and other sources, (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{22}$ share of cupola fund)	328 3 2	
Fines on leases of 21 and 40 years - - - - - - - - - -	none.	
		328 3 2
EXPENDITURE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		15 2 8
NET - - - £.		313 – 6

DUTIES.

1.—The duty of the Minor Canons consists in chanting the service daily, and to preach when appointed so to do.

2.—Some of the Minor Canons fulfil certain offices, the duties of which are defined by the respective office, viz., the Sacrist, whose fixed annual salary is 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; the Succentor, annual salary, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; the Librarian, 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*; the Epistolar and Gospeller, each 6 *l.* annually.

J. H. Coward, Warden.

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

RETURN made on behalf of the Vicars Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral of all Moneys received by them appertaining to their Office during the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863, independent of that received from the Dean and Chapter during the same Period.

No. 1.—MR. GOSS.

	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	35	6	4
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	129	9	7⅓
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	136	15	8
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	162	18	1½
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	24	12	2
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	42	18	3¼

No. 2.—MR. FRANCIS.

	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	30	12	5¾
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	124	15	9¼
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	161	16	7
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	187	19	–⅓
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	29	8	5⅛
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	47	14	6¾

No. 3.—MR. LOCKEY.

	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	40	2	7
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	134	5	10½
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	153	12	3¼
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	179	14	8¾
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	39	12	2¼
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	57	18	3½

No. 4.—MR. SHOUBRIDGE.

	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	46	15	8¾
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	140	19	–¼
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	164	3	4¾
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	190	5	10¼
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	31	17	6
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	50	3	7¼

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

No. 5.—MR. HENRY BUCKLAND.	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	62	6	10
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	156	10	1½
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	172	1	7¼
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	198	4	–¾
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	41	1	4
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	59	7	5¼

No. 6.—MR. W. FIELDING.	£.	s.	d.
1861:—Sixth share of fine received upon renewing the lease of one of their houses situated in Ludgate-street -	74	5	11
Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	7	8½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	36	19	–¼
Share of trophy - - - -	4	6	4
£.	131	2	3¾
1862:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	5½
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	111	14	10½
Share of trophy - - - -	10	18	8
£.	137	17	4
1863:—Sixth share of ground rents - -	15	–	2¼
Bishop of London's feast - -	–	3	4
Share of cupola fund - - -	18	15	4
Share of trophy - - - -	3	2	7
£.	37	1	5¼

I beg to state that, upon a fair calculation, the average annual income derived from fines alone upon renewing the leases every seven or fourteen years (as the case may be) amount to 65 *l.* each vicar choral. Although only one (and that a small one) occurred during the period mentioned above, there are several falling due, viz.; two in 1866, two in 1867, one in 1868, and one in 1869, &c.

Henry Buckland, Pittanciary.

RETURN from the Almoner of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in *London.*

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1861:			
Received fixed payments from the Dean and Chapter - - - - - -	279	3	–
„ gratuities for two choristers on leaving choir from the Dean and Chapter - - - - - -	40	–	–
„ for rates and taxes, &c. of school-house from the Dean and Chapter	84	9	3
„ rents - - - - - -	63	14	4
„ dividends - - - - -	31	9	5
£.	498	16	–
1862:			
Received fixed payments from the Dean and Chapter - - - - - -	279	3	–
„ gratuities for four choristers on leaving choir from the Dean and Chapter - - - - - -	95	–	–
„ for rates and taxes of school-house from the Dean and Chapter -	67	14	4
„ rents - - - - - -	63	14	4
„ dividends - - - - -	31	9	5
Balance - - - -	30	–	2½
£.	567	1	3½

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
1861:			
Paid almoner's salary for educating chorister boys - - - - - -	94	1	4
„ rent of assize - - - - -	3	12	–
„ music master's salary for teaching chorister boys music - - -	75	–	–
„ chorister boys in lieu of commons -	115	–	–
„ usual gratuities to three chorister boys on leaving choir - - - -	40	–	–
„ washing surplices, &c. of the chorister boys - - - - - -	44	1	4
„ for books for chorister boys - -	8	4	4
„ for music for chorister boys - -	3	19	–
„ repairing school-house - - -	16	18	9
„ rates and taxes of school-house - -	84	9	3
„ legal expenses - - - - -	2	9	–
Balance - - - -	11	1	–
£.	498	16	–
1862:			
Paid almoner's salary for educating chorister boys - - - - - -	94	1	4
„ rent of assize - - - - -	3	12	–
„ music master's salary for teaching chorister boys music - - -	75	–	–
„ chorister boys in lieu of commons -	125	–	–
„ usual gratuities to four chorister boys on leaving choir - - - -	95	–	–
„ washing surplices, &c. of the chorister boys - - - - - -	43	9	4½
„ for books for chorister boys - -	8	13	9
„ for new piano for chorister boys - -	36	13	6
„ repairing school-house - - -	17	17	–
„ rates and taxes of school-house - -	67	14	4
£.	567	1	3½

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1863:			
Received fixed payments from the Dean and Chapter	279	3	–
„ gratuity to chorister on leaving choir from the Dean and Chapter	30	–	–
„ for rates and taxes of school-house	69	4	6
„ rents	63	14	4
„ dividends	31	9	5
„ sale of two pianos	40	6	–
£.	513	17	3

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
1863:			
Paid almoner's salary for educating chorister boys	94	1	4
„ rent of assize	3	12	–
„ music master's salary for teaching chorister boys music	75	–	–
„ chorister boys in lieu of commons	91	5	–
„ usual gratuity to chorister boy on leaving choir	30	–	–
„ washing surplices, &c. of chorister boys	40	4	6
„ for books for chorister boys	6	6	1
„ for music for chorister boys	3	14	–
„ repairing school-house	54	2	7
„ rates and taxes of school-house	69	4	6
Balance	46	7	3
£.	513	17	3

J. H. Coward, Almoner.

RETURN from the Vergers of St. Paul's Cathedral of Receipts from Michaelmas 1860 to Michaelmas 1863.

	£.	s.	d.
1860 to 1861:—Four twenty-two parts of cupola	138	12	–
Crypt and ball	280	–	–
1861 to 1862:—Four twenty-two parts of cupola	375	4	–
Crypt and ball	1,160	16	–
1862 to 1863:—Four twenty two parts of cupola	216	4	–
Crypt and ball	162	–	–

The year 1861-62 was a very uncommon and extraordinary year. The vergers attend daily at the services, and afterwards assist in keeping order and decency throughout the building.

26 January 1865.

E. M. Cummings, Dean Verger.
For self and Three other Vergers.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster,* for the Years ending 29 September 1861, 1862, and 1863.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1861:			
Balance of last year's account	3,251	6	1
This year's rents and arrears	12,002	7	–
This year's redeemed land tax	778	19	5
This year's copyhold fines	1,592	10	11
This year's dividends on stocks	3,356	16	8
This year's leasehold fines	38,407	2	5
To miscellaneous receipts (interest on purchase-monies of enfranchisements, &c. &c. &c.)	1,505	15	7
£.	60,894	18	1

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
1861:			
Land tax allowed lessees	59	7	2½
Property tax allowed lessees	460	18	11
Arrears of rents and redeemed land tax	75	15	5½
The school and college accounts	2,176	11	2½
The Deanery, Canons, and suspended and charged Canonries' stipends	712	7	4
The Minor Canons, officers, choir, servants, and almsmen, their stipends, &c.	3,779	17	4
Expenses of copyhold courts, law, taxes, rates, insurances, and surveys	810	4	10
Ash Wednesday money	3	–	–
Annual subscriptions	48	2	–
Donations to churches, schools, &c. &c.	470	–	–
Bailiffs' stipends and wages	91	19	10
Payments and augmentations to Vicars and Curates	1,010	11	8
Property tax on leasehold fines	783	3	2
Ditto on copyhold fines	81	1	6
Miscellaneous payments (to tradespeople, &c. &c.)	1,831	3	11½
Payments to the Dean, Canons, and suspended and charged Deanery, Canonries, and fabric	44,041	18	10
Balance	4,458	14	10
£.	60,894	18	1

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1862:			
Balance of last year's account	4,458	14	10
This year's rents and arrears	11,916	6	4½
This year's redeemed land tax	748	15	6
This year's copyhold fines	5,254	7	3
This year's dividends on stocks	3,484	8	7
This year's leasehold fines	15,676	12	1
Miscellaneous receipts (interest on purchase-monies of enfranchisements, &c. &c. &c.)	1,324	1	11
£.	42,863	6	6½

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
1862:			
Land tax allowed lessees	58	15	2½
Property tax allowed lessees	448	16	5¼
Arrears of rents and redeemed land tax	49	6	6½
The school and college accounts	2,204	17	5¼
The Deanery, Canons, and suspended and charged Canonries' stipends	712	7	4
The Minor Canons, officers, choir, servants, and almsmen, their stipends, &c.	3,726	14	4
Expenses of copyhold courts, law, taxes, rates, insurances, and surveys	850	16	–
Ash Wednesday money	3	–	–
Annual subscriptions	48	2	–
Donations to churches, schools, &c.	783	–	–
Bailiffs' stipends and wages	90	1	2
Payments and augmentations to Vicars and Curates	1,180	19	11
Property tax on leasehold fines	704	16	9
Ditto - on copyhold fines	70	5	–
Miscellaneous payments (to tradespeople, &c. &c.)	978	4	3
Payments to the Dean, Canons, and suspended and charged Deanery, Canonries, and fabric	27,713	–	–
Balance	3,240	4	2
£.	42,863	6	6½

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1863:			
Balance of last year's account	3,240	4	2
This year's rents and arrears	12,166	3	7½
This year's redeemed land tax	753	4	10
This year's copyhold fines	5,611	1	10
This year's dividends on stocks	3,247	4	3
This year's leasehold fines	23,507	8	9
Miscellaneous receipts (interest on purchase-monies of enfranchisements, &c. &c. &c.)	2,039	15	10
£.	50,565	3	3½

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
1863:			
Land tax allowed lessees	58	15	2½
Property tax allowed lessees	474	6	5
Arrears of rent and redeemed land tax	49	13	5½
The school and college accounts	2,379	8	2
The Deanery and suspended and charged Canonries' stipends	712	7	4
The Minor Canons, officers, choir, servants, and almsmen, their stipends, &c.	3,723	3	10
Expenses of copyhold courts, law, taxes, rates, insurances, and surveys	714	10	8
Ash Wednesday money	3	–	–
Annual subscriptions	48	2	–
Donations to churches, schools, &c. &c.	560	10	–
Bailiffs' stipends and wages	91	16	6
Payments and augmentations to Vicars and Curates	1,197	–	2
Property tax on leasehold fines	704	16	9
Ditto - on copyhold fines	68	7	6
Miscellaneous payments (to tradespeople, &c.)	1,161	2	3½
Payments to the Dean, Canons, and suspended and charged Deanery, Canonries, and fabric	32,291	13	5
Balance	6,326	9	7
£.	50,565	3	3½

RETURN of the Members, Officers, Servants, and Stipendiaries of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, *Westminster*.

Designation of Member, &c.	House.	Duties.	Stipends and Emoluments derived from Capitular Revenues.			Remarks.
			1861.	1862.	1863.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The Dean	Yes	To reside eight months, according to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113; to preach on certain days; to regulate all matters and duties relative to the performance of Divine Service, and generally to exercise authority in all matters and over all persons subordinate to him in the Collegiate Church.	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	
Six Canons, viz.:						
First Canon	Yes	*One month's residence, with daily attendance; to preach on such Sundays and Saints' days as occur in such month, under order of King George the Second.	2,517 7 6	2,130 2 11	2,226 – 3	*This applies only to Canons installed previous to 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.
Second Canon	Yes	- - ditto	2,517 7 6	2,130 2 11	2,226 – 3	
Third Canon	Yes	- - ditto	1,678 5 7	1,420 2 4	1,483 17 5	Calculated from January to December.
Fourth Canon	Yes	Two months' residence and duty, in consequence of the reduced number from twelve to six.	2,097 16 4	1,775 3 5	1,420 2 4	
Fifth Canon	Yes	- - ditto	1,678 5 7	1,420 2 4	1,483 17 5	
Sixth Canon	Yes	- - ditto	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	
The Sub-Dean	-	One of the Canons annually appointed by the Dean to assist him, or act for him, in the event of his illness, or residence out of England by leave of the Sovereign.	11 14 10	11 14 10	11 14 10	
The Treasurer	-	One of the Canons, annually elected by the Dean and Chapter.	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	
The Steward	-	- - ditto	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	
The Archdeacon	-	- - ditto	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	
Term Lecturer	-	One of the Canons, annually elected by the Dean and Chapter, to deliver certain lectures in term time.	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	

DIOCESE OF LONDON—*continued.*

Designation of Member, &c.	House.	Duties.	Stipend and Emoluments derived from Capitular Revenues.			Remarks.
			1861.	1862.	1863.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The High Steward	No	The head civil authority in the City of Westminster, in whom is vested the nomination of the Burgesses.	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –	
The High Bailiff	No	Returning Officer of Members of Parliament for the City of Westminster; holds inquisitions and tries compensation cases; levies fines imposed by Judges upon defaulting jurors and others, and persons convicted of using false weights, &c. &c.	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4	
The Auditor	No	To audit the accounts of the Receiver General of the Chapter.	16 – –	16 – –	16 – –	
Steward of the Manorial Courts	No	To hold manorial courts and transact the general manorial business.	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	
Receiver General	Yes	To receive the capitular revenues and make the general disbursements.	218 – –	218 – –	218 – –	
Chapter Clerk	Yes	To attend all Chapter meetings, record acts of Chapter, and conduct the correspondence and general business of the Chapter.	168 13 4	168 13 4	168 13 4	
The Head Master	Yes	The instruction of the scholars and general administration of the school, subject to reference to the Dean, as supreme authority.	333 6 8	338 6 8	333 6 8	
The Second Master	Yes	The same, subordinate to the head master	15 – –	15 – –	15 – –	
First Minor Canon	Yes	The celebration of daily service, under the direction of the Dean	202 – –	202 – –	202 – –	
Second Minor Canon	Yes		113 12 4	113 12 4	113 12 4	
Third Minor Canon	Yes		150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	
Fourth Minor Canon	Yes		150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	
Fifth Minor Canon	Yes		150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	
Sixth Minor Canon	No		175 – –	175 – –	175 – –	

First Lay Clerk	No	-	118 4 –	118 4 –	118 4 –	
Second Lay Clerk	No	-	115 – –	115 – –	115 – –	
Third Lay Clerk	No	-	126 16 –	126 16 –	126 16 –	
Fourth Lay Clerk	No	-	125 15 –	125 15 –	125 15 –	
Fifth Lay Clerk	No	-	123 15 –	123 15 –	123 15 –	
Sixth Lay Clerk	No	-	122 19 –	122 19 –	122 19 –	
Seventh Lay Clerk	No	-	122 3 –	122 3 –	122 3 –	
Eighth Lay Clerk	Yes	The celebration of daily service, under the direction of the Dean	111 15 –	111 15 –	111 15 –	
Ninth Lay Clerk	No	-	116 15 –	116 15 –	116 15 –	
Tenth Lay Clerk	No	-	113 10 –	113 10 –	113 10 –	
Eleventh Lay Clerk	No	-	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –	
Twelfth Lay Clerk	No	-	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –	
Organist and Master of the choristers	Yes	-	200 15 –	200 15 –	200 15 –	
The 12 choristers	No	-	138 15 6	138 15 6	138 15 6	
Surveyor	No	General referee on all matters of repair of the fabric.	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	
First sacrist	No	To attend service on all Sundays and Saints' days	80 3 4	80 3 4	80 3 4	
Second sacrist and library keeper	No	-	99 3 4	99 3 4	99 3 4	
First verger	No	To attend the Dean	49 8 10	49 8 10	49 8 10	
Second verger	No	To attend the Canons	72 – –	72 – –	72 – –	
First bellringer	No	-	11 5 4	11 5 4	11 5 4	
Second bellringer	No	To ring Abbey bells for service and at appointed times	8 11 4	8 11 4	8 11 4	
Third bellringer	No	-	8 11 4	8 11 4	8 11 4	
Fourth bellringer	No	-	8 11 4	8 11 4	8 11 4	
High Constable of Westminster	No	Appointed by the High Steward and subordinate to him.	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	
College butler and brewer	Yes	To attend upon the Queen's scholars in the hall	125 – –	125 – –	125 – –	
College cook and scullion	No	To cook for the Queen's scholars	114 14 –	114 14 –	114 14 –	
Laundress	No	To wash the church linen and for the college hall.	13 11 –	13 11 –	13 11 –	
The porter	Yes	To take charge of the cloisters and to admit persons entitled to seats within the choir.	40 4 10	40 4 10	40 4 10	
The beadle	No	To attend the services and assist the porter in admission of persons entitled to seats.	10 5 –	10 5 –	10 5 –	
Constable of the precincts	No	To keep order within the precincts	68 19 –	68 19 –	68 19 –	
The gardener	No	To attend to the college garden	2 2 –	2 2 –	2 2 –	
Watchman	No	To keep watch within and without the Abbey	46 – 6	46 – 6	46 – 6	
The 12 beadsmen *	No	Pensioners of the Crown, chargeable upon the Chapter, and their duties to attend the service.	154 8 –	154 8 –	154 8 –	* £. 12. 17. 4. each.

DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*.

THE Total Receipts during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, were 220,243*l*. (or at the rate of about 73,414 *l*. a year).

The Total Expenditure during the same three years, all salaries included, was 143,569 *l*. (or at the rate of about 47,856 *l*. a year). And besides this, the sum of 76,674 *l*. was paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The total salary of the Dean during the same three years was 13,235 *l*. (or at the rate of nearly 4,412 *l*. a year).

Besides discharging the usual decanal duties, he became in October 1862 *ex officio* the warden of the University of Durham.

Of the Canons the salaries were, for the same three years, as follows:—

£.	£.
(1.) 7,425.	(5.) 2,892.
(2.) 8,970.	(6.) 3,049.
(3.) 9,155.	(7.) 2,889.
(4.) 4,577.	

Besides discharging the usual canonical duties. One or more members of the Chapter being present twice a day at every service in the cathedral. (1.) Was Archdeacon of Durham, and till October 1862 warden of the University. (2.) Was Bishop of Exeter. (3.) and (4.) Professors of the University. (6.) and (7.) respectively. Archdeacons of Northumberland and Lindisfarne.

The members of the Chapter officiate in the cathedral on the mornings of all Sundays and Holy Days, and they preach all the sermons throughout the year except two.

The Minor Canons, six in number, received together, during the same three years, including the additional salaries of the precentor and sacrist, the total sum of 5,695 *l*., or at the rate of 1,898 *l*. a year.

Two of them at least are present at every service in the cathedral, and they officiate on all occasions except those mentioned in the last answer.

The singing men, 10 in number, received together, during the same three years, 4,056 *l*., or at the rate of 1,352 *l*. a year.

The organist received 780 *l*., or 260 *l*. a year, and the organ blower 105 *l*., or 35 *l*. a year.

The singing boys, 10 in number, received during the same three years, the sum of 789 *l*., or at the rate of 263 *l*. a year, besides apprentice fees, amounting on the whole to 160 *l*. And there were four probationers, who received among them 62 *l*. 8 *s*., or at the rate of 20 *l*. 16 *s*. a year.

It is the duty of all these to assist, twice a day, at every service in the cathedral.

There is a large school connected by statute with this cathedral. Of this school the head master received, during the same three years, 600 *l*., or 200 *l*. a year; and the second master, 240 *l*., or 80 *l*. a year.

In this school there are 18 King's scholars appointed annually, after the examination, by the Dean and Chapter, to whom some payment is directed by statute. The payments made to these boys during the same three years amounted to 1,582 *l*., or about 527 *l*. a year.

The singing boys' schoolmasters received, during the same three years, 174 *l*.

The librarians, who have charge of the libraries of the Dean and Chapter, received during the same period the total amount of 220 *l*.; the vergers, sub-vergers, and porter, 954 *l*.; and the bell-ringers, 130 *l*.

The registrar received during the same period, 738 *l*.; the treasurer and land agent, 2,600 *l*.; the receiver, 709 *l*.; the woodman, 210 *l*.; the Shields bailiff, 1,090 *l*.; the mineral agent, 3,487 *l*.; the gardener, 120 *l*.

With these officers rested, under the Dean and Chapter, the management of the whole property.

The clerk of the works, or architect of the Dean and Chapter, received during the same three years, 244 *l*.; the postman and watchman, 129 *l*.; the steward of the courts, 90 *l*.; the clock keeper, 45 *l*.; the reservoir keeper, 15 *l*.

The King's beadsmen, eight in number, dependants on the charity of the Dean and Chapter, received during the same three years, 665 *l*.; the Bishop's beadsmen, eight in number, 35 *l*.; 30 church widows, 230 *l*., and 112 poor people, 353 *l*.

Eleven clergymen, pensioners of the Dean and Chapter, received during the same period, 727 *l*.

And 10 other pensioners, including a former Minor Canon, an organist, a singing man, and others, late officers or servants of this cathedral, received 1,373 *l*. during the same period.

The members and officers "provided with houses free of rent" during the same period, were the Dean, the Canons, three Minor Canons, the treasurer, and the college porter.

26 March 1864. *George Waddington*, Dean.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Holy Trinity of *Winchester*.

RECEIPTS for the last Three Years.

1861.	1862.	1863.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20,197 2 5 *	17,853 1 1	18,010 16 11

* This was previous to the transfer of the estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and included the revenue of then void stalls.

These receipts include moneys allowed for necessary erections and repairs of buildings which are now in the course of completion on farms transferred from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Dean and Chapter.

EXPENDITURE during the Three last Years.

	Stipends, Salaries, Emoluments or Allowances.			As to Houses.
	1861.	1862.	1863.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The Dean	1,768 7 10	1,897 17 –	1,907 14 2	House.
The six Canons *	5,580 1 –	5,373 3 –	5,410 12 –	ditto.
The four Minor Canons and Precentor, who is also a Minor Canon and Sacrist.	900 14 –	863 4 –	867 18 6	No house, but 30 *l.* per annum allowed to each in lieu.
The organist	175 – –	175 – –	183 – –	Small tenement.
The ten lay vicars	767 19 6	780 5 –	701 6 –	No house.
The three supernumeraries, ditto	36 1 –	29 3 –	35 9 –	- ditto.
The twelve choristers	458 – 1	368 14 10	362 8 1	- ditto.
The twelve beadsmen	173 12 –	170 9 –	173 12 –	- ditto.
The chapter clerk	282 14 –	282 14 –	282 14 –	- ditto.
The three clerks	120 5 –	119 5 9	125 14 –	- ditto.
The two sub-sacrists	12 10 –	12 10 –	12 10 –	- ditto.
The two vergers	44 12 –	40 – –	40 – –	- ditto.
The porter	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	House.
The expenses of Divine worship	95 1 1	98 19 2	149 13 –	
The charitable donations	762 11 4	440 14 –	470 14 –	
The pensions	525 18 –	538 12 10	490 9 5	
The Bishop Morley's College	160 11 7	160 11 7	160 11 7	
The new farm buildings	1,250 – –	2,400 – –	3,678 9 –	
The library	98 8 4	76 2 9	24 5 3	
The cathedral repairs	464 6 6	486 5 11	353 2 8	
The cathedral restoration	1,571 8 3	706 12 10	484 18 7	
The deanery and canonry houses	146 14 1	130 2 7	78 7 10	
The various (sundry)	929 1 –	911 7 7	852 16 2	

* One died 15th January 1865; this stall suspended.

Note.—The Duties are those prescribed by the Cathedral Statutes and Acts of Parliament, as set forth in the Returns to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—*See* Appendix annexed to those Reports, p. 77, &c.

Chapter House, 8 February 1865. *F. Bowker*, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Bangor*.

RECEIPTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From the tithe rent-charge arising from the comportion of the rectory of Llandinam, in the county of Montgomery, in the diocese of Bangor, vested in the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, upon certain trusts, by an Act of the First James the Second, intituled "An Act for the Repair of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, and for the Maintenance of the Choir there, and for the Augmentation of the Revenue of the Bishoprick of Bangor, and also for an Augmentation of several Vicarages within the Comportions of Llandinam, in the Diocese of Bangor aforesaid" - - - - - -	1,413 6 8	1,325 4 9	1,309 6 –
Dividends on 249*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Consols - - - - -	7 3 10	7 4 2	7 4 9
Rent of registrar's office - -	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –
£.	1,426 10 6	1,338 8 11	1,322 10 9

The Dean and Chapter have no other property.

EXPENDITURE.		STIPENDS, &c.		
Members, Officers, &c.	Duties.	1862.	1863.	1864.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For the augmentation of the vicarages in the Comportion of the Rectory of Llandinam	No cathedral duties -	471 2 2	441 14 10	436 8 8
Actuary and sub-treasurer -	Receiving the trust funds, keeping an account and distributing same -	37 13 9	35 6 9	34 17 4
For repairing the fabric of the cathedral and providing music books - - -	- - - -	175 3 2	168 2 5	166 17 4
Two Minor Canons on account of their stipends of 150*l.* each, the balance being paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners - - -	The ordinary duties attached to such offices in cathedral churches - -	175 19 –	164 3 11	162 1 8
Organist - - - -	- - ditto - -	175 19 –	164 3 11	162 1 8
Organ blower - - -	- - ditto - -	8 8 –	8 8 –	8 8 –
Six singing men, or lay vicars	- - ditto - -	269 1 8	251 2 9	251 3 –
Ten choristers - - -	- - ditto - -	97 3 4	90 2 8	88 17 –
Pension fund for cathedral officers - - - -	- - - -	16 – 5	15 3 8	11 16 1
£.		1,426 10 6	1,338 8 11	1,322 10 9

None of the members, officers, servants, or stipendiaries are provided with houses or lodgings, either wholly or in part free of rent, or otherwise.

James V. Vincent, Dean.

DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Dean and Chapter of *Wells*, for Three Years ending 29th September 1863.

CHARGE.	£.	s.	d.	DISCHARGE.	£.	s.	d.
1861:—This year's money rents - - } This year's redeemed land-tax - }	1,293	16	8½	Pension to grantee under the Crown -	91	14	5
Pensions and portions - -	214	19	11	Ordinaries, including salaries, &c., and extraordinaries - - - - - }	1,683	8	–
Dividends on Government securities	28	6	6	Fabric expenses - - - - -	234	6	7
Fines upon renewals - - -	4,541	1	–	Tenths - - - - - -	73	8	–
Marriage fee - - - -	1	1	–	Various fee-farm rents - - - -	6	4	10½
Contingent receipts - - -	69	15	3	Annual payment to the poor of St. Cuthbert - - - - - - }	8	6	10
				Quotidians - - - - - -	88	7	2
				Balance - - - - - -	3,962	17	6
£.	6,148	13	4½	£.	6,148	13	4½
1862:—This year's money rents - - } This year's redeemed land-tax - }	1,283	9	10½	Pension to grantee under the Crown -	91	18	5
Pensions and portions - -	214	19	9½	Ordinaries, including salaries, &c., and extraordinaries - - - - - }	1,461	2	2½
Dividends on Government securities	30	5	–	Fabric expenses - - - - -	363	12	1½
Fines upon renewals - - -	3,309	–	–	Tenths - - - - - -	73	8	–
Burial fee - - - -	2	–	–	Various fee-farm rents - - - -	6	4	9
Marriage fee - - - -	1	1	–	Annual payment to the poor of St. Cuthbert - - - - - - }	8	6	10
				Quotidians - - - - - -	88	11	–
				Balance - - - - - -	2,747	12	4
£.	4,840	15	8	£.	4,840	15	8
1863:—This year's money rents - - } This year's redeemed land-tax - }	1,296	–	10	Pension to grantee under the Crown -	92	6	4
Pensions and portions - -	215	2	1	Ordinaries, including salaries, &c., and extraordinaries - - - - - }	1,922	–	2½
Dividends on Government securities	30	7	8	Fabric expenses - - - - -	276	14	8½
Fines upon renewals - - -	3,051	–	–	Tenths - - - - - -	73	8	–
Contingent receipts - - -	190	14	6	Various fee-farm rents - - - -	6	5	4
				Annual payment to the poor of St. Cuthbert - - - - - - }	8	8	4
				Quotidians - - - - - -	88	18	8
				Balance - - - - - -	2,315	3	6
£.	4,783	5	1	£.	4,783	5	1

N.B.—The net balance of each year's revenue is divided in the following proportions, viz.; one-seventh to the Dean, for which he accounts to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as part of his stipend of 1,000*l.* a year. Two-sevenths to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in right of suspended canonries. Four-sevenths equally between the four Canons Residentiary.

DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS—*continued.*

RETURN of the Members, Officers, Servants, and Stipendiaries of the Cathedral Church of *Wells.*

Designation of Members, &c.	House.	DUTIES.	Stipends and Emoluments derived from Capitular Revenues. 1861.	1862.	1863.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The Dean - - -	Yes	The duties are, by statute, to reside eight months in every year, and by custom to preside at all meetings, conduct the buiness of the Chapter, and regulate the establishment; to preach at stated times and at pleasure, and to exercise hospitality as far as he can.	- -	- -	- -	The Dean's income is 1,000 *l.* per annum. He is paid 1-7th of the yearly divisible revenue of the Chapter. If such 1-7th is less than 1,000 *l.* the deficiency is paid to him by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. If it should exceed 1,000 *l.*, the Dean would pay the excess to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Dean's income is fixed by Order in Council, dated 7th August 1851. The Order is founded on an interpretation by the law officers of the statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. The interpretation was set aside by the law officers of the Crown in 1857 and 1858, but the income has not been altered. The interpretation put upon the Act by the law officers in 1846 has not had the effect of reducing the value of any deanery, of which the estates have passed to the Commissioners, except those of Wells and Salisbury. The estates of the Deanery of Wells, which passed into the hands of the Commissioners, produced, it is believed, between 3,000 *l.* and 4,000 *l.* a year.
		Quotidians - - -	17 5 9	17 6 6	17 8 –	
		1-7th divisible revenue -	566 2 6	392 10 4	330 14 9¼	
Four Canons Residentiary.	Yes	To reside three months in every year, and to exercise hospitality; to attend two daily services; preach on stated turns; and, on occasions for which there is no special preacher appointed, to assist the Dean in conducting the affairs of the Chapter, and regulating the establishment.	- -	- -	- -	The Canons are elected from the Prebendaries, and still retain their prebendal stalls, which are honorary.
		Each Canon—Quotidians	8 12 10½	8 13 3	8 14 –	
		,, 1-7th divisible revenue -	566 2 6	392 10 4	330 14 9¼	
Communar - -	No	To keep capitular accounts, and check steward's calculations for renewal fines; examine steward's account, and prepare statement for annual audit.	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	
Master or Chancellor of fabric.	No	To take general oversight of building.	3 – –	3 – –	3 – –	This office has a separate endowment; on the next avoidance it will become honorary.
Precentor - - -	No	Honorary.				
Sub-Dean - -	No	Honorary.				
Treasurer - - -	No	Honorary.				
Clerk of the Courts -	No	To prepare copyhold grants and records of copyhold manors, &c.	90 3 -	90 3 –	90 3 –	The clerk of the courts and the steward, besides the payments by the Chapter, derive other emoluments from the lessees, tenants, and others for leases, copyhold grants, and other incidental matters transacted by them (the clerk of the courts and steward), and usually paid by tenants or lessees. The steward finds his own offices and staff of clerks necessary for the transaction of the capitular business.
Cursitor Ecclesiæ -	No	These offices are all held by the steward, who is a solicitor. As Chapter Clerk he attends all Chapter meetings, records acts of the Chapter, and conducts correspondence. As steward he receives the capitular revenues and makes payments, transacts all legal business of the Dean and Chapter; writes up the terrier on the occasion of every renewal. He is paid the usual charges for business transacted, and received in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 the sums before mentioned.	1 18 8	1 18 8	1 18 8	
Steward and Auditor -	No		3 12 –	3 12 –	3 12 –	
Chapter Clerk - -	No		330 4 6	288 11 –	310 9 –	

Diocese of Bath and Wells—*continued.*

Designation of Members, &c.	House.	DUTIES.	Stipends and Emoluments derived from Capitular Revenues. 1861. £. s. d.	1862. £. s. d.	1863. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Organist and master of the choristers.	Yes	To play the organ and instruct choristers in music.	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	
Tabellarius - -	No	To keep account of the attendance of the choir.	– 13 4	– 13 4	– 13 4	This office is performed by the organist.
Apparitor - - -	No	None since the abolition of the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter's Consistory Court.	1 10 –	1 10 –	1 10 –	Will be abolished after next avoidance.
Three priest vicars -	Yes	To read prayers each for a week in turn, and preach or otherwise assist in performance of Divine Service, as required.	21 9 8	21 9 8	21 9 8	The Priest and Lay Vicars constitute a corporation, with separate estates, from whence they chiefly derive their income. The Dean and Chapter have no power over such estates, and can call for no account. The Priest Vicars are also paid for sermons preached in the absence of a prebendary.
Eight lay vicars -	Yes	To form, with chorister boys, the Cathedral choir.	26 4 9	25 10 9	24 6 8	
Four chorister boys -	–	To sing in choir, each - -	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	These boys are educated whilst in the choir, and receive 10 *l.* on leaving it.
Two - ditto - -	–	- - ditto - - - -	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –	
Two - ditto - -	–	- - ditto - - - -	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	
Choristers' schoolmaster	No	To teach boys - - -	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	School-room rent free.
Librarian - -	No	Honorary.				
Deputy librarian -	–	Take charge of library - -	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	
Servants :—						
Sacrist - - -	No	They act as vergers, and take general charge of the Cathedral. The 2d clerk is bellows blower, and has charge of the bells - - -	17 6 –	17 6 –	17 6 –	
1st clerk - -	No		12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	
2d clerk - -	No		25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	
3d clerk - -	No		8 – –	8 – –	8 – –	

There are 49 prebendal stalls, out of which six only are endowed with separate estates, of which the Dean and Chapter can require no account; but these six will become honorary after their next avoidance. The remainder are all honorary.

18 January 1865.

Henry Bernard, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Carlisle*.

SALARIES Paid for the Year 1861:	£.	s.	d.
The Dean (less Income Tax)	115	12	6
1st Canon, vice-dean, and librarian (less Income Tax)	24	11	3
2d Canon and receiver general (less Income Tax)	26	3	7
3d Canon and treasurer (less Income Tax)	22	13	2
4th Canon (less Income Tax)	21	7	7
Curate of St. Cuthbert (less Income Tax)	5	2	7
Schoolmaster (less Income Tax)	27	17	–
Lecturer of St. Cuthbert (less Income Tax)	28	16	3
Curate of St. Mary, sacrist, and minor Canon, on old foundation (less Income Tax)	40	19	7
Minor Canon, on new foundation, and precentor (less Income Tax)	145	–	6
Minor Canon, on new foundation	144	1	3
Organist (less Income Tax)	96	–	10
Sub-sacrist and singing man	26	1	–
Ditto - - ditto	51	1	–
Lay clerk and singing man	30	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	35	–	–
Deacon and singing man	50	–	–
Sub-deacon and singing man	10	–	–
Chorister boys, 2 at 7 *l.* 7 *s.*	14	14	–
Ditto - 2 at 6 *l.* 6 *s.*	12	12	–
Ditto - 2 at 5 *l.* 5 *s.*	10	10	–
Ditto, probationers, 2 at 3 *l.*	6	–	–
Ditto, per order	3	–	–
Verger, butler, and almsman	20	–	–
Porter and almsman	11	6	8
Four almsmen, at 5 *l.* each	20	–	–
Three almsmen, at 2 *l.* each	6	–	–
One pensioner	10	–	–
Steward of the courts, auditor of accounts, and registrar, &c.	15	6	8
Court-keeper's fees	5	5	–
Allowance to chapter clerk for fees for enrolling and registering leases (less Income Tax)	31	5	10
Organ blowers	44	6	–
Subscriptions and poor	51	13	–
Expenses of audit	22	10	–
Contingent account	116	11	–
June dividends	1,931	–	6
Chapter clerk (less Income Tax)	172	17	6
November dividends	1,939	4	–
Donation to temporary church	20	–	–
Balance on last year's account	18	2	8
£.	5,569	1	10
Received one year's commutation payment (less Income Tax)	5,456	17	3
Balance due deputy receiver	112	4	7
£.	5,569	1	10

SALARIES Paid for the Year 1862:	£.	s.	d.
The Dean (less Income Tax)	115	17	3
1st Canon, and vice-dean, and librarian (less Income Tax)	24	12	6
2d Canon and receiver general (less Income Tax)	26	4	6
3d Canon and treasurer (less Income Tax)	22	14	–
4th Canon (less Income Tax)	21	8	4
Curate of St. Cuthbert (less Income Tax)	5	2	8
Schoolmaster (less Income Tax)	27	18	3
Lecturer of St. Cuthbert (less Income Tax)	28	17	6
Curate of St. Mary's, sacrist, and minor Canon, on old foundation (less Income Tax)	41	1	4
Minor Canon, on new foundation (less Income Tax)	144	7	6
Minor Canon, on new foundation, and precentor (less Income Tax)	145	6	9
Organist (less Income Tax)	96	5	–
Sub-sacrist and singing man	26	1	–
Ditto - - ditto	51	1	–
Lay clerk and singing man	30	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	35	–	–
Deacon and singing man	50	–	–
Sub-deacan and singing man	10	–	–
Extra attendance	–	15	–
Two chorister boys, at 7 *l.* 7 *s.*	14	14	–
Ditto - - at 6 *l.* 6 *s.*	12	12	–
Ditto - - at 5 *l.* 5 *s.*	10	10	–
Two probationers, at 3 *l.*	6	–	–
Additional payment	1	10	–
Verger, butler, and almsman	20	–	–
Porter and almsman	11	6	8
Four almsmen, at 5 *l.* each	20	–	–
Three almsmen, at 2 *l.* each	6	–	–
One pensioner	10	–	–
Steward of the courts, auditor of accounts, and registrar, &c.	15	6	8
Court-keeper's fees	5	5	–
Allowance to chapter clerk for fees for enrolling and registering leases (less Income Tax)	31	8	6
Organ blowers	46	16	–
Subscriptions and poor	66	13	–
Expenses of audit	22	10	–
Contingent account	129	6	11
June dividends	1,939	8	–
Chapter clerk (less Income Tax)	173	5	–
November dividends	1,939	8	–
Balance due on last year's account to the deputy receiver	112	4	7
To a year's interest thereon	5	12	2
£.	5,641	12	2
Received one year's commutation payment (less Income Tax)	5,467	–	–
Monumental fees	10	10	–
Loss	164	2	2
£.	5,641	12	2
Balance brought down	164	2	2
By cash from Dean and Canons	164	2	2

Diocese of Carlisle—*continued.*

Salaries Paid for the Year 1863:	£.	s.	d.
The Dean (less Income Tax)	116	7	3
1st Canon, vice-dean, and librarian (less Income Tax)	24	14	8
2d Canon and receiver general (less Income Tax)	26	6	10
3d Canon and treasurer (less Income Tax)	22	16	–
4th Canon (less Income Tax)	21	10	2
Curate of St. Cuthbert's (less Income Tax)	5	3	2
Schoolmaster (less Income Tax)	28	–	8
Lecturer of St. Cuthbert (less Income Tax)	29	–	–
Curate of St. Mary, sacrist, and minor Canon, on old foundation (less Income Tax)	41	–	5
Minor Canon, on new foundation (less Income Tax)	145	–	–
Minor Canon, on new foundation, and precentor (less Income Tax)	145	19	4
Organist (less Income Tax)	96	13	4
Sub-sacrist and singing man	26	1	–
Ditto - - ditto	51	1	–
Lay clerk and singing man	30	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	50	–	–
Ditto - - ditto	35	–	–
Deacon and singing man	50	–	–
Sub-deacon and singing man	10	–	–
Two chorister boys, at 7 *l.* 7 *s.* each	14	14	–
Ditto - - at 6 *l.* 6 *s.* „	12	12	–
Ditto - - at 5 *l.* 5 *s.* „	10	10	–
Two probationers, at 3 *l.*	6	–	–
Verger, butler, and almsman	20	–	–
Porter and almsman	11	6	8
Four almsmen, at 5 *l.* each	20	–	–

Salaries Paid for the Year 1863—*cont^d.*	£.	s.	d.
Three almsmen, at 2 *l.* each	6	–	–
One pensioner	10	–	–
Steward of the courts, auditor of accounts, and registrar, &c.	15	6	8
Court-keeper's fees	5	5	–
Allowance to chapter clerk for fees for enrolling and registering leases (less Income Tax)	32	12	7
Two organ blowers	46	16	–
Subscriptions and poor	76	13	–
Expenses of audit	13	11	–
Cathedral furniture, &c.	44	19	–
Contingent account	121	5	10
June dividends	1,939	8	–
Chapter clerk (less Income Tax)	174	–	–
November dividends	1,918	13	–
£.	5,504	11	3
Received one year's commutation payment (less Income Tax)	5,494	1	3
Received monumental fee	10	10	–
£.	5,504	11	3
The full dividends due to the members of the chapter in November 1863, was	1,956	4	7
Sum actually received by them	1,918	13	–
Loss £.	37	11	7
Balance brought down	37	11	7
By cash from Dean and Canons	37	11	7

N.B.—The schoolmaster and porter are provided with houses free of rent out of the capitual property. The Dean and Canons build and repair their own houses at their own cost.

21 February 1865.

Francis Close, D.D., Dean.

DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Chester*.

RECEIPTS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	EXPENDITURE.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance in hand -	440 13 1	458 19 10	218 15 1	Sundries - - -	1,210 1 6½	1,541 19 7½	868 11 1
Sundries - - -	6,410 16 6½	6,457 4 4½	6,406 6 4	Salaries and stipends, as per Schedule annexed - - -	5,182 8 3	5,155 9 6	5,153 9 2
				Balance in hand -	458 19 10	218 15 1	603 1 2
£.	6,851 9 7½	6,916 4 2½	6,625 1 5	£.	6,851 9 7½	6,916 4 2½	6,625 1 5

STIPENDS, SALARIES, AND EMOLUMENTS.

		1861.	1862.	1863.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
The Very Rev. the Dean -	Dr. Anson, D. D. - - -	1,128 3 7	1,120 10 5	1,119 4 5	A house, rent free.
Four Canons - - -	Rev. G. B. Blomfield - -	564 1 10	560 5 3	559 12 3	These payments are free of Income Tax.
	Rev. T. Eaton - - -	564 1 9	560 5 2	559 12 3	
	Rev. T. Hillyard - - -	564 1 10	560 5 3	559 12 3	
	Rev. H. M'Neile, D. D. -	564 1 9	560 5 2	559 12 2	
Four Minor Canons - -	Rev. W. Harrison - - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	Holds the office of librarian in addition, at a salary of 10 *l.* per annum.
The Minor Canons have also a separate estate, called Barbara Dod's Estate, for which they receive about (in turn).	Rev. H. Venables, precentor -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	As precentor he holds a house, rent free.
	Rev. E. R. Johnson - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	Is also curate of St. Oswald's, at a salary of 100 *l.* per annum.
	Rev. W. Grindrod - - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	
Curate of St. Oswald's - -	Rev. E. R. Johnson - -	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	
Chapter clerk - - -	Mr. C. Townshend - -	150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	
Schoolmaster - - -	Rev. J. Harris - - -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -	The undermaster's salary is included in this.
Organist - - - -	Mr. F. Gunton - - -	150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	
Six conducts - - -	1. W. Wait - Stipend - -	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	
	Attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 6	
	2. E. Cuzner - Stipend - -	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	Is also the master of the choristers; salary, 70 *l.* per annum and house, part rent free.
	Attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 3	
	3. G. Kibble - Stipend - -	25 - -	7 15 2	- Left.	
	Attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	45 12 6	14 2 6		
	Succeeded by				
	3. J. Lander - Stipend - -	- - -	16 5 7	25 - -	
	Attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	- - -	29 15 -	45 12 6	
	4. J. Luke - Stipend - -	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	
	Attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 6	
	5. J. B. Mason, salary - -	50 - -	50 - -	50 - -	
	6. W. G. Sandy, retiring pension	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	

DIOCESE OF CHESTER—*continued.*

		1861.	1862.	1863.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Supernumerary conduct -	H. Craud, attendance, 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.	45 12 6	45 12 6	45 12 6	
Master of the choristers -	E. Cuzner - - - -	70 - -	70 - -	70 - -	
Bailiff - - - - -	S. Brown, retiring pension -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	
Eight choristers, four probationers, and two supernumerary boys.	- - - - - - -	68 - -	68 - -	68 - -	
Two vergers - - -	Edward Edwards - - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	
	John Smith - - - -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	
Sexton - - - - -	Samuel Williams - - -	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	
Six beadsmen, 6*l.* each -	- - - - - - -	36 - -	36 - -	36 - -	
Twenty-four King scholars, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.	- - - - - - -	78 15 -	77 10 -	76 13 4	
Librarian - - - -	Rev. W. Harrison - - -	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	
Pensions - - - -	Rev. E. D. Green, Brombro' -	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	
	Rev. C. C. Sharpe, Ince -	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	
	Rev. J. D. Paterson, Chilford	4 6 8	4 6 8	4 6 8	
	Rev. G. Salt, St. Bridget's -	4 - -	4 - -	4 - -	
	£.	5,182 8 3	5,155 9 6	5,153 9 2	

DUTIES of the Members, Officers, or other Stipendiaries.

The Dean.—Constant residence and attendance on services of the cathedral.

The Canons.—A residence of three months each in the year, and attendance on and officiating at all the services of the cathedral during such residence.

Minor Canons.—Alternate performances of the services of the cathedral twice each day in the week, two are expected to be present.

Chapter Clerk.—All the secular business of the chapter.

Schoolmaster.—Teaches the King scholars and provides master under him, but allowed to take private pupils and boarders.

Organist.—Provides for the musical teaching of the choristers, the practice of the conducts, and the playing of the organ at all the services.

Conducts.—To attend all the choral services.

Master of Choristers.—Teaches choristers in a school appropriated to that purpose.

Bailiff.—Now a pensioned sinecure.

Choristers.—Same as conducts.

Vergers.—Attend each service in turn or together.

Sexton.—The general care of the cathedral, with cleaning, &c.

Beadsmen.—Pensioners attend on Sundays and when required.

King Scholars.—Boys educated at King School under statutes.

Librarian.—Charge of the library.

Precentor.—The supervision of the choral department, conducts, choristers, &c.

24 September 1864. *Charles Townshend*, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.

Receipts of the Dean and Chapter of *Chichester* for the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Monumental fees	3	–	–	—			—		
Ecclesiastical Commissioners (including compensation to Chapter clerk, and less Income Tax)	4,515	7	3	4,523	15	–	4,546	2	11
£.	4,518	7	3	4,523	15	–	4,546	2	11

Expenditure of the Dean and Chapter of *Chichester* for the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Stipends and Pensions	3,491	4	6	3,552	14	5	3,560	19	2
Cathedral Fabric Fund	400	–	–	400	–	–	400	–	–
Chapter clerk's compensation	192	1	8	192	10	–	193	6	8
Subscriptions and gratuities	137	–	–	111	10	–	149	–	–
Rates, insurances, tradesmen's bills, gas, and other payments	219	3	1	260	6	7	349	5	6
£.	4,439	9	3	4,517	1	–	4,652	11	4

Stipends of the Members, Officers, Servants, and Stipendiaries of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester* for the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1861.			1862.			1863.			——	Duties.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Dean and four residentiaries	2,401	1	8	2,406	5	–	2,416	13	4	With houses	Attendance at cathedral.
Succentor	3	12	2	4	16	4	4	16	11	- - -	- - Ditto.
Four Vicars choral	86	11	3	96	17	4	97	6	4	With houses	
Organist	126	18	–	127	1	–	127	14	5	- - -	Engaged in the services of the cathedral.
Six lay vicars	346	2	–	346	10	–	348	6	6	- - -	
One ditto, supernumerary	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	- - -	
Twelve choristers	53	–	–	54	14	–	53	–	–	- - -	
Schoolmaster	57	13	8	57	15	–	58	1	1	With house, rent free.	Master of the choristers.
Communar	11	–	–	11	–	–	11	–	–	- - -	The care of the accounts.
Chapter clerk	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	- - -	Attendance on Chapter.
Librarian	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	- - -	Care of library.
Two vergers	81	10	7	81	12	4	82	–	10	- - -	Attendance on Dean and Canons, &c.
Two sextons	81	6	5	80	17	4	81	5	10	- - -	Care of cathedral.
Organ-blower	15	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–	- - -	Attendance on organist.
Bellringers	18	–	–	18	–	–	18	–	–	- - -	Care and ringing of bells.
Precular	20	–	–	20	–	–	20	–	–	- - -	Care of churchyard, &c.
Vicar of Westdean	17	6	3	17	6	6	17	8	8	- - -	These are ancient stipends paid to incumbents of parishes in the diocese.
Other stipendiaries	108	14	6	109	14	10	110	15	6	- - -	
Lay vicars' pension fund	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	- - -	For superannuated lay vicars.
Chaplain, St. Mary's, pension.	-	-	-	25	–	–	25	–	–	- - -	Paid to late chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital.
Bread money to aged poor	-	-	-	16	16	9	11	1	9	- - -	An ancient gift to poor persons.
St. James' payment to vicars choral.	1	6	–	1	6	–	1	6	–	- - -	An ancient payment, on St. James' Day, to vicars choral.
£.	3,491	4	6	3,552	14	5	3,560	19	2		

15 November 1864.

E. W. Johnson, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF ELY.

RETURN of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of *Ely*.

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For the year ending April 1862 - - - -	19,698	1	3	19,409	15	8
„ „ April 1863 - - - -	22,195	7	3	21,516	11	3
„ „ April 1864 - - - -	17,714	5	4	16,981	2	11

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Ely*.

	To April 1862.			To April 1863.			To April 1864.			Whether Provided with Houses, or either wholly or in part Free of Rent, or otherwise.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
The Very Rev. the Dean - - -	1,381	6	4	2,106	14	6	891	–	3	House and garden, rent free.
Ditto for attending Courts - -	10	10	–	10	10	–	10	10	–	
To the Vice-Dean - - - - - -	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	
To each of the six Canons - - -	650	9	6	1,013	3	6	405	6	4	House and garden, rent free.
To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for two vacant stalls.	1,300	18	10	2,026	6	10	810	12	8	
To each of four Minor Canons - -	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–	Three have houses, rent free; the fourth has no house or allowance for one.
To Precentor, who is one of them, additional	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	
To magister choristarum - - -	10	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	
To the treasurer - - - - - -	10	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	
And for attending Courts - -	6	6	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	
To head grammar master, for three quarters for 1862, with two-thirds of school fees.	112	10	–	150	–	–	150	–	–	House, rent free.
To under grammar master, with one-third of school fees.	110	–	–	110	–	–	110	–	–	No house or allowance for one.
To master of choristers' school - -	75	–	–	75	–	–	75	–	–	House, rent free.
To organist - - - - - - -	121	–	–	121	–	–	121	–	–	No house or allowance for one.
To receiver - - - - - - -	28	7	6	28	7	6	28	7	6	No house.
To registrar - - - - - - -	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	No house.
To steward of the court - - - -	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	No house.
To surveyor - - - - - - -	105	–	–	105	–	–	105	–	–	No house.
To eight statutable lay clerks, each - - The lay clerks have also the rent of certain lands, worth about 350*l.* per annum, which is equally divided amongst them.	23	5	–	23	5	–	23	5	–	
To one supernumerary lay clerk - -	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	- „
To eight choristers - - - - -	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	- „
To twenty-four grammar boys, each -	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	- „
To senior verger - - - - - -	29	12	8	29	12	8	29	12	8	- „
To junior verger - - - - - -	16	14	8	16	14	8	16	14	8	- „
To clerk of works - - - - - -	60	–	–	60	–	–	60	–	–	- „
To clock-winder - - - - - -	6	6	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	- „
To barbi-tonsor - - - - - -	6	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	- „
To night college watchman - - -	31	4	–	31	4	–	31	4	–	- „
To church sweeper - - - - -	5	10	–	5	10	–	5	10	–	- „
To each of six beadsmen - - -	5	14	8	5	14	8	5	14	8	- „
To organ-blower - - - - - -	4	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	- „
For tolling bell - - - - - -	3	8	–	3	8	–	3	8	–	- „
To bailiffs of manors - - - - -	49	15	2	49	15	2	49	15	2	- „

Note.—With regard to the duties of the several officers connected with the Cathedral, it is to be observed that those duties are mainly defined by the statutes of the Cathedral; but that they are partly modified by practice. A copy of the statutes has already been laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the "Appendix to the First Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, appointed 10 November 1852," p. 62; and the same "Appendix" contains a full description and explanation of the duties of the several officers of the Cathedral (p. 155). The Dean and Chapter of Ely do not find, upon full consideration, that they have anything material to add to the information which has thus been already presented to Parliament.

24 March 1865. *H. R. Evans*, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF EXETER.

RETURN by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.

THE capitular body consists of the Dean and five Canons Residentiary, besides the canonry held by the present Bishop, as treasurer, and which on the next avoidance will be suspended.

The receipts of the body during the last three years consist of the annual sum of 11,500 *l.*, provided by a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under the Cathedral Acts, payable until the Dean and Chapter are put into possession of real estates producing a clear annual income of the like amount; of which sum 7,000 *l.* have been divided amongst the Dean and Canons Residentiary, in the proportions of two-sevenths to the Dean and one-seventh to each Canon, and the residue applied in paying the stipends of the choir and other members and officers of the cathedral, and defraying the charges of the fabric, and all other charges and expenditure of the body.

The Dean and each Canon Residentiary has his house of residence. The term of residence required by the Cathedral Acts is, for the Dean eight months, and for each Residentiary three months in the year; the residence of the Canon being that also enjoined by the Cathedral Statutes. The periods of their several residences are arranged each year, so as that two of the body may be always in residence throughout the year. The duties of the Dean and Residentiaries are those prescribed by law and by the statutes and customs of the Church. The Dean and Canons in residence are present at the morning and evening service daily, and take their turns of preaching. They have also obligations in regard to the charitable and other institutions of the city, which the Dean and Residentiaries have always considered it to be their duty to fulfil.

The Prebendaries take their turns of preaching on the Sunday afternoons; the sum of 4 *l.* for each turn being paid out of the capitular revenues. The annual charge is 208 *l.* A lodging is provided for the preacher in a house belonging to the Chapter, in the Close. There is a lecturer appointed yearly by the Dean and Chapter, whose duty at present is to preach in the cathedral at the morning service on Saints' days, having a stipend of 30 *l.*

The organist, who has various important duties to perform connected with the choir, has a house assigned to him for his residence in the Close, free of rent. His yearly salary is 200 *l.*

There are four priest vicars, who, together with the lay vicars, constitute a distinct corporate body, called "The Custos and College of Vicars Choral." They have, as their distinct endowment, their own separate estates. The Chapter pay to the body a fixed yearly pension of 58 *l.* Two of the priest vicars are allowed to occupy houses belonging to the Dean and Chapter, in the Close, at nominal rents. The Chapter contribute towards a substitute for one of the priest vicars the yearly sum of 50 *l.* The statuteable duties of the priest vicars are to attend all the choral services of the cathedral. One of them performs the early morning service. With the permission of the Dean and Chapter they make an arrangement for their attendance, by which two priest vicars attend the services on Sundays, and the morning service on Litany days and holy days, and one priest vicar attends all other services.

There are eight lay vicars, six secondaries, and 12 choristers. The lay vicars share amongst them a certain portion of the college revenues. They formerly had each a house; some of which having been taken down for improvement, the Chapter pay an annual sum by way of compensation for those houses. The Dean and Chapter have for many years past granted, *ex gratia*, the yearly sum of 10 *l.* to each lay vicar, and they also make occasional grants for the providing substitutes. The aggregate annual charge on the Chapter revenues for the lay vicars is 200 *l.* The secondaries are paid wholly out of the Chapter revenues, the annual charge varying according to the voices required. The aggregate annual payment may be stated at 350 *l.* The duty of the lay vicars and secondaries is, that all of them attend every service; but for many years past an arrangement for attendance has been allowed by which absences are not noticed if the rule be observed, that on week days six men (two of each voice) be present, and on Sundays the whole body.

The choristers are lodged, boarded, and educated in a house in the Close provided by the Chapter, under the instruction of a resident master, at present in holy orders. The whole charge of the establishment on the Chapter revenues is about 450 *l.*

There

DIOCESE OF EXETER—*continued.*

There are two vergers, who have a house and a fixed stipend, and are allowed to receive gratuities for showing the Cathedral. The third verger has a house and stipend only. The aggregate charge at present amounts to 150*l.* There is a surveyor of works, with a salary, and there are various servants employed in and about the Cathedral and precincts. The aggregate annual charge is about 150 *l.*

The body are chargeable with various fixed annual payments, consisting of perpetual pensions, tenths, rates, and payments to alms-people and other charitable objects, amounting in the aggregate to about 600*l.* a year. The maintenance of the fabric of the Cathedral, of the houses of the officers, and of the precincts on the present average, together with the necessary provision for extraordinaries, is a charge of not less than 1,700*l.* a year. The Chapter make annual contributions towards the support of schools, training colleges, choral societies, and other objects of that character, and contribute by donations towards the building of churches and schools, and for other capitular and diocesan objects, by which means the annual income is disposed of, the account of the whole receipt and expenditure being audited and closed every year.

By order of the Dean and Chapter,
Ralph Barnes, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Gloucester.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
RECEIPTS for the last three years; viz., 1861, 1862, 1863 - - -	26,551	1	8½
EXPENDITURE during the same years - - - - - - - - -	26,914	12	4½
The Excess of Expenditure over Receipts due to the Treasurer, January 1864 - - - - - - - - - - £.	363	10	8

STIPENDS, Salaries, Emoluments, and Allowances and Duties of each of the Members, Officers, and Servants during the Three Years, and whether they are provided with Houses or Lodgings, wholly or part Rent free.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Dean:—Emoluments during the three years - - - - - - -	4,533	1	7½
Duties—Head of the Chapter.			
Residence—The Deanery.			
First Canon:—Emoluments during the three years - - - - -	2,176	10	9
Second Canon - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,176	10	9
Third Canon - - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,176	10	7
Fourth Canon - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,176	10	7
Sub-Dean:—Elected annually from the Canons; emoluments during the three years	30	–	–
Treasurer:—Elected annually from the Canons; emoluments during the three years	45	–	–
Duties—Care of the church under the Dean.			
Residence—Each Canon has a residence house, rent free.			
Three Minor Canons:—Total emoluments during the three years, who are also precentor, sacrist, and librarian - - - - - - - - - -	1,743	12	–
Duties—Conducting the services in the cathedral, under the direction of the Dean and Canons.			
Houses—None provided.			

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Two Sub-sacrists:—Emoluments during the three years Duties—Care of the cathedral. Houses—None provided.	101	11	–
Four Beadsmen:—Salaries during the three years Duties—Sweeping and cleaning the cathedral. Two of these beadsmen are vergers, and others are employed about the cathedral and precincts, for which they have been paid during the three years Houses—None provided.	120 163	– 16	– –
Supervisor of Works:—Salary during the three years Duties—To superintend repairs, and to certify tradesmen's bills. No house provided.	60	–	–
Head Schoolmaster:—Salary during the three years	690	–	–
Under Master:—Salary during the three years Duties—To instruct, according to a scheme approved by the Bishop of the diocese, boys sent to the cathedral grammar school. No residence house provided for either master; but a schoolhouse, playground, and field provided by the Chapter.	360	–	–
Organist:—Salary during the three years Duties—To play on the organ and instruct the choristers in music. A residence house provided, rent free.	371	5	–
Seven Lay Clerks:—Emoluments during the three years Duties—To attend the services in the cathedral church, and take part in the singing, under the direction of the precentor. No houses provided.	1,288	5	–
Eight Choristers and Two Supernumerary Choristers:—Salaries, schooling, and fund for apprenticing Every chorister is educated at the cathedral grammar school, the Chapter paying for each the same fees as are paid by other scholars; and 5 *l.* a year is set apart for each chorister, to provide an apprentice fee for him on his leaving the choir.	675	5	3
Chapter Clerk:—Emoluments during the three years Duties—To manage the business of the Chapter. No house provided.	983	9	9
N. B.—The remaining expenditure during these three years was incurred for objects coming under the several heads under mentioned; viz.:— For the repairs, restoration, maintenance, and improvement of the fabric of the cathedral church, of the grammar school, and of the organist's house; for church furniture, and lighting, watching, care, management, and improvement of the precincts; for other expenses connected with the cathedral and with the services of the church; and for subscriptions and donations to schools and other charitable objects; and amount altogether to	7,043	4	–
£.	26,914	12	3½

Gloucester, 1864.

George Whitcombe,
Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL—*continued.*

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of *Bristol*, of the Receipts for the Three Years ending 31st December 1864.

	1862.			1863.			1864.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balances brought forward	2,806	19	11	2,040	10	9	2,382	12	2
Annuity from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England	6,780	–	–	6,780	–	–	6,780	–	–
Rents	13	12	2	13	12	2	13	12	2
Burial Fees	–		–	6	6	–	18	18	–
Income Tax returned	36	2	6	48	8	4	36	19	8
Interest received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England	–		–	42	8	5	266	8	7
£.	9,636	14	7	8,931	5	8	9,498	10	7

RETURN of the Expenditure for the Three Years ending 31st December 1864.

SALARIES, STIPENDS, &c.	1862.			1863.			1864.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Dean (house)	1,437	–	–	1,437	–	–	1,607	–	–
Canonry, No. 1 (house)	688	10	–	688	10	–	773	10	–
Canonry, No. 2 (house)	688	10	–	688	10	–	773	10	–
Canonry, No. 3 (house)	688	10	–	688	10	–	773	10	–
Canonry, No. 4 (house)	688	10	–	688	10	–	773	10	–
Sub-Dean	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8
Treasurer and Receiver	6	13	4	6	13	4	6	13	4
Chapter Clerk (office)	42	2	6	21	5	9	21	9	6
Precentor and Minor Canon	175	–	–	175	–	–	175	–	–
Minor Canon, No. 2	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–
Minor Canon, No. 3	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–
Schoolmaster (house)	93	13	–	77	9	6	72	–	–
Organist	150	–	–	152	10	–	160	–	–
Lay Clerk, No. 1	56	11	6	60	14	6	60	16	–
Lay Clerk, No. 2	56	17	6	63	3	–	57	1	–
Lay Clerk, No. 3	60	2	–	63	3	3	61	10	3
Lay Clerk, No. 4	59	9	–	61	14	6	62	19	9
Lay Clerk, No. 5	56	6	–	57	4	3	60	5	9
Lay Clerk, No. 6	58	12	6	62	19	6	62	17	6
Lay Clerk, No. 7	55	15	–	60	2	9	55	16	–
Lay Clerk, No. 8	27	13	6	27	12	3	32	9	9
Lay Clerk, No. 9	5	10	–	3	6	–	9	15	9
Chorister, No. 1	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 2	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 3	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 4	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 5	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 6	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 7	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Chorister, No. 8	4	10	–	4	10	–	4	10	–
Sub-sacrist	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–
Verger and Porter	20	–	–	20	–	–	20	–	–
Pensioner, No. 1	16	11	6	16	9	–	16	9	–
Pensioner, No. 2	16	11	6	16	9	–	16	9	–
Pensioner, No. 3	16	11	6	16	9	–	16	9	–
Pensioner, No. 4	16	16	6	16	9	–	16	9	–
Bellringer and Organ-blower	12	–	–	12	–	–	12	2	6

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL—*continued.*

SALARIES, STIPENDS, &c.	1862.	1863.	1864.
SUPERANNUATIONS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Schoolmaster	40 – –	80 – –	80 – –
Lay Clerk, No. 1	20 – –	20 – –	15 – –
Lay Clerk, No. 2	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
Lay Clerk, No. 3	22 10 –	22 10 –	22 10 –
AUGMENTATIONS	–	42 17 3	21 3 3
DONATIONS:			
Sub-sacrist	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
Poor Widows	8 – –	9 5 –	9 15 –
The Poor of Isle-Abbots and Fivehead	10 – –	—	—
The Poor of Holt and Winsley	–	10 – –	—
The Poor of Marden and Bradford	–	–	10 – –
Sundry donations	42 8 –	28 8 –	43 10 6
SUNDRIES:			
Income Tax	358 4 9	213 7 8	177 4 8
Gas	141 2 –	132 1 –	109 9 10
Tradesmen's accounts, &c.	–	269 3 8	193 7 4
Alteration Fund	1,192 10 5	—	—
Insurance on Cathedral	26 5 –	11 15 –	11 15 –
Insurance on Schoolhouse	1 16 –	1 16 –	1 16 –
College Green expenses	30 5 9	39 5 1	43 3 6
Chapter Office ,,	28 5 7	21 16 10	24 17 5
Sub-sacrists ,,	18 8 11	16 5 11	21 8 3
Cleaning Cathedral	6 15 –	9 15 –	7 10 –
Rates and Taxes, Schoolhouse	19 4 –	2 – 8	1 12 3
Rents	22 4 11	22 5 2	22 5 5
	7,596 3 10	6,548 13 6	6,928 8 2
Balances carried forward	2,040 10 9	2,382 12 2	2,570 2 5
£.	9,636 14 7	8,931 5 8	9,498 10 7

DUTIES.

THE Dean has the general management of the Cathedral and officers, is always in residence unless he has some legal hindrance, and provides the sermons on Easter Sunday and Christmas Day.

The Canons have each to be in residence three months in the year, and provide one sermon each Sunday during residence.

The Sub-Dean has the same authority as the Dean during his absence.

The Receiver has to collect all rents, &c.

The Treasurer has to pay all salaries, &c.

The Chapter Clerk performs the duties of the above two offices.

The Minor Canons have to take the service of the Cathedral one week in three, and attend every Sunday; they provide the sermon on the Sunday afternoon of each week of duty.

The Precentor has the regulation of the singers and music.

The Sacrist and Sub-sacrist have the care of the church.

The Schoolmaster has to educate the choristers.

The Organist has to play the organ at every service, and to teach the choristers to sing.

The Lay Clerks take such part of each service as is usually sung, and have to attend four and a half days in every week.

The Choristers' duties are the same as the Lay Clerks, except that they have to attend every service.

The Verger and Porter has to attend the Dean and Canons at every service.

The Pensioners to attend the Sacrist and Sub-sacrist, and to take duty every fourth week and Sundays.

The Bellringer and Organ-blower has to be in attendance to ring the bell and blow the organ.

RESIDENCES.

The only officers that are provided with residences are the Dean, Canons, and Schoolmaster. The Chapter Clerk is provided with an office.

George A. Bessell, Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, for the Three Years ending 10th November 1863.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total of Receipts from every source, excepting Options, but including 240 *l.* from the Custos and Vicars towards the salaries of the Lay Clerks - - - - - - - - -	5,195 11 8	4,868 1 10½	4,781 3 –
£.	5,195 11 8	4,868 1 10½	4,781 3 –

N.B.—Of the non-residentiary Prebendaries, 18 are honorary, and 10 have separate estates, the particulars of which are not within the knowledge or control of the Dean and Chapter. The Custos and Vicars are also a distinct corporation, having separate estates, the particulars of which are not known to the Dean and Chapter. The Dean and three of the Canons Residentiary have residentiary houses; there are also two other residentiary houses, one of which is occupied by Messrs. Evans & Beddoe, solicitors (Mr. Evans being the Bishop's secretary), as their offices, and the other by the Cathedral Organist.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, for the Three Years ending 10th November 1863.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Prælector (he also receives 20 *l.* from the Bishop's Canon Residentiary) - - -	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
The Succentor - - - - - - -	17 7 –	16 12 8	14 4 8
The Schoolmaster - - - - - -	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –
The Chapter Clerk - - - - -	115 – –	115 – –	115 – –
The Organist (he also receives 8 *l.* from the College) - - - - - - - -	142 – –	142 – –	142 – –
The Lay Vicars (including 240 *l.* paid by the Custos and Vicars) - - - - -	336 – –	336 – –	344 6 3
The Choristers - - - - - -	59 6 –	68 6 –	60 – –
The Verger - - - - - - - -	41 15 9	41 15 9	46 6 10
The two Sextons (they also receive 34 *l.* from the Fabric Account) - - - - -	15 15 8	15 15 8	28 6 9
The Church Constable and Organ-blower -	36 8 –	36 8 –	36 8 –
Sundry disbursements, comprising parochial rates and taxes on tithe rent-charges, instalment of debt and interest, subscriptions, augmentations to livings, lighting and cleaning Cathedral, and sundries - - - - -	2,123 9 2½	2,274 8 8½	2,685 7 1
Balance divided amongst members of Chapter, viz.; one-sixth to each of the four Residentiaries, and two-sixths to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners - - - - - -	2,258 10 –½	1,771 15 1	1,259 3 5
£.	5,195 11 8	4,868 1 10½	4,781 3 –

The Dean receives a fixed stipend of 1,000 *l.* per annum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to a yearly deduction of about 60 *l.* for instalments of principal, and for interest upon money borrowed for restoration of the Deanery. Each of the four Residentiaries receive one of the Options mentioned in the Scale of Options, selected according to seniority, except in the Dean's first and seventh year, when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners take the best Option.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD—*continued.*

SCALE OF OPTIONS.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First Option	- -	305 19 5	292 3 4
Second Option	- -	295 16 4	282 7 1
Third Option	- -	272 9 2	246 12 10
Fourth Option	- -	259 6 3	234 19 9
Fifth Option	- -	231 4 -	208 3 8
Sixth Option	- -	130 18 4	125 16 7

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The Dean.—To reside eight months in every year, to preside at all Chapters, and general supervision of the Cathedral and its officers, &c.

Four Canons Residentiary.—Three months' residence each, in every year; to preach in the Cathedral alternately from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and also in their turn as Residentiary Prebendaries with the Non-residentiary Prebendaries, from Lady Day to Michaelmas; the general government of the Cathedral and its officers, and also the management of the capitular property, &c.

Twenty-four Prebendaries, Non-Residentiary.—To preach in turn in the Cathedral from Lady Day to Michaelmas; to attend all General Chapters.

Præcentor.—General supervision of the Cathedral choir; to preach in Cathedral on Christmas Day.

Treasurer.—To preach in the Cathedral on Epiphany Sunday; the charge of the Communion plate, &c.

Prælector.—To preach in the Cathedral twice in the week during Lent, and on Tuesday in every other week, unless a Saint's day falls in the week, and then upon such Saint's day.

Succentor.—To select the music; to manage the choir in the absence of the Præcentor; practise the Lay Clerks and Choristers.

Custos and Vicars of the College of Vicars.—To chant the services twice every day.

Chapter Clerk.—To attend all Chapters, and transcribe their acts; to superintend and manage the capitular estates and property; to prepare all leases and other documents which pass the Chapter seal, and advise the Chapter generally.

Organist.—To play the organ, and teach the choristers.

Lay Clerks and Choristers.—To sing at the Cathedral services.

Verger and Two Sextons.—Daily attendance at the Cathedral.

Given under our Capitular Seal, this 23d day of January 1865.

30 Castle-street, Hereford, 11 February 1865. *Underwood & Knight.*

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Lichfield.*

RECEIPTS, from rents, pensions, fines, fees, rent-charges, interest of money, &c. &c., during the last three years, ending Michaelmas 1864, 7,799 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*

EXPENDITURE, including commons, tenths, obeits, &c., pensions, land tax, augmentations to poor benefices, and legal and various expenses, during the same period, 2,199 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Dividends of fines and other monies divided between the Dean and four Canons Residentiary during the above period:—

To the Dean and one Canon Residentiary, each 1,372 *l.* 1 *s.*
To three Canons Residentiary, each 1,038 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*
To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 803 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*

To the Vicars Choral during the above period, 151 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.*
To the Organist during the above period, 12 *l.*
To the Registrar and Chapter Clerk during the above period, 171 *l.*

The duties of each of the members, officers, servants, and other stipendiaries are prescribed by the Statutes of the Cathedral, a copy of which is printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, 1854 (page 21, and *see* page 239), which Appendix also contains other information relative to this Cathedral.

The Dean, Canons Residentiary, some of the Vicars Choral, the Registrar and Chapter Clerk, and the Superior Verger, are provided with houses.

The Close, January 1865.

DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure relating to the Fabric of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, for each of the Three Years ending September 1863.

—	Rents.	Fines on Renewal of Leases.	TOTAL INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1861 - - -	749 1 3½	790 18 10½	1,540 – 2	1,430 9 3½
1862 - - -	778 3 4	1,252 10 11½	2,030 14 3½	1,495 17 5
1863 - - -	793 11 11	533 18 6	1,327 10 5	2,156 11 3½
£.	2,320 16 6½	2,577 8 4	4,898 4 10½	5,082 18 –

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure relating to the Choristers of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, for each of the Three Years ending September 1863.

—	Rents, &c.	Fines on Renewal of Leases.	TOTAL INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1861 - - -	449 17 9	82 2 8	532 – 5	876 6 10½
1862 * - - -	1,183 6 7	- - -	1,183 6 7	876 18 9½
1863 - - -	543 8 4	- - -	543 8 4	990 18 3
£.	2,176 12 8	82 2 8	2,258 15 4	2,744 3 11

* It was found necessary to sell out 600 *l.* stock, accumulated from former surplus income, to meet the increased expenses of maintaining and educating 10 chorister boys, and educating six supernumerary boys.

DIOCESE OF LINCOLN—*continued.*

REVENUE of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, for each of the Three Years ending September 1863.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserved rents and redeemed land tax	1,174 7 7¾	1,124 15 8¾	1,123 7 9¼
Profits of manors	180 19 3	—	—
Dividends on public securities	- - -	140 5 1	262 11 3½
Fines on leases	6,391 12 3	7,490 3 6	3,159 4 1
Income from other sources	293 3 2¼	217 1 9¾	480 11 6¼
£.	8,040 2 4	8,972 6 1½	5,025 14 8

EXPENDITURE of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, for each of the Three Years ending September 1863.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stipends, including payments to Vicars for augmentation to benefices, and grants to schools and other charitable purposes	809 3 1	858 8 –	771 18 2½
Pensions	146 19 4½	146 19 4½	150 3 –½
Expenses of manors	6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4
Rates and taxes	58 13 10	52 18 9	70 – 8
Valuations and surveys of leaseholds	63 19 8	122 12 6	74 16 6
Dividend to the Dean	2,020 13 –½	2,237 5 10¼	1,141 14 4
Dividend to the Precentor	1,732 – –½	1,917 13 6½	978 12 4
Dividend to the Chancellor	866 – 1½	958 16 10¼	489 6 1
Dividend to the Sub-Dean	1,154 13 2½	1,278 9 1	652 8 2½
Dividend to the Archdeacon	1,154 13 2¼	1,278 9 1	652 8 2½
Other expenses	26 13 5	113 19 9	37 13 9
£.	8,040 2 4	8,972 6 1½	5,025 14 8

The duties of the Dean and Chapter consist in attending service during their residence, and preaching on the days assigned to them, or in the absence of those whose turn it is.

During their respective residences they attend the meetings for superintending the education in the city, conducted on the principles of the Established Church. They are visitors of the national schools, and of other charitable institutions, which they regularly attend. They have the superintendence of the services in the Cathedral, and upon them the care of the fabric devolves.

The Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Sub-Dean have houses of residence annexed to their stalls, and they reside in them during their respective times of residence.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, of the Stipends, Salaries, Emoluments, and Allowances of the Members, Officers, and other Stipendiaries of the Church.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Vicars Choral *	30 15 –	30 15 –	30 15 –
The Chapter Clerk	182 19 7	192 7 2	198 7 4½
The Surveyor	55 – –	55 – –	55 – –
The Organist	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
The Lay Vicars	379 15 9	379 15 9	379 15 9
The Supernumerary Singers: one at 70 *l.*; one at 50 *l.*, and two at 30 *l.* per annum	180 – –	180 – –	180 – –
The Senior Verger	34 17 11	34 17 11	34 17 11
The Junior Verger	31 15 9	31 15 9	31 15 9
The Organ-blower	20 – –	20 – –	20 –
The Porter, Beadle, &c.	27 – 2	27 – 2	27 – 2
£.	1,092 4 2	1,100 16 9	1,107 4 5½

* The Vicars Choral are a distinct corporation.

John and *Robert Swan*,
Chapter Clerks.

DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.

REVENUES of the Cathedral Church of *Llandaff* for the last Three Years, ending 29th June 1864.

DESCRIPTION.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Tithe rent-charges and glebe lands in hand.	133 4 3	(a) 602 – 5	(a) 822 2 –	(a) The revenue in these years was increased by the expiration of tithe leases.
Reserved rents	298 2 4	(b) 277 17 4	(b) 212 17 4	(b) The reserved rents are diminished by the same circumstance.
Dividends and interest on public and other securities.	20 10 2	(c) 230 – 4	49 7 1	(c) Including arrears of dividends and interest on purchase monies for land taken for railways.
Fines on leases for years	1,767 – –	519 – –	728 – –	
Income tax abatement	11 5 –	12 – –	10 13 8	
Profits of woods	20 – –	5 – –	—	
Surplice fees	48 6 –	36 1 6	48 17 –	
Chapter seal fees	24 6 8	13 6 8	11 – –	
Other sources of income	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –	
TOTALS £.	2,327 14 5	1,700 6 3	1,887 17 1	

EXPENDITURE of the Cathedral Church of *Llandaff* for the last Three Years, ending 29th June 1864.

DESCRIPTION.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	OBSERVATIONS.
Stipends:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Two Minor Canons, 150 *l.* each	300 – –	300 – –	300 – –	
Organist	50 – –	75 – –	78 15 –	
Choir service	91 9 6	110 – –	115 – –	
Verger	45 – –	45 – –	45 – –	
Sexton and Bellringer	36 8 –	36 8 –	36 8 –	
Organ-blower	2 16 –	5 – –	5 – –	
Church cleaner	15 – –	10 – –	10 – –	
Pensions:				
The Bishop, as Bishop and Treasurer (a).	26 2 7	26 2 7	26 2 7	(a) These sums are accounted for by the Bishop to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as part of his statutable income.
Church cleaner, superannuated	– –	– –	6 – –	
Sexton ditto	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –	
Repairs:				
Fabric of Church and Cathedral precincts.	404 9 3	372 3 3	46 15 7	
Chancels	8 2 3	20 – –	175 5 3	
Augmentations:				
To livings	52 – –	72 – –	92 – –	
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on account of vacant canonries.	26 17 4	26 17 4	26 17 4	
The Bishop, as Bishop and Treasurer (a).	2 13 4	2 13 4	2 13 4	
Rates and Taxes (b)	66 5 1½	148 15 4	165 3 2	(b) The increase in rates and taxes arises from the expiration of tithe leases which are now in the hands of the Dean and Chapter, and liable to payment of rates from them.
Insurance of Cathedral	15 9 6	13 10 –	13 10 –	
Cathedral tenths	8 15 9	8 15 9	8 15 9	
Grants to Churches and Schools, and other charitable purposes.	43 8 –	68 8 –	48 8 –	
Valuations and surveys	47 12 6	—	—	

DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	OBSERVATIONS.
Dividends:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
To two Canons	86 6 –	131 – 4	5 3 2	
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on account of vacant canonries.	224 10 10	525 14 2	44 19 10	
The Bishop (*a*)	44 18 2	105 2 10	8 5 4	(*a*) These sums are accounted for by the Bishop to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as part of his statutable income.
Legal and other expenses, including Chapter Clerk's, Proctor General's, and Accountant's Salaries.	43 4 8	42 16 6	34 15 –	
Miscellaneous:				
Expenses on account of Cathedral	15 12 10	38 2 1½	24 15 1	
Gas and coals	68 19 3½	34 10 11	63 7 11	
Stoves, and fixing	83 – –	—	—	
Expenses of opening organ	(*b*) 100 – –	- -	- -	(*b*) Choral service was restored in 1861, having been discontinued since 1691; and a new organ had to be provided, the cost of which was chiefly defrayed by subscription.
Contribution to organ fund	- -	(*b*) 100 – –	—	
Chairs	16 8 5	- -	54 8 6	
Gas fittings	- -	- -	50 – –	
Iron fencing in churchyard	- -	13 10 –	—	
Chapter entertainment at Peter-tide.	21 2 –	33 14 –	21 2 –	
Organ case	- -	35 10 –	—	
Contribution towards painting on rendos.	- -	- -	20 – –	
Choristers' surplices	14 7 6	—	—	
Sacrament wine	- -	7 10 –	—	
Balance of architect's commission on organ contract.	- -	- -	5 13 10	
Hassocks	- -	- -	5 – –	
TOTALS £.	1,966 18 10	2,414 4 5½	1,545 4 8	

LIST of Members, Officers, Servants, or other Stipendiaries of the Cathedral Church of *Llandaff*, with their Emoluments and Duties.

The Dean.—700*l.* a year, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a house.

Four Canons Residentiary.—350*l.* a year each, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a house, used by each in his three months' turn of residence.

Two Minor Canons.—150*l.* a year each, paid out of the corporate revenue of the Chapter, and a house for each.

Chapter Clerk and Proctor General.—32*l.* a year; no house.

Verger.—45*l.* a year; no house.

Sexton and Bellringer.—36*l.* 8*s.* a year, and a house.

Church Cleaner.—10*l.* a year; no house.

Organist.—80*l.* a year; no house.

Six Singing Men.—10*l.* a year each; no house.

Fourteen Boys.—At weekly sums, varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* each.

Organ-blower.—5*l.*; no house.

The Cathedral Church of Llandaff is also the church of the parish, and the Dean and Chapter are said to be collectively charged with its spiritual care, and the two Minor Canons are licensed as their curates in this work.

There are three services, with three sermons, at the Cathedral on Sundays; morning service on Wednesdays and Fridays, and Holy Days, and it is intended to have a daily morning service after the 1st of March next. There is evening service, and a sermon in Welsh, on Wednesdays; and evening service, and a sermon in English, on Thursdays.

The Dean has the general superintendence of the fabric and of the various officers, whose names sufficiently designate their duties. The Dean and the Canon in residence take their part in the various duties which have been mentioned above.

28 January 1865. *Thomas Williams*, Dean.

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

CATHEDRAL, MANCHESTER.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
GROSS RECEIPTS from all Sources of Income:		
For the year 1862	8,776 4 2	
For the year 1863	8,806 13 2	
For the year 1864	8,954 13 7	
TOTAL RECEIPTS for the last Three Years	£.	26,537 10 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for all Purposes:		
For the year 1862	7,338 3 10	
For the year 1863	7,312 14 7	
For the year 1864	7,254 7 –	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for the last Three Years	£.	21,905 5 5
SURPLUS REVENUES for the last Three Years	£.	4,632 5 6
DISPOSAL of SURPLUS REVENUES:		
Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England:		
I. On Account of Interest on Value of a Lease (Income Tax deducted):		
	£. s. d.	
For the year 1862 (two years' interest)	128 6 8	
For the year 1863	64 11 8	
For the year 1864	64 18 7	
Total Interest for the last Three Years	257 16 11	
II. On Account of Surplus Revenues for Local Distribution (13 & 14 Vict. c. 41):		
	£. s. d.	
For the year 1862	1,309 13 8	
For the year 1863	1,429 6 11	
For the year 1864	1,635 8 –	
Total Surplus for the last Three Years	4,374 8 7	
TOTAL Paid to ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for the last Three Years	£.	4,632 5 6

Diocese of Manchester—*continued.*

Details of Expenditure.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	Total for the last Three Years.
I. Rates and Taxes:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On tithe rent-charges	477 17 5	531 2 9	347 13 10	
On property and income	298 10 –	257 17 9	212 16 7	
	776 7 5	789 – 6	560 10 5	2,125 18 4
II. Incidental Expenses:				
Repairs and miscellaneous payments	393 8 11	286 15 7	274 10 5	954 14 11
III. Collection and Management:				
Bursar's stipend	100 – –	96 11 3	102 5 4	
Ditto petty cash	4 17 9	3 5 2	6 7 9	
Collector's commission, &c.	189 12 1	185 10 2	212 12 11	
Chapter Clerk and Solicitor	41 15 9	41 17 9	60 17 4	
Surveyor and Valuer	52 17 –	84 19 –	121 2 –	
Land Agent	8 8 –	6 6 –	5 5 –	
	397 10 7	418 9 4	508 10 4	1,324 10 3
IV. Salaries and Stipends (Income Tax deducted):				
Dean	1,925 – –	1,937 10 –	1,947 18 4	
First Canon	1,082 13 8	1,111 19 10	1,157 13 9	
Second Canon	577 10 –	581 5 –	584 7 6	
Third Canon	577 10 –	581 5 –	584 7 6	
Fourth Canon	577 10 –	581 5 –	584 7 6	
First Minor Canon	240 12 6	242 3 9	243 9 10	
Second Minor Canon	240 12 6	242 3 9	243 10 1	
Organist	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	
First singing man	70 – –	80 9 –	80 2 –	
Second singing man	69 19 3	80 5 –	80 2 –	
Third singing man	69 19 3	77 12 –	79 18 –	
Fourth singing man	69 19 3	80 9 –	80 2 –	
Four singing boys	68 6 –	40 15 10	74 3 4	
Six boys (probationers)	27 – 6	29 2 –	24 15 –	
Bailiff of Newton	2 – –	2 – –	2 – –	
Mace Bearer	4 4 –	4 4 –	4 4 –	
Apparitor	3 – –	3 – –	3 – –	
Organ-blowers	2 – –	2 – –	2 – –	
Choir cleaner	26 – –	Included in miscellaneous payments.		
First pensioned singing man	25 – –	25 – –	18 15 –	
Second pensioned singing man	12 – –	16 – –	16 – –	
	5,770 16 11	5,818 9 2	5,910 15 10	17,500 1 11
Totals £.	7,338 3 10	7,312 14 7	7,254 7 –	21,905 5 5

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER—*continued.*

RETURN of Members, Officers, Servants, &c., with their Emoluments and Duties, &c.

Members, Officers, Servants, &c.	Emoluments and Allowances.	Duties.	House, Free of Rent, or no House or Lodging.
Bursar and Treasurer	Annual office, restricted by charter to one of the Canons.	To receive the revenues, and pay all expenses, charges, stipends, and liabilities of the Chapter; conduct all correspondence relating to the Chapter estates and the office of treasurer; keep the whole of the account books, register of leases, and formal applications for leases; and, under the Chapter, to exercise a general supervision of the whole of the Chapter property.	
Collectors - -	5 per cent. for collecting tithe rent-charges; 1¼ per cent. for collecting reserved rents. The collector of the latter must be one of the Canons; his office is annual.	To collect the tithe rent-charges and reserved rents; the former annually, the latter half-yearly.	
Registrar - -	An annual office, held by one of the Canons; no emolument.	To keep minutes of all Chapter meetings, and record all proceedings in the Chapter register.	
Chapter Clerk and Solicitor.	Usual fees for professional services	To prepare all leases approved by the Chapter; to advise generally in legal matters; and, in such, when required, to act for the Chapter; and to preside, in behalf of the Chapter, as Lord of the Manor of Newton, at the court leet, twice in the year.	
Surveyor and Valuer	Usual fees for professional services	To lay out and plan all lands for building purposes; to measure, mark out, and furnish tracings of all lands proposed to be let on lease, and generally to discharge the duties which his office indicates.	
Land Agent - -	First half-year's rent of land let on lease by his agency.	To use due diligence in promoting the letting of land on lease; to receive all applications for such; to advise the Chapter as to the value of land; and to conduct all negociations preliminary to a formal offer for any lease; to reside on some part of the Chapter estates.	
Dean - - -	Fixed income (3 & 4 Vict. c. 113). Income of future Dean 1,500 *l.* a year, with parochial charge of Cathedral district.	To keep residence eight months in the year; preach on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Ascension Day, and Whit Sunday; and take part in all Chapter duties and responsibilities. Additional duties prescribed to future Deans (13 & 14 Vict. c. 41) "Manchester Parish Division Act."	House, free of rent.
Senior Canon and Sub-Dean.	One-sixth share of divisible revenues (under the charter). No emolument for Sub-Dean; the office annual.	To keep residence (80 days and sickness excepted) during the year, or pay a fine of 1 *s.* 4 *d.* a day in case of absence; to take part in Chapter duties and responsibilities; to preach twice every fourth Sunday throughout the year (the Dean's turns excepted), and to act for the Dean in his absence. At the next avoidance, this Canonry will fall under the regulations of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 41.	House, free of rent.
Second Canon -	Has charge of a town parish of 16,000 working people; of which, income, about 150 *l.* a year; expenses, about 300 *l.*	To keep residence during three months each in the year; each Canon to preach twice on every fourth Sunday in the year (the Dean's turns excepted), and take part in Chapter duties and responsibilities. Continual residence; income and duties prescribed by "Manchester Parish Division Act, 1850," and charter.	Each Canon has a house, free of rent.
Third and Fourth Canons.	Populous town parishes, as they fall vacant, will be annexed to the several Canonries (13 & 14 Vict. c. 41).		
The two Minor Canons	Each has a share of fees paid for marriages at the Cathedral, for copies of registers, &c. But these fees will be very small, after a short period, from the effect of the "Manchester Parish Division Act."	To attend, in turn, the daily services throughout the year; to act as curates in charge of the Cathedral district, and generally to perform all duties appertaining to parochial ministers,—as visiting the sick, celebrating marriages, &c. &c.	
Organist - - -	- - - - - - - -	To play the organ at every service throughout the year, or, if absent, to provide a substitute satisfactory to the Chapter.	
The Singing Men and Singing Boys.	- - - - - - - -	To take their proper parts at every service throughout the year, and attend all necessary rehearsals. The statuable holidays for men are 20 days in the year; for boys, 10 days.	
Bailiff of Newton -	- - - - - - - -	To deliver summonses; to attend the court leet at Newton, and to be present at the meetings of the court twice a year.	
Mace Bearer - -	The Mace Bearer is also deputy parish clerk; and as such receives a weekly stipend from the parish clerks; one of whom is in Holy Orders.	To bear the mace, when required, before the Dean and Canons on the week-days.	
Apparitor - -	Receives a weekly stipend from the wardens of the parish church, which is connected with the Cathedral.	To attend the services daily, and conduct persons to suitable seats; to be always present when the Cathedral is open; to take care of the property, and attend the clergy. The demand of any gratuity most strictly forbidden.	
Organ-blowers -	- - - - - - - -	The names are sufficiently indicative of their duties.	
Choir cleaner - -	- - - - - - - -		
Pensioners - -	- - - - - - - -	Pensions are given only to singing men after long service and failure of voice.	

21 March 1865. *C. Richson*, Bursar.

DIOCESE OF NORWICH.

Return by the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Years.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1862	9,212 15 6	3,747 18 6
1863	9,112 9 3	4,102 14 1
1864	9,812 – 7	3,795 18 4

Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Duties.

		1862.	1863.	1864.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Dean	A house	1,448 1 11	1,333 18 5	1,590 5 11
Canon Sedgwick	ditto	719 18 3	663 – 3	788 – 2
Canon Archdall	ditto	719 18 3	663 – 3	788 – 2
Canon Heaviside	ditto	709 18 3	683 – 3	788 – 2
Ditto, attendance, suspended canonry		24 1 3	48 6 8	48 10 10
Canon Robinson	A house	709 18 3	673 – 3	778 – 2
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for two suppressed canonries		1,419 16 6	1,306 – 6	1,556 – 4
Honorary Canon Hinds Howell, for attendance, suspended canonry		24 1 3	—	—
Officers of the Church:				
The Lord High Steward		6 13 4	6 13 4	6 13 4
Vice-Dean		4 – –	4 – –	4 – –
Treasurer		5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
Receiver		5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
Steward of the Manor Courts and Bailiff of the Liberties		11 – –	11 – –	11 – –
Minor Canons:				
Rev. George Day	A house	220 – –	220 – –	220 – –
J. C. Matchett, and sacrist	ditto	96 – –	96 – –	96 – –
Henry Symonds, precentor and librarian	ditto	285 10 –	285 10 –	285 10 –
Edward Bulmer, supernumerary		152 – –	152 – –	152 – –
Ditto, in lieu of a house		25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
Organist, Lay Clerks, Choristers, and other Officers of the Church:				
Organist	With a house	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
Cupper, lay clerk	ditto	48 4 –	48 4 –	48 3 6
Hare - ditto	ditto	48 2 –	48 2 6	47 19 6
Smith - ditto	ditto	46 19 6	47 3 –	47 16 –
Cox - ditto, including 12 *l.* in lieu of a house		60 4 –	60 4 –	60 4 –
Meers - ditto - - - ditto		60 2 –	60 1 –	60 1 6
Burton, ditto - - - ditto		60 4 –	60 3 6	60 4 –
Edwards, ditto - - - ditto		60 4 –	60 4 –	60 4 –
Alden - ditto - - - ditto		60 4 –	60 3 6	60 4 –
Ditto, as master of the boys		24 – –	24 – –	24 – –

DIOCESE OF NORWICH—*continued.*

		1862.	1863.	1864.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Love, supernumerary lay clerk		5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
Two altos		40 – –	40 – –	40 – –
Choristers		104 – –	104 – –	104 – –
Ditto, apprentice fees		40 – –	10 – –	30 – –
Auditor		10 – –	10 – –	10 – –
Chapter Clerk		34 – –	34 – –	34 – –
R. J. Wright, surveyor of the woods		10 – –	10 – –	10 – –
John Brown, surveyor of the fabric		60 – –	60 – –	60 – –
Charles Feltham, senior verger		20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
Ditto, keeper of the ferry		4 – –	4 – –	4 – –
George Chaplin, porter		38 3 –	38 3 –	38 3 –
Edward Traxton, junior verger and bailiff of the liberties		40 – –	40 – –	40 – –
John Price, senior sub-sacrist, including 10 *l.* in lieu of a house		43 – –	43 – –	43 – –
Thomas Alwood, junior sub-sacrist, including 10 *l.* in lieu of a house		36 – –	36 – –	36 – –
Robert Pratt, beadle or bellows blower, including 6 *l.* 6 *s.* in lieu of a house		23 – –	23 – –	23 – –
Almsmen (six)		78 – –	78 – –	78 – –

The Dean and Chapter have had it under consideration whether the Return is required for the three years from the date of the Resolution, or for the three years from this date; they have adopted the latter; but they feel that a seven years' average would be the only correct one.

1 February 1865. *J. Kitson,* Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ Church, *Oxford.*

THE Receipts of the Dean and Chapter are derived from the following sources:

1. A portion of reserved rents on beneficial leases, together with rack-rents on a few estates in hand.

2. Fines, and a few small customary charges, such as for capons, &c., on the renewal of beneficial leases.

The reserved rents form a fund, the greater part of which is devoted to the maintenance of the students of the house; the emoluments of the students appointed under the ancient roll being derived almost wholly from this source, and the emoluments of the students under the new Ordinance being derived from the same source, together with the proceeds of a suppressed canonry, and some college exhibitions. The reserved rent fund is also charged with many expenses necessary for the support of the fabric, and other expenses of the college.

The gross sum of the reserved rents, as described above, amounted, in the year 1861, to 10,033 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*; in 1862, to 9,804 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*; and in 1863, to 9,456 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

The fines set on the renewal of leases amounted, in 1861, to 16,120 *l.*; in 1862, to 10,950 *l.*; and in 1863, to 7,721 *l.*

DIOCESE OF OXFORD—*continued.*

The Stipends, Salaries, and Emoluments, &c., of each member of the Cathedral body are, as nearly as can be computed, as follows:—

After considerable deductions from the gross amount of fines for necessary expenses, and for charities connected with the college, the remaining sum is thus divided, viz.: two-tenths are received by the Dean, and one-tenth by each Canon.

The gross amount of the fines has been stated in p. 39.

From the reserved rents the Dean received in the year 1861, 554 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*; in 1862, 535 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*; and in 1863, 534 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*, subject to certain outgoings for college purposes.

Each Canon received in the year 1861, 220 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*; in 1862, 213 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.*; and in 1863, 207 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*, subject to certain outgoings for college purposes.

Each chaplain received in the year 1861, 60 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*; in 1862, 60 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*; and in 1863, 57 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

Each chorister received in the year 1861, 35 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*; in 1862, 34 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*; and in 1863, 32 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*

The organist received in the year 1861, 61 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*; in 1862, 59 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.*; and in 1863, 56 *l.*

Each singing man received in the year 1861, 10 *l.* 11 *s.*; in 1862, 10 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; and in 1863, 8 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*

Besides these payments, which vary according to the price of corn, there are other ancient payments from the reserved rents, which are fixed.

These ancient fixed payments are as follows:—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To a reader or professor of Divinity	40	–	–
To a reader or professor of Hebrew	40	–	–
To a reader or professor of Greek	40	–	–
To each chaplain (together with college rooms, rent free)	5	–	–
To each chorister	–	16	8
To the organist	16	–	–
To each singing man	10	–	–
To each of 24 almsmen	6	–	–

Rooms are allotted to 12 of these almsmen in a building belonging to the Chapter.

The Dean and Canons have each his own house of residence, free of all rent.

There are also ancient allowances, viz., to the canons, the chaplains, and the choristers, provision for dinner in the college hall.

Beside these ancient payments and allowances, the Dean and Chapter for the time being have, from time to time, made the following augmentations or increase of stipend:—

To each chaplain about 20 *l.* (besides a special allowance of 30 *l.* to the schoolmaster), to the organist 70 *l.*, and to each singing man 10 *l.*

There are two servants employed in and about the Cathedral, as sextons or vergers, who receive, exclusive of a few fees, about 70 *l.* a year each.

The duties of the above-described officers and members of Christ Church, as distinct from their duties as members and officers of Christ Church as being a college in the University of Oxford, are the usual duties connected with cathedral services. One Canon is obliged to act as Sub-Dean and another as Treasurer. They receive, in right of office, a small quarterly payment. They discharge duties of the character of a college rather than a cathedral character.

I believe the above returns to be exact.

25 February 1865. *Henry G. Liddell*, Dean.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough Cathedral.

In the year 1854 a new Statute was ordered and decreed to the effect following, viz.:—

> To the Right Reverend Father in God, George, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Visitor of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, We, the Right Worshipful Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, and the Chapter of the same Church, humbly present unto your Lordship as follows (that is to say):

That an agreement has been entered into between us and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England (subject to the approval thereof by your Lordship as our visitor, and the ratification thereof by Her Majesty in Council) for the transfer to the said Commissioners of all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and also of certain sums of stock and cash, the whole now forming the endowment of our Cathedral Church, and for substituting therefor a certain annual income of 6,000 *l.*, upon the understanding that one moiety thereof shall be appropriated to or for the several persons or objects connected with the said church hereinafter enumerated and set forth.

That we have ordered and decreed (subject to the confirmation thereof by your Lordship as our visitor) that out of such annual income of 6,000 *l.* the undermentioned annual sums shall be appropriated and paid to or for the several persons or objects undermentioned (that is to say)—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For the repair and maintenance of the fabric of the Cathedral, the boundary walls of the precincts, and of the almshouses, grammar school, and schoolmaster's house	800	–	–
To the Precentor and two Minor Canons	500	–	–
To the grammar school	400	–	–
To the choir	925	–	–
To the librarian	25	–	–
To the vergers, porters, &c.	230	–	–
To the paupers	80	–	–
To miscellaneous expenses	40	–	–
£.	3,000	–	–

And we do hereby pray that your Lordship will be pleased to ratify and confirm the said order and decree, to the intent that the same may become and be a Statute of our said Cathedral Church.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our chapter seal this 7th day of March 1864.

(signed) *Augustus Page Saunders*, D.D., Dean.
Owen Davys, Canon.
Marsham Argles, Canon.

We, the Right Reverend George, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, as visitor of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, do, in compliance with the prayer of the above petition, hereby ratify and confirm the order and decree therein set forth as a Statute of the said Cathedral Church, and enjoin the perpetual observance of the same by the said Dean and Chapter and their successors for ever.

And we do direct that such order and decree so ratified and confirmed be forthwith registered in the registry of our diocese of Peterborough.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and episcopal seal the 11th day of March 1854, and in the 15th year of our Consecration.

(signed) *G. Peterborough.* (L.S.)

The above was confirmed by an Order in Council, dated 29th March 1854.

By virtue of the above Statute, the stipends of the Precentor and Sacristan were raised from 7*l.* to 50 *l.*; the minor canons from 78 *l.* to 150 *l.* each; the schoolmasters from 120 *l.* to 260 *l.*; the lay clerks from 40 *l.* to 60 *l.*, and all the other officers of the Cathedral in proportion.

By a Chapter Order, at which the above Statute was confirmed, it was resolved, that in future two of the minor canons be required to attend the two services in the Cathedral on Sundays festival, and fast-day mornings, and on Saturday afternoons.

At a General Chapter, held on the 31st October 1863, it was ordered, in anticipation of estates being then about to be transferred to the Dean and Chapter, in lieu of the commutation sum, that the Dean and Canons take half the net rental in lieu of their former fines, and in addition their stipends as ordered by King Charles the Second, the remainder to be applicable to the several objects mentioned in the new Statute.

The Dean and Chapter being now in possession of an estate in lieu of the commutation sum, will, of course, in future be liable to the repairs of the estates, which will probably slightly vary the amount to be received from time to time.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH—*continued.*

For several years the Dean and Canons have added to the domus fund their annual stipends, in order to pay off or to diminish a debt due in respect of the many improvements recently effected in and about the cathedral grammar school precincts, &c.

The duties of the Dean and Canons is defined to be actual residence in the deanery or canonical house, attendance upon the services in the Cathedral, and preaching sermons therein during the period of their respective residences.

The duties of the Precentor, Minor Canons, lay clerks, choristers, and organist, are to attend the Cathedral, and to perform its services. Those of the head master, usher, and scholars, speak, it is presumed, for themselves. The sextons, besides the general care of the Cathedral, keep order during Divine Service, and seat strangers. The vergers attend upon the Dean and Canons. The bedesmen wait upon the minor canons and assist the sextons, and the porters keep the gates of the precincts.

The Dean and Canons, head masters, Precentors, and Minor Canons and porters, have official houses; but, if not required for actual residence, are in no case to be let.

The deanery and Precentor's residence have been repaired from the domus fund ever since the foundation.

The head master's house, schoolroom, and premises, are also repaired from the domus fund.

The Canons and Minor Canons are liable to dilapidations, but by the Statutes of the Cathedral and from usage are entitled to have materials found them; this has been met on several cases by the Dean and Chapter voting from time to time half the amount of the dilapidations upon the death or other avoidance of a canonry or minor canonry.

The following is a Summary of the Disbursements of the Dean and Chapter for the last Three Years:—

	£.	s.	d.
1862:			
Precentor and two Minor Canons	500	–	–
The choir and grammar school	1,475	–	–
Librarian	25	–	–
Paupers	74	–	–
Vergers, &c.	290	–	–
Fabric, including grammar school and miscellaneous expenses, &c.	2,401	5	8
1863:			
Precentor and two Minor Canons	500	–	–
The choir	1,039	5	9
The grammar school, less sum included in fabric expenses, &c.	368	9	5
Librarian	25	–	–
Paupers	74	3	–
Vergers, porters, &c.	178	11	–
Fabric and miscellaneous expenses, including grammar school, almshouses, &c.	2,914	–	6
1864:			
Precentor and two Minor Canons	500	–	–
The choir	1,036	2	11
Grammar school, less sum included in fabric expenses	352	–	8
Librarian	25	–	–
Vergers, &c.	211	12	4
Payments to the paupers	80	–	–
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses, including grammar school, almshouses, &c.	2,052	19	1

Total average Income of the Dean and Canons for the last Three Years, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Dean	1,165	3	11
Each Canon	536	10	6

11 January 1865.

Henry Pearson Gates,
Chapter Clerk.

DIOCESE OF RIPON.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of *Ripon*.

1861:	£.	s.	d.
RECEIPTS:			
Balance from the last account	1,165	7	11
To arrears of rents	3	7	2
To rents since the last audit	120	4	1
To tithes	65	4	9
To fines	545	–	–
To pew rents	4	18	–
To augmentation grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (£. 3,300 – –)			
Income tax (122 5 6)			
	3,177	14	6
To fabric arrears of rent	17	18	4
Revenues received	103	5	3
To interest allowed by bankers	16	8	3
To breaking the ground for six vaults in the churchyard	18	–	–
To cash for surplus money on the Ripon inclosure, more land sold than necessary	55	10	11
To James Spence, for trees in churchyard sold to him	–	17	6
£.	4,128	8	9

PAYMENTS:	£.	s.	d.			
By allowances out of rents:						
Land tax	3	9	3			
Income tax	4	8	7½			
				7	17	10½
By property tax, for fines				6	10	7½
By disbursements on account of tithes, namely:						
Receiver's salary, allowances, &c.	45	2	11			
Property tax, poor's, and other rates	72	14	7			
				117	17	6
By capitular payments, being within three-fifths of the whole revenues, the proportion sanctioned to be divided among the Chapter by Orders in Council				2,334	4	6
By payments to Minor Canons, as settled by the said Order in Council, organist, clerk, singing men, choristers, vergers, and sexton				793	18	–
By incidentals				67	5	–
By augmentations of livings				10	–	–
By disbursements in respect of residence houses				32	11	1½
By fabric payments				201	5	6
By registrar and receiver, for salary due Christmas, 1860				112	10	–
By further part of loan repaid to the York City and County Bank				250	–	–
Balance due from the treasurers				—		
£.				3,934	–	1½

1862:	£.	s.	d.
RECEIPTS:			
Balance from the last account	1,359	16	7
To rents (including arrears)	361	19	5
To tithes	1,301	18	3
To fines	102	15	4
To pew rents	165	1	2
To augmentation grant from Ecclesiastical Commissioners (£. 3,300 – –)			
Income tax (126 15 2)			
	3,173	4	10
To fabric revenues (including arrears)	275	3	11
To interest allowed by bankers	14	7	7
To breaking the ground for one vault in the churchyard	3	–	–
To Canon Atlay's library fee, on installation	2	–	–
To John Braithwaite, stones from the churchyard wall sold to him	1	2	6
To the late Dean, for income tax for 1859, paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	16	9	3
To the late Dean, for overplus of supposed dividend, paid to him for 1860	27	–	5
To Mr. Canon Dodgson, for income tax, paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 1858 and 1859	20	1	4
To Mr. Canon Ottley, for income tax, paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 1859	16	13	4
£.	5,480	17	4

DIOCESE OF RIPON—*continued.*

PAYMENTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By communities payments for rates				1	14	10½
By allowances out of rents:						
Land tax	12	12	6			
Income tax	12	2	3½			
				24	14	9½
By income tax, for fines				9	6	7
By disbursements on account of tithes, viz.:						
Receiver's salary, allowances, &c.	58	6	3½			
Property tax, poor's, and other rates	130	3	2½			
				188	9	6
By capitular payments, deducting income tax of Dean and Junior Canons, being within three-fifths of the whole revenues, the proportion sanctioned to be divided among the Chapter by Orders in Council				2,918	16	4
By payments to Minor Canons, as settled by the said Orders in Council, organist, clerk, singing men, choristers, vergers, and sexton				973	5	7
By incidentals				282	11	5½
By augmentations of livings, &c.				141	–	–
By disbursements in respect of residence houses				116	2	5
By fabric payments				94	11	8
By registrar and receivers				150	–	–
By further part of loan repaid to the York City and County Bank				250	–	–
By interest on loan				31	5	–
	£.	s.	d.			
By rentcharge from land near Canon's residence, from 10th May 1860 to the 15th January 1862	97	6	1			
Income tax	3	17	2			
				93	8	11
By Ecclesiastical Commissioners, repayment, as per Chapter Order of the 8th February last				150	–	–
By Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for surplus revenue and income tax, as per Chapter Order of the 8th February last, 114 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.*, whereof 61 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* is charged at the audit of July 1860				53	4	–
By sundry payments made for many years past, omitted to be duly entered, as, for instance, in 1855, 10 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* were paid by the treasurers to the bank for interest of money lent, which was not entered in the treasurers' account				147	3	–
By interest on Mr. Canon Gray's loan				40	–	–
By balance in Chapter Clerk's hands on 31st December 1861				96	18	4
Balance due from the treasurers				—		
			£.	5,762	12	5½

1863:

RECEIPTS:				£.	s.	d.
Balance due from the last account				1,078	1	5
Balance in Chapter Clerk's hands				96	18	4
To rents, including arrears				359	13	6
To tithes				1,275	6	10
To fines				235	8	–
To pew rents				150	12	11
	£.	s.	d.			
To augmentation grant from Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,300	–	–			
Income tax	123	15	–			
				3,176	5	–
To fabric revenues, including arrears				293	11	9
To interest allowed by bankers				—		
To breaking the ground for four vaults in churchyard				12	–	–
To stoves, carriage of, returned				2	12	11
To residence insurance „				–	12	4
To Isaac Trees, fine for mismanagement of land				–	15	–
To Mrs. Cooper, for rope				–	5	6
To J. G. Ingram, old iron				–	7	8
			£.	5,507	11	5

Diocese of Ripon—*continued.*

Payments:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By communities, payments for rates					2	13	2
By allowances out of rents:							
Land tax				12	–	6	
Income tax				11	5	4¾	
					23	5	10¾
By income tax, for fines					9	19	–
By disbursements on account of tithes, viz.:							
Receiver's salary, allowances, &c.				55	17	9	
Income tax, poor's, and other rates				139	12	11¾	
					195	10	8¾
By capitular payments (three-fifths of the whole receipts being 2,982 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*, of which one-sixth, or 497 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*, belongs to each of the two Senior Canons; and 1,000 *l.*, less income tax, to the Dean; and 500 *l.*, less income tax, to each of the two Junior Canons)					2,919	4	8
By payments to Minor Canons, as settled by said Orders in Council, organist, clerk, singing men, choristers, vergers, and sexton					1,012	5	4
By incidentals					346	14	5¼
By augmentations of livings, &c.					41	–	–
By disbursements in respect of residence houses					63	2	2¾
By fabric payments					175	9	2½
By registrar and receiver					175	–	–
By Mr. Canon Gray's loan and interest					501	19	5
By interest on loan to York City and County Bank					25	–	–
By interest on Bank account to York City and County Bank					1	2	10
By rent-charge from land near Canon's residence, one year to 15th January 1863				57	15	–	
Income tax				2	3	3	
					55	11	9
By Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for surplus revenue and income tax					69	2	5
Balance in Chapter Clerk's hands					—		
Balance due from the treasurers					—		
			£.		5,617	1	1

The Dean.

In 1861 the Dean's stipend was, less income tax, 1,000 *l.* Residence house, called the Deanery, with outbuildings and garden ground, containing 2 A. 2 R. 11 P., or thereabouts, occupied by the Dean, rated to the poor at 85 *l.* A croft near the Deanery, containing 1 A. 1 R. 18 P.; and a close in Bondgate, adjoining Ripon, 3 A. 3 R. 27 P.; all free from taxes.

A bequest by John Lister, esq., for a sermon to be preached on the first Sunday after St. John's Day, 27th December, 2 *l.* 2 *s.*

A bequest by Mrs. Allanson, of Studley Royal, near Ripon, for taking care of the family monuments in the Cathedral, less income tax, 5 *l.*

In 1862 and 1863 the same stipend and emoluments, less income tax.

The Dean's duties are: to reside eight months at the Deanery; attend the daily service, reading the same up to the "Venite exultemus;" on the last Sunday of every month to read the Communion Service in part (one of the Minor Canons reading the Epistle), and to preach the sermon; on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whit Sunday, to read the whole of the service, except the Lessons, which are to be read by the Canon in residence, and the Epistle, which is to be read by one of the Minor Canons, and preach the sermon; on non-choral days to read the hymns following the Lessons; occasionally to preach on Saints' days; to summon and attend four Chapters in the year, one every quarter, and special Chapters when necessary; to attend the sealing of documents, and sign them; to attend to the repairs of the Cathedral, and the houses and premises let to tenants; to attend also to the general order and conduct of the services at the Cathedral, and of the members, officers, and servants; to examine from time to time the Chapter Clerk's account of receipts and disbursements, he being the receiver, and the bills brought in by tradesmen and others; and, along with the Canon in residence, give cheques on the bankers for payment thereof by the Chapter Clerk, and for monies wanting for any other purpose, and settle the treasurers' accounts, the Dean and Canon in residence being joint treasurers.

Canons.

The four canonries were occupied as follows: one by Rev. P. W. Worsley; another by Rev. W. Gray, and after his decease by Rev. S. Holmes; another by the Ven. C. Dodgson, Archdeacon of Richmond; and the fourth by the Rev. L. Otley, and after his decease by the Rev. Dr. Atlay.

The Rev. Pennyman Wurton Worsley, Senior Residentiary Canon; dividend for 1861, 497 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*; for 1862, 497 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*; for 1863, 504 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* Residence house, a short distance from the Cathedral, with stables and other appurtenances; garden and land, containing 3 A. 2 R., or thereabouts, occupied by him in April, May, and June in each year; free from taxes and repairs; rated to the poor at 100 *l.*

Duty.—To attend the daily service and read the appointed Lessons, and occasionally to preach on Saints' days, and on every Sunday, except when the Dean or the Bishop preaches; to read the Communion Service in part, one of the Minor Canons assisting, and preach the sermon; to attend

DIOCESE OF RIPON—*continued.*

the Chapters, when held; and, along with the Dean, to attend to the repairs, examine bills and accounts, and give cheques for payment; in the Dean's absence, to attend to and perform any duties which would have devolved on him. Mr. Worsley's appointment being previous to the Act of Parliament regulating the incomes of Deans and Canons, his income was dependent upon the fluctuating income of the Cathedral.

The Rev. William Gray, another Residentiary Canon; dividend for 1861, 497 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*; for 1862, 497 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*; for 1863, up to the 26th March, when he died, 126 *l.* 1 *s.* Occupied the same house, &c., during the months of July, August, and September, in 1861 and 1862, and had the like duties. The same remark applies to Mr. Gray, as to his income, as was made in the case of Mr. Worsley.

The Rev. Charles Dodgson, another Residentiary Canon; stipend, less income tax, 500 *l.*; for 1862, the same; for 1863, the same. Occupied the said house, called the Residence house, in January, February, and March in each year, and had the same duties to perform. Mr. Dodgson's income is regulated by the Act of Parliament.

The Rev. Lawrence Ottley, another Residentiary Canon, until the 11th June 1861, when he died, portion of a stipend of 500 *l.*, less income tax, 221 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* The like duties as before mentioned.

The Rev. James Atlay, another Residentiary Canon, a portion of a stipend of 500 *l.* (reckoning from 11th June, when Mr. Ottley died); for the year 1861, less income tax, 278 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; for 1862, a stipend, less income tax, of 500 *l.*; for 1863, a stipend, less income tax, of 500 *l.* Occupied the Residence house aforesaid during the months of October, November, and December in 1861 and 1862; in 1863, July, August, and September. The like duties as before mentioned.

The Rev. Samuel Holmes, another Residentiary Canon; a portion of a stipend of 500 *l.* for the year 1863 (reckoning from the 26th March, when Mr. Canon Gray died), less income tax, 383 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* Occupied the same house, &c., in October, November, and December, and performed the like duties.

PRECENTOR AND MINOR CANONS.

The Rev. Joseph Jameson, Precentor and Minor Canon; a stipend, as Minor Canon, of one moiety (less income tax) of 300 *l.* Surplice fees from marriages, churchings, and burials, after deducting a moiety of 2 *l.* for same, and of 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for chrisoms; both paid to the Dean and Chapter, 18 *l.* Fees on installations of dignitaries of the Church, nil.

A moiety of a rent-charge of 12 *l.* a year, given by the Bishop of London, by deed of 3d May 1722, to the Dean and Chapter, for providing a sermon in the afternoon of Sundays in the church (then collegiate) from Lady-day to Michaelmas, payable from lands in Hewick, near Ripon, now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Grantley, upon trust to pay the same to such person or persons as the Dean should appoint to preach, less income tax, 6 *l.*

A moiety of a rent of 36 *l.* for 13 acres of land, or thereabouts, in Aismunderby, near Ripon, formerly purchased with money given by a Sub-Dean, to advance the salaries of the two vicars, choral and organist, the latter to take 6 *l.* of the rents and profits, and the residue to be divided, previously to 2d William and Mary, and then and since from time to time conveyed to and vested in the Dean and two Canons in trust to receive the rents and apply same accordingly. The last conveyance, dated 22d October 1861, less income tax, 14 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

A moiety of a fee-farm or quit rent of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a year, payable to the Dean and Chapter for same, must be deducted

A moiety of 1 *l.* a year, under the will of Mr. Roger Bayne, in 1719, charged upon land in Ripon, called Hare Park, to be paid to the Dean or Residentiary, upon the feast of the Circumcision, for a sermon to be preached in the church by him, or such other minister as he should appoint, upon the first Sunday in the year, in the afternoon, less income tax; the land is now the property of the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, 10 *s.* Stipend as Precentor, nil.

Duty.—The duty of the Minor Canons is, to attend the services every day, and perform such parts thereof as are not taken by the Dean and Canon in residence, or the Bishop when present; and on Sundays to preach a sermon in the afternoon, unless the Dean or Canon in residence choose to do so, and to perform all parochial duties whatever, the Dean and Canons having no power to take any such duties. With the consent of the Dean and Chapter, each Minor Canon attends only every alternate week on week-days. In the absence of both Dean and Canon, they are to perform the duties. He is responsible, as Precentor, for the good order of the choir; the services and the whole regulation of them are under his appointment and direction, as well as the conduct of the organist, singing men, and choristers, as such, but subject, nevertheless, to the discretionary power which the Dean, or, in his absence, the Canon in residence has over every member of the Cathedral. There is no house of residence.

The Rev. Robert Poole, the other Minor Canon; the same stipend and emoluments, as Minor Canon, as Mr. Jameson, and the same duties, with the addition of the arrangement and letting of the seats, subject to the control of the Dean, when resident, or, in his absence, of the Canon in residence. No house of residence.

ORGANIST.

Mr. George Bates, organist; a stipend, free from income-tax, for 1861 of 54 *l.*; a rent-charge payable from land in Aismunderby, near Ripon, as before stated under the Precentor's return, 6 *l.*

For the years 1862 and 1863, the stipend was 74 *l.*, and the rent-charge, 6 *l.*

Fees on installations, &c.; 1861, 18 *s.* 6 *d.*; 1862, 15 *s.*; 1863, 18 *s.* 6 *d.*

Duty.—To attend the services every Sunday morning and evening, and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings; also on festival days, and at any other time when requested by the Precentor or the Dean, or, in his absence, the Canon in residence. He is, under the direction of the Precentor, to instruct the choristers in music, so that they may sing by note, and also

DIOCESE OF RIPON—*continued.*

diligently to teach those who may be in training for any vacancies that may occur; and he is to practise the choir for one hour every Monday and Saturday, and at any other time when thought necessary by the Precentor, and use every exertion in his power to give effect to the choir, and maintain the decent solemnities of public worship. There is no house of residence.

ORGAN-BLOWER.

Samuel Strother, organ-blower; a stipend of 5 *l.* for 1861; and to the 6th October 1862, when dismissed (after that rate).

Duty.—To attend whenever the organ was played; no house of residence.

Henry Lupton, organ-blower; from the 6th October 1862, a stipend per annum of 7 *l.* 12 *s.*; and continues so.

Duty.—The same; no house of residence.

THE CHORISTERS.

The choir consists of six song men and eight boys, who are required to attend the choral services, and are under the same control as the organist. Should any song man be on superannuated pay, he is to attend on Sundays and great festivals, in lieu of him who is absent with leave or sick. The stipends of four of the song men are 45 *l.* each, one 40 *l.*, and the other 35 *l.*; the latter, as teacher or singing master of the boys, has an additional stipend of 12 *l.*, and is to practice them one hour every day, except Sunday, under the direction of the Precentor; in 1861 the additional salary was only 10 *l.*

For the years 1861 and 1862, the singing man who has now 40 *l.*, had only 35 *l.* a year.

Fees on installations, marriages, and burials; each man in the year 1861, 14 *s.* 9 *d.*; in 1862, 8 *s.* 9 *d*; in 1863, 11 *s.* 3 *d.*

The stipends of two of the boys are 7 *l.* a year each, two others 5 *l.*, and the remaining four 4 *l.*; as above stated, they attend the choral services, and also, in addition, one hour a day, Sunday excepted, to practise.

Fees on installations, &c.; for the year 1861, each boy, 11 *s.* 9 *d.*; in 1862, 9 *s.* 7 *d.*; in 1863, 8 *s.* 10 *d.*

There are also two boys in training to supply vacancies, who attend an hour every Wednesday and Friday to be taught, and are allowed 1 *l.* 6 *s.* a year each.

No house of residence or lodging for any of the above.

VERGERS.

Robert Winser, the Dean's verger, has a stipend of 21 *l.*; fees and emoluments from showing the church, installations, &c., for the year 1861, 54 *l.* 5 *s.*; for 1862, 53 *l.* 15 *s.*; for 1863, 55 *l.*

Duty.—He is at all times to attend the church during Divine service, and, as much as in him lies, preserve order and decorum; he shall not allow the bells to be rung without the consent of the Dean, when resident, or, in his absence, of the Canon in residence, and in the absence of both, of the Minor Canons; nor shall he allow any without the like consent to enter the bell tower, or to have possession of any key to the church, or any part of the fabric, and shall at all times take care to guard against any risk, either of mischief or robbery. In case of any urgent repairs wanting, from accident or otherwise, he shall communicate the same to the Dean or Canon in residence, or in their absence to the Chapter Clerk. During the winter season he shall be particularly careful of fire, and never leave the church until the candles are put out and safely disposed of. He will sit on the Dean's side of the choir, and after the sermon will not quit his place until the congregation rise to depart. In case of misbehaviour he will be subject to the correction of the Dean, and to be otherwise punished or dismissed, if necessary, by the Chapter. No house of residence or lodging.

CANONS' VERGER AND CLERK.

George Benson, parish clerk, has a stipend of 10 *l.*; as the Canons' verger he has a stipend of 10 *l.*

Fees and emoluments from searches and certificates from the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, showing of church, installations, &c., for the year 1861, 48 *l.* 10 *s.*; for the year 1862, 47 *l.* 15 *s.*; and for the year 1863, 49 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.*

As parish clerk he is under the especial direction of the Minor Canons in the discharge of all their parochial duties, the Cathedral being allowed to serve the purpose of a parish church; he has a key of the safe containing the registers, but is on no account to allow any one to inspect or examine them without his being present. He is at all times to attend the church during Divine service, and, as much as in him lies, preserve order and decorum, and not quit his seat until the congregation rise to depart. No house of residence or lodging.

SEXTON.

Robert Gill, the sexton, has a stipend of 3 *l.*, and fees on funerals, &c. The ordinary charge for ringing the passing bell, that is the bell rung soon after the death, and the bell at the funeral, and making the grave three feet deep, is 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, and if the executors require a greater depth, 1 *s.* per foot more is charged; in the case of a still-born child the sum of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* is paid, which includes both bell and grave. He is also entitled, by custom, to a fee of 6 *d.* on a wedding by banns, and 1 *s.* by license. For all these services he received during the year 1861, 38 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.*; during the year 1862, 30 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*; and during the year 1863, 43 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*, and had a coat allowed and made for him which cost, in each year, 2 *s.* 16 *s.* He has a salary also of 6 *l.* per annum for cleaning the church; and besides this sum there was paid to him, for himself and others, as assistants during

DIOCESE OF RIPON—*continued.*

1861 the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.*; during 1862, 5*l.* 12*s.*; and during 1863, 10*l.* He has also, during winter, 9*s.* a week for getting coke and preparing and attending to the stoves for warming the church. He was paid for the year 1861, 11*l.* 17*s.*; for the year 1862, 11*l.* 19*s.*; and for the year 1863, 11*l.* 15*s.*

Duty.—He is at all times to attend the church during Divine service, and, as much as in him lies, preserve order and decorum, the parish clerk, when necessary and convenient, assisting him; to make graves and attend funerals; to ring the prayer bell every day a quarter of an hour before service, and on Sunday and other days when there is a sermon; to ring another bell at 7 o'clock in the morning for a short time, and also a quarter of an hour preceding the prayer bell, and also every evening at 9 o'clock to ring a bell for a short time according to ancient custom. No house of residence or lodging.

ASSISTANT TO SEXTON.

John Benson is allowed 1*s.* for each Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday for attending the Cathedral for the purpose of helping the sexton in the discharge of his duties. He was engaged in July 1862, and was paid on account for that year (up to 6th October), 14*s.*

In 1863 he was paid, up to the same date, 2*l.* 14*s.* No house of residence or lodging.

BELLRINGERS,

The bellringers, eight in number, salary of 20*l.* for the years 1861 and 1862.

Having in January 1863 resigned, John Castle, one of the singing men, was appointed at a salary of 6*l.*; and on 6th April 1863 George Calvert, another singingman, was appointed assistant, at a salary of 4*l.*

Duty.—To ring the bells every Sunday morning and evening for half an hour before prayers, on the Accession day, and also on the birthday of the Sovereign, the birthdays of the Royal Family, and on such other days and times as the Dean, or, in his absence, the Canon in residence, may appoint.

Donations on marriages, appointments of civil magistrates, &c., for the year 1861, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; for the year 1862, 14*l.* 4*s.*; and for the year 1863, 3*l.* No house of residence or lodging.

THE CHAPTER CLERK.

		£.	s.	d.
1861: Robert Robinson	Salary, exclusive of a gratuity of 42*l.* for past services, &c.	158	–	–
	Extra for tithe rentcharges	4	3	6
	Managing premises out of lease, and receiving rents	12	6	11
	Allowances for stationery and incidentals	3	–	–
	Copyhold admittances, exchanges, and enfranchisements	41	6	5
	Acquittances on fee-rents, installations, and miscellaneous matters	17	9	3
1862: Ditto	Salary, exclusive of a gratuity of 42*l.* for past services, &c.	183	–	–
	Extra for tithe rentcharges	3	–	–
	Managing premises out of lease, and receiving rents	14	16	–
	Allowances for stationery and incidentals	3	–	–
	Copyhold admittances, exchanges, and enfranchisements	56	3	–
	Acquittances on fee-rents, installations, and miscellaneous matters	6	12	–
1863: Ditto	Salary, exclusive of a gratuity of 42*l.* for past services, &c.	193	–	–
	Extra for tithe rentcharges	—		
	Managing premises out of lease, and receiving rents	15	7	3
	Allowances for stationery and incidentals	3	–	–
	Copyhold admittances, exchanges, and enfranchisements	37	9	5
	Acquittances on fee-rents, installations, and miscellaneous matters	9	19	8

Duty.—Prepares citations for and attends four quarterly chapters, and any others which may be held; draws out the orders made and enters them in the registrum; pays the choir salaries, and also all bills and disbursements; holds the court leet, court baron, and customary court twice in a year and whenever necessary, and ascertains and receives copyhold fines; receives and gives receipts for 11 leasehold and 252 fee-farm rents paid by 146 persons, many residing at a considerable distance, and many small rents being paid by the same person; also tithe rentcharges, amounting to 1,137*l.* per annum, from upwards of 1,100 persons residing in 31 townships, some of which are upwards of 10 miles from Ripon, the commutations being in many instances very low, a halfpenny even; manages premises out of lease, there being 49 tenants-at-will, 18 of whom pay weekly rents; enters every receipt and disbursement in books, and prepares a summary and classification, and generally performs all business whatever, whether professional as a solicitor or otherwise, for the stipend and allowances before-mentioned, save that in case of actions or suits it is understood some remuneration may be made, though it is optional. In 1863 he was allowed, for a suit in equity, 23*l.* No house, or lodging, or office is provided, he pays for same and all taxes, and all clerks' salaries and other disbursements (except as aforesaid) journies to receive rentcharges, &c.

(signed) *C. Dodgson*, Canon in Residence, in the absence of the Dean.

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Rochester*.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RECEIPTS - - - - - -	7,767 19 7	13,038 14 7	7,621 8 8
EXPENDITURE:			
Paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in respect of two suspended canonries - -	1,069 4 3	1,991 11 1	877 13 4

RETURN of the Members, Officers, Servants, and other Stipendiaries of the Cathedral.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	Whether provided with House, &c.	DUTIES.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Very Rev. Dr. Stevens, Dean.	1,126 14 7	2,049 5 3	935 12 10	The deanery; rent free.	The decanal duties in general; to preach in the cathedral; to reside at present, four months in every year, but eight months in future, when the Act comes into operation.
Rev. Dr. Griffith, Canon, Vice Dean, and Receiver.	556 10 3	1,017 13 11	460 15 5	House; rent free	The usual duties of a Canon residentiary; to reside two months in every year, and preach in the cathedral (his successor will reside three months). As Vice Dean, to act in the absence of the Dean, and as receiver, to receive the rents and other income of the cathedral.
Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Canon; Treasurer in 1861 and 1862.	548 19 9	1,010 4 2	438 16 7	The like - -	The duties of the headship of Oriel College, to which this canonry is annexed, and the usual duties of a Canon residentiary; to reside two months in every year, and preach in the cathedral (his successor will have to reside three months).
Rev. Dr. Robinson, Canon; Treasurer in 1863.	534 11 11	995 15 6	453 6 7	The like - -	The usual duties of a Canon residentiary; to reside three months in every year, and preach in the cathedral; as treasurer, to see that the cathedral and other buildings are kept in proper repair, and to pay all stipends and other disbursements for the church.
Venerable Dr. Grant, Archdeacon of Rochester and St. Albans, and Canon.	534 11 11	995 15 6	438 16 7	The like - -	The duties of the archdeaconry to which this canonry is annexed, and the usual duties of a Canon residentiary; to reside three months in every year, and preach in the cathedral.

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER—*continued.*

	1861.	1862.	1863.	Whether provided with House, &c.	DUTIES.
MINOR CANONS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1. Mr. Drage	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	House; free of rent and taxes.	Exempted from duties after long-continued services.
2. Mr. Dewe (3 quarters)	22 10 –	(since resigned)		The like.	
3. Mr. Sorsbie	174 4 –	173 3 –	175 5 –	The like	To attend in turns of weeks the daily services of the choir, and to preach on Sundays. One of them, as sacrist, officiates at baptisms, burials, visitation of sick and poor, &c.; another, as precentor, directs the choir and choral services.
4. Mr. Martin	176 5 –	176 5 –	176 5 –	The like	
5. Mr. Griffith	160 5 –	160 5 –	159 4 –	The like	
Mr. Law, the steward and standing counsel.	6 10 –	6 10 –	6 10 –	no	To hold the manorial courts of the cathedral, and discharge the duty of standing counsel and legal adviser.
Chapter clerk, auditor, and collector of quit rents.	39 3 4	39 3 4	39 3 4	no	To audit the accounts, attend chapters and record proceedings, and collect the profits of the manors and courts.
CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.					
Upper master	160 – –	160 – –	160 – –	House; free of rent and taxes.	The general duties of a head master of a grammar school.
Under master	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	The like	Similar duties, subordinate to the upper master.
Twenty King's scholars, each 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, with an addition of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* each, for the quarter from Midsummer 1863.	333 6 8	333 6 8	361 5 1	no.	
Annuity to a retired head master.	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	no.	
Four exhibitions, two at Oxford and two at Cambridge, each 30 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, paid during residence.	91 10 –	101 10 –	122 – –	—	
Organist	120 – –	120 – –	120 – –	House; free of rent and taxes.	To preside at the organ in daily choral service, control the choristers, and instruct them in music.
LAY CLERKS.					
Mr. Makepeace	57 – –	63 10 –	63 10 –	House; free of rent and taxes.	To sing in the choral service daily.
The same, as choristers' schoolmaster.	37 8 –	35 7 7	33 15 10		
Mr. Harcourt	59 10 –	59 10 –	59 10 –	no	
The same, as assistant musical teacher.	6 – –	6 – –	6 – –		
Mr. Armes	72 – –	69 10 –	74 10 –	no	
Two others, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Newsome.	124 – –	129 – –	129 – –	no	
Mr. Bridge	64 10 –	64 10 –	64 10 –	no	
Two choristers, each 14 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	28 13 4	28 13 4	28 13 4	no	To sing in the daily services of the choir, and also in the nave on summer Sunday evenings, and to attend school for ordinary instruction.
Two choristers, each 10 *l.*	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	no	
Four choristers, each 9 *l.*	36 – –	36 – –	36 – –	no	
Four probationary choristers, each 5 *l.*	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	no	
Gratuity distributed among them at St. Catherine's audit.	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	– – –	In respect principally of the Sunday evening services.

DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER—*continued.*

	1861.	1862.	1863.	Whether provided with House, &c.	DUTIES.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Verger	98 13 1	95 14 7	87 11 1	House; free of rent and taxes.	To attend the Dean and Canons in the chapters and daily services; to take care of the church, its plate, and furniture, including the duties of a sexton with regard to the churchyard and cemetery.
Porter	43 – –	43 – –	43 – –	The like	To attend daily services, and assist the verger generally as a sub-sacrist.
Pew opener	15 – –	15 – –	15 – –	no	The usual duties of the office.
Six bedesmen, each 14 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	88 – –	88 – –	88 – –	no	Excused from duties.
A retired verger	80 – –	80 – –	80 – –	no	No duties.
A retired lay clerk	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	no	No duties.
Another lay clerk	25 – –	18 15 –	– –	no	This pensioner died in 1862.
Precinct warden, appointed in 1861.	8 8 –	54 12 –	54 12 –	no	To preserve order within the cathedral precinct; to keep the ways clean, &c.; and on Sundays to attend Divine Service and keep order in the nave.
Chapter surveyor	78 18 –	114 – –	92 – –	no	To survey, and from time to time report upon the state of the fabric of the cathedral and buildings thereto appertaining, and also upon the condition and value of the cathedral estates and buildings thereon.
GENERAL EXPENSES.					
Insurance and repairs of fabric.	143 8 7	70 2 2	98 12 6	—	
Insurance and repairs of school premises, and the houses of the masters of the school, and those of the minor Canons, organists, and servants, &c., in precinct.	501 13 7	238 14 7	254 17 3	—	
Legal expenses	127 18 –	167 14 10	239 17 2	—	
Wine, oil, wax, coals, &c., gas-light in precinct, books, printing and stationery, the organ, the tower clock, upholsterers and other tradesmen.	313 13 6	148 10 –	152 16 –	—	
Endowments of churches, vicars' pensions, and alms and aids in general.	561 3 4	473 14 1	743 – 6	—	
Sundry miscellaneous expenses.	19 17 –	182 15 6	56 16 11	—	

George Essell,
George Henry Knight, } Chapter Clerks.

DIOCESE OF SALISBURY.

— No Return. —

DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

RETURN from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *St. Asaph.*

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Stipends.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Allowance.
1862:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
	1,598 3 8	650 8 2	—	—	—	—
Four vicars choral	-	-	200 - -	—	—	—
Perpetual curate of Llangadwaladr	-	-	50 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llangedwin	-	-	60 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llanwddyn	-	-	20 - -	—	—	—
Organist	-	-	- -	100 - -	—	—
Six lay clerks	-	-	- -	180 - -	—	—
Singing boys	-	-	- -	45 - -	—	—
Clerk	-	-	- -	40 - -	—	—
Two vergers	-	-	- -	65 - -	—	—
Broad aisle keeper	-	-	- -	5 4 -	—	—
Organ blower	-	-	- -	10 - -	—	—
Chapter clerk	-	-	- -	50 - -	—	—
Superannuation to old verger	-	-	- -	- -	- -	10 - -
£.	1,598 3 8	650 8 2	330 - -	495 4 -	- -	10 - -
1863:						
	1,511 4 8	757 15 10	—	—	—	—
Four vicars choral	-	-	200 - -	—	—	—
Perpetual curate of Llangadwaladr	-	-	50 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llangedwin	-	-	60 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llanwddyn	-	-	20 - -	—	—	—
Organist	-	-	- -	100 - -	—	—
Four lay clerks	-	-	- -	188 16 8	—	—
Singing boys	-	-	- -	40 8 4	—	—
Clerk	-	-	- -	20 - -	—	—
Two vergers	-	-	- -	66 14 4	—	—
Organ blower	-	-	- -	12 10 -	—	—
Chapter clerk	-	-	- -	50 - -	—	—
Superannuation to old verger, &c.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	29 10 -
£.	1,511 4 8	757 15 10	330 - -	478 9 4	- -	29 10 -
1864:						
	1,499 13 5	790 11 8	—	—	—	—
Four vicars choral	-	-	200 - -	—	—	—
Perpetual curate of Llangadwaladr	-	-	50 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llangedwin	-	-	60 - -	—	—	—
Ditto - - - Llanwddyn	-	-	20 - -	—	—	—
Organist	-	-	- -	100 - -	—	—
Six lay clerks	-	-	- -	185 - -	—	—
Two vergers	-	-	- -	73 - -	—	—
Singing boys	-	-	- -	40 6 8	—	—
Organ blower	-	-	- -	20 - -	—	—
Chapter clerk	-	-	- -	50 - -	—	—
Superannuation to old verger, &c.	-	-	- -	- -	- -	26 - -
£.	1,499 13 5	790 11 8	330 - -	468 6 8	- -	26 - -

None of the above are provided with houses or lodgings. The only houses are the Deanery, and one house for the Canons.

N.B.—The receipts include the sum available for the maintenance of the fabric, &c.

DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH—*continued.*

DUTIES of each of the Members, Officers, Servants, or other Stipendiaries.

Two of the vicars choral, who have the cure of souls in the parish, attend alternately for the daily service. The other two, who have district parishes, attend on Sundays in rotation. The organist, lay clerks and singing boys attend on Sundays, and on Thursday morning, and Saturday afternoons, and on a few other days when required by the Dean and Chapter. One verger attends daily; the other only on Sundays. The broad aisle keeper on Sundays.

The Dean and Canons are paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

H. P. Ffoulkes, Canon.

DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.

— No Return. —

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.

— No Return. —

SOUTHWELL COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

BY reference to the Cathedral Commission, page 485, all particulars respecting the above are fully and copiously given, with the exception of the following remarks:

The permanent Residentiary Canon is George Wilkins, D.D., Canon of Normanton, in this Collegiate Establishment (not Worcester). He is, as the Archdeacon of Nottingham, quite unconnected with the Collegiate Church.

The Canons were 16 in number; but are now reduced to three.

The original statutes remain in force, there having been no modification.

After the avoidance of the three stalls, Normanton, Beckington, and Rampton, the constitution of the capitular body terminates.

The two minor Canons receive each 150 *l.* per annum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the organist 100 *l.*

The Residentiary, in addition to his house, receives quarterly, 60 *l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Rector receives from the Commissioners, for himself and curate, 300 *l.* per annum, in addition to about 150 *l.*, the endowment of the benefice.

The fabric is in a most beautiful and efficient state, still in process of restoration by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, s. 12 (refer to them).

A copy is herewith sent of all payments, paid quarterly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to all servants and others of the church, &c., and for the maintenance of the services.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for the Services of the Church.

	£.	s.	d.
Four singing men, at 50 *l.* each	200	–	–
Four boys, at 4 *l.* 15 *s.*	19	–	–
Two senior boys, at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each	13	10	–
Two singing men, at 6 *l.* each	12	–	–
Verger and clerk	40	–	–
Chimers	6	–	–
Porter and sidesman	35	–	–
Organ blower	11	–	–
Care of library	4	–	–
Pew openers	5	4	–
Pew cleaners	2	12	–
Choristers' schoolmaster	20	–	–
Charity money	6	–	–
Canon residentiary's assistant	6	–	–
Organist (and house)	100	–	–
Coals for the church	26	–	–
Regulating and repairing clock	5	–	–
Ringers	5	–	–
Fire insurance premium	2	10	–
Cleaning and tuning organ	10	–	–
Churchwardens' expenses	10	–	–
Schoolmaster, grammar school (and house)	12	–	–
Ditto ditto (for prizes)	2	–	–
Vicar-general's annual stipend	3	6	8
Mason, and clerk of works, and accountant	30	–	–
Candles for the third service	15	–	–
Bookseller, printing, books, and music for services.	12	–	–
£.	613	2	8

August 1864.

George Wilkins, D.D.,
Canon Residentiary

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

RETURNS from the DEANS and CHAPTERS of the several CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE CHURCHES in *England* and *Wales* of their respective RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE during the last Three Years, showing the Stipends, Emoluments, Allowances, and Duties of each of the Members, Officers, Servants, or other Stipendiaries of each Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Foundation; &c.

(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *April* 1865.

[*Price 7 d.*]

206.

Under 8 *oz.*

CHURCH BUILDING ACTS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 July 1864;—*for*,

A RETURN "of DISTRICTS assigned to CHURCHES under the Provisions of 'THE CHURCH BUILDING ACTS' and 'THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER DIVISION ACT (1850),' from the 31st day of October 1861 to the 31st day of October 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 267, of Session 1862)."

(*Mr. Remington Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *March* 1865.

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PART I.

CONSOLIDATED CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97.

Register Number of File.	Consolidated Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.		
27,843	Aberdare, St. Margaret -	Aberdare and Llanwonno -	Glamorgan - -	Llandaff - - -	Bishop of Llandaff - -	6,000	61	440	501	28 April 1863 - -	1 May 1863.
26,993	Aldborough Hatch, St. Peter.	Barkingside, Trinity New Parish, and Great Ilford Parish.	Essex - - -	London - - -	The Crown - - -	490	38	182	220	9 January 1863 - -	13 January 1863.
26,682	Ambleside, St. Mary -	Windermere and G s-mere.	Westmorland - -	Carlisle - - -	Geo. C. Hughes le Fleming	1,600	450	500	950	12 September 1863 -	15 September 1863.
28,758	Battersea, St. John - -	Battersea, St. Mary, and Wandsworth, St. Anne.	Surrey - - -	Winchester - -	Vicar of St. Mary, Battersea.	7,000	216	520	736	27 July 1863 - -	28 July 1863.
9,477	Bishopston, St. Michael and All Angels.	Horfield and Stapleton, and Montpelier, St. Andrew New Parish.	Gloucester - -	Gloucester and Bristol	Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.	1,178	–	210	210	19 July 1862 - -	22 July 1862.
11,618	Blakenhall, St. Luke -	Wolverhampton, St. John, Wolverhampton, St. Paul, particular district and Sedgley Parish.	Stafford - - -	Lichfield - - -	Trustees - - -	3,000	290	609	899	30 August 1862 - -	5 September 1862.
27,319	Bottisham Lode, and Long Meadow, St. James.	Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck.	Cambridge - -	Ely - - -	Trinity College, Cambridge.	776	–	300	300	28 April 1863 - -	1 May 1863.
18,839	Bucks Mill, St. Anne -	Woolfardisworthy and Parkham.	Devon - - -	Exeter - - -	Jane M. Elwes, widow -	294	7	164	171	26 April 1862 - -	29 April 1862.
27,473	Dolphinholme, St. Mark -	Ellel, New Parish, and Garstang St. Helen, Parish.	Lancaster - -	Manchester - -	Henry Garnett - -	800	700	100	800	3 February 1863 -	6 February 1863.

CONSOLIDATED CHAPELRIES—*continued.*

Register Number of File.	Consolidated Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.		
25,534	Draycott, St. Peter	Cheddar and Rodney Stoke, and the Extra-parochial place called or known as Nyland and Batcombe.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Vicar of Cheddar and Rector of Rodney Stoke alternately, the first turn in Vicar of Cheddar.	618	–	239	239	21 March 1862	25 March 1862.
2,383	Eighton Banks, St. Thomas.	Lamesley Parochial Chapelry, and Gateshead Fell Parish.	Durham	Durham	Bishop of Durham	2,286	71	294	365	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
23,088	Fleet, All Saints	Crookham-cum-Ewshot, Chapelry District, Cove Particular District, and Elvetham Parish.	Southampton	Winchester	Charles J. M. Lefroy	350	–	400	400	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
20,081	Grafham, St. Andrew	Dunsfold and Bramley	Surrey	Winchester	Henry Woodyer	375	–	150	150	20 March 1863	24 March 1863.
12,316	Islington, St. Thomas	Islington, St. Andrew, new Parish, and Islington, Holy Trinity District Parish.	Middlesex	London	Rev. William Vincent for first nomination, and afterwards jointly by the Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, and Trustees.	5,598	673	295	968	6 January 1862	7 January 1862.
27,115	King's Heath, All Saints	Moseley, new Parish, and King's Norton Parish.	Worcester	Worcester	Perpetual Curate of Moseley.	1,300	150	282	432	9 January 1863	13 January 1863.
3,769	Leavenheath, St. Matthew	Stoke-by-Nayland, Assington, Nayland Polstead and Wiston.	Suffolk	Ely	Vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland.	520	–	200	200	9 January 1863	13 January 1863.
25,724	Newland, St. John	Cottingham and Skidby	York	York	Rev. Charles Overton, during his Incumbency of Cottingham Vicarage, and then the Bishop of Chester.	675	250	250	500	5 February 1862	7 February 1862.
25,733	Norden, St. Paul	Spotland, St. Clement, and Whitworth, St. Bartholomew, new Parish.	Lancaster	Manchester	Rev. W. N. Molesworth, during his Incumbency of St. Clement, Spotland, and afterwards the Bishop of Manchester.	2,662	234	290	524	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.

25,781	Oxford, St. Philip and St. James.	Oxford, St. Giles, and Summertown, St. John Baptist, District Parish.	Oxford	Oxford	St. John Baptist College, Oxford.	1,520	–	670	670	20 March 1863	24 March 1863.
26,476	Pool Quay, St. John	Guilsfield, and Pool, otherwise Welshpool.	Montgomery	St. Asaph	Earl of Powis	420	–	300	300	3 February 1863	6 February 1863.
25,576	Sidlow Bridge, Emmanuel	Horley, Charlwood, Buckland, Leigh, and Reigate.	Surrey	Winchester	Robert Clutton and J. C. Sherrard.	550	44	148	192	5 February 1862	7 February 1862.
23,524	Swanwick, St. Andrew	Ridding, St. James, District Parish, and Alfreton Parish.	Derby	Lichfield	Francis Wright	2,040	98	380	478	20 November 1861	22 November 1861.
21,840	Torquay, St. John	Tormoham, and Upton New Parish.	Devon	Exeter	Rev. Joseph H. Harris, during his Incumbency of Tormoham, P. C., and then Charles H. Mallock.	3,000	435	126	561	20 November 1861	22 November 1861.
25,258	Tyler's Green, St. Margaret.	Hazlemere, Particular District, High Wycombe, and Penn Parishes.	Bucks	Oxford	William Herrick, and his heirs, to the use of Earl Howe, and after his decease to Viscount Curzon and his assigns during his life; and afterwards, patronage to be subject to Deed of Settlement dated 29 May 1852.	609	70	50	120	12 September 1863	15 September 1863.
26,339	Walkden Moor, St. Paul	Eccles and Dean	Lancaster	Manchester	Earl of Ellesmere	3,000	–	600	600	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
24,591	Westgate Common, St. Michael.	Alverthorpe, District Chapelry, and Thornes New Parish.	York	Ripon	Perpetual Curate of Alverthorpe.	2,000	–	400	400	6 January 1862	7 January 1862.
25,923	Wilmcote, St. Andrew	Aston, Cantlow, and Stratford-upon-Avon.	Warwick	Worcester	Bishop of Worcester	424	–	160	160	20 March 1863	24 March 1863.

PART II.

DISTRICT CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts of the 59 Geo. 3. c. 134, s. 16; the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107, s. 12; the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, s. 3; and the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 60, s. 1.

N.B.—The Words between the Parentheses in the Second Column of this Table indicate the Name or Locality of the Church where such Name or Locality does not form part of the Name of the District Chapelry assigned to such Church.

Register Number of File.	District Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Offices.	Appropriation of Fees.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.				
19,084	Arkholme	Melling	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicar of Melling	331	–	All, except 7 faculty pews.	240	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
27,648	Bishop Monckton (St. John).	Ripon	York	Ripon	Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	470	–	165	165	Baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
28,483	Bishop Thornton (St. John).	Ripon	York	Ripon	Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	624	–	280	280	Baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
27,689	Bowden Hill, St. Anne	Lacock	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	Captain J. N. Gladstone, R.N.	400	–	180	180	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. James Paley, during his incumbency of Lacock, V.	3 Feb. 1863	6 Feb. 1863.
27,764	Bradford, Christ Church	Bradford, St. Peter	York	Ripon	Vicar of Bradford	7,000	700	500	1,200	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. John Burnet, during his incumbency of St. Peter, Bradford, V.	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
27,765	Bradford, St. Thomas	Bradford, St. Peter	York	Ripon	Bishop of Ripon	8,150	396	305	701	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. John Burnet, during his incumbency of St. Peter, Bradford, V.	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
25,374	Broomfleet, St. Mary	Cave, South	York	York	Eliza M. Barnard, Widow, and C. E. G. Barnard.	600	–	180	180	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
13,238	Broughton, Great Christ Church.	Bridekirk	Cumberland	Carlisle	Vicar of Bridekirk	1,496	102	140	242	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.

10,948	Camden Town	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	Vicar of St. Pancras	13,832	1,390	360	1,750	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
25,052	Castleton Moor, St. Martin.	Rochdale	Lancaster	Manchester	Vicar of Rochdale	3,000	285	285	570	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.
24,988	Charlestown, St. Thomas.	Coley Chapelry, Halifax.	York	Ripon	Vicar of Halifax	5,000	258	348	606	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	6 Jan. 1862	7 Jan. 1862.
24,065	Cheltenham, St. Mark	Cheltenham	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Trustees	1,200	250	251	501	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	19 July 1862	22 July 1862.
22,192	Chevington, St. John	Warkworth	Northumberland.	Durham	Bishop of Durham	919	–	250	250	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
27,503	Chittlehamholt, St. John.	Chittlehampton	Devon	Exeter	Honourable Mark Rolle.	317	–	300	300	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
25,432	Claines, St. George	Claines	Worcester	Worcester	Perpetual Curate of Claines.	2,369	351	326	677	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Wm. Crowther, during his incumbency of Claines, P. C.	26 April 1862	2 May 1862.
25,359	Clapham, Christ Church.	Clapham	Surrey	Winchester	Rector of Clapham	4,500	368	416	784	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
24,280	Clapton, St. James	Hackney, St. John	Middlesex	London	Rector of St. John, Hackney.	1,720	570	630	1,200	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. T. O. Goodchild, during his incumbency of Hackney, St. John, R.	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
26,855	Crawley Down, All Saints.	Worth	Sussex	Chichester	Rector of Worth	1,400	–	350	350	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
25,846	Dacre, Holy Trinity	Pateley Bridge	York	Ripon	Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	700	200	250	450	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
25,141	Douglas	Eccleston	Lancaster	Manchester	Rector of Eccleston	1,225	368	75	443	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	6 Jan. 1862	7 Jan. 1862.
11,876	Eaton, Little, St. Paul	Derby, St. Alkmund	Derby	Lichfield	Vicar of St. Alkmund, Derby.	775	141	147	288	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees in respect of the publication of banns of matrimony and the performance of marriages to Rev. E. H. Abney, during his incumbency of St. Alkmund, Derby, V.	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.

District Chapelries—*continued.*

Register Number of File.	District Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Offices.	Appropriation of Fees.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.				
13,013	Edale, Holy Trinity -	Castleton - -	Derby - -	Lichfield -	Trustees - -	388	229	25	254	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.
28,628	Falfield - - -	Thornbury - -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.	700	–	229	229	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
25,003	Gawcott - - -	Buckingham -	Bucks - -	Oxford - -	Trustees - -	602	100	300	400	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
26,025	Glyndyfrdwy, St. Thomas.	Corwen - -	Merioneth -	St. Asaph -	Bishop of St. Asaph	570	–	220	220	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	28 April 1863	1 May 1863.
25,655	Greetland, St. Thomas.	Elland Parochial Chapelry, Halifax.	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Halifax -	2,584	200	300	500	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
26,909	Halifax, Holy Trinity.	Halifax - -	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Halifax -	5,000	896	114	1,010	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of a moiety of all fees to Rev. Charles Musgrave, during his incumbency of Halifax, V.	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
22,407	Handsworth, St. Michael.	Handsworth -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	Rector of Handsworth.	3,183	500	516	1,016	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	4 Dec. 1861	10 Dec. 1861.
26,053	Harome, St. Saviour	Helmsley - -	York - -	York - -	Lord Feversham -	417	–	200	200	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	20 March 1863	24 March 1863.
25,691	Hartford, St. John -	Witton-cum-Twambrooks.	Chester -	Chester -	Trustees - -	1,047	300	165	465	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. George Gibbons, during his incumbency of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, P.C.	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
26,166	Hetton, South, Holy Trinity.	Easington - -	Durham -	Durham -	Bishop of Durham	2,200	–	–	–	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.

29,105	Hoddlesden, St. Paul	Darwen Over, St. James.	La aster -	Manchester -	Vicar of Blackburn, and W. B. Ranken, Esq., alternately.	2,250	347	230	577	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
28,321	Holbrooke - -	Duffield - -	Derby -	Lichfield -	Thomas W. Evans, M.P.	1,003	158	254	412	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees for the publication of banns of matrimony, and marriage, to Rev. F. W. Moore during his incumbency of Duffield, V.	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
11,736	Hooton, St. Paul -	Eastham - -	Chester - -	Chester - -	R. C. Naylor -	1,004	200	100	300	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
26,558	Hornsey, Christ Church.	Hornsey - -	Middlesex -	London -	Bishop of London	1,200	210	246	456	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
26,910	Horton, Great -	Bradford, St. Peter	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Bradford	10,000	400	100	500	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of a moiety of all fees to Rev. John Burnet during his incumbency of St. Peter, Bradford, V.	3 Feb. 1863	6 Feb. 1863.
22,264	Iver Heath, St. Margaret.	Iver - - -	Bucks - -	Oxford - -	Charles Meeking -	600	50	250	300	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. W. J. Ward during his incumbency of Iver, P. C.	19 July 1862	22 July 1862.
22,369	Jackfield, St. Mary	Broseley - -	Salop - -	Hereford -	F. Harries and Rector of Broseley alternately.	1,500	–	270	270	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	5 Feb. 1862	7 Feb. 1862.
27,328	St. John in the Vale	Crosthwaite - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle - -	Earl of Lonsdale and landowners alternately.	550	–	200	200	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. H. Gipps during his incumbency of Crosthwaite, V.	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
20,232	Kentish Town - -	St. Pancras - -	Middlesex -	London - -	Vicar of St. Pancras	12,000	860	700	1,560	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
13,909	Kilburn, St. Mary -	Hampstead - -	Middlesex	London - -	Gen. Hon. Arthur Upton, and after his decease the Bishop of London.	3,000	600	330	930	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of one-third portion of the fees which shall be received, to Rev. Thomas Ainger during his incumbency of Hampstead, P. C.	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.
3,723	Langdale, Holy Trinity.	Grasmere - -	Westmorland -	Carlisle - -	Rector of Grasmere	550	–	360	300	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.

DISTRICT CHAPELRIES—*continued.*

Register Number of File.	District Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Offices.	Appropriation of Fees.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.				
19,751	Leeds, St. Mary -	Leeds, St. Peter -	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Leeds -	6,000	800	700	1,500	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. James Atlay, during his incumbency of St. Peter, Leeds, V.	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
25,924	Leicester, St. Andrew	Leicester, St. Mary	Leicester -	Peterborough	Bishop of Peterborough.	5,300	369	562	931	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. J. M. Bennie, during his incumbency of St. Mary, Leicester, V.	6 Aug. 1862	8 Aug. 1862.
23,115	Louth, St. Michael -	Louth - - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	Rector of Louth -	2,500	–	502	502	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
22,971	Lowton, St. Mary -	Lowton - -	Lancaster -	Chester -	Mary Leigh, spinster	865	141	211	352	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	6 Jan. 1862	7 Jan. 1862.
4,476	Lumley, Christ Church	Chester-le-Street -	Durham -	Durham -	Bishop of Durham	1,902	–	280	280	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	5 Feb. 1862	7 Feb. 1862.
24,319	Marchington, St. Peter	Hanbury - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	Vicar of Hanbury -	484	–	230	230	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
27,834	Mattingley - -	Heckfield - -	Hants - -	Winchester -	New College, Oxford	630	–	175	175	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.
28,135	Middlesmoor - -	Kirkby Malzeard -	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Kirkby Malzeard.	694	–	400	400	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
25,551	Millbrook, St. James	Staleybridge, St. Paul	Chester -	Chester -	Trustees - -	3,000	277	172	449	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
27,732	Murton-cum-Hilton (St. John).	Appleby, St. Michael	Westmorland	Carlisle -	Bishop of Carlisle	471	–	126	126	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Thomas Bellas during his incumbency of St. Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, V.	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.

20,259	Netherfield, St. John the Baptist.	Battle - - -	Sussex - -	Chichester -	Bishop of Chichester	500	–	350	350	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
24,269	Newborough, All Saints.	Hanbury - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	Vicar of Hanbury	788	173	214	387	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
24,425	Newton, Poppleford, St. Luke.	Aylesbeare - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	Vicar of Aylesbeare	660	–	300	300	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	21 Mar. 1862	25 Mar. 1862.
28,328	Nottingham, St. Luke	Nottingham, St. Mary the Virgin.	Nottingham -	Lincoln - -	Trustees - -	7,674	307	455	762	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
28,627	Oldbury upon Severn	Thornbury - -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.	1,000	–	500	500	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
26,660	Onecote-cum-Bradnop, St. Luke.	Leek - - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	Vicar of Leek -	885	200	60	260	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
12,468	Pancras, St., Parish Chapel.	St. Pancras - -	Middlesex -	London -	Vicar of St. Pancras	11,161	334	266	600	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
27,522	Parkfield in Middleton, Holy Trinity.	Middleton - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	Rector of Middleton	2,000	–	425	425	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	20 Mar. 1863	24 Mar. 1863.
29,013	Parr Mount, Holy Trinity.	St. Helens - -	Lancaster -	Chester -	Incumbent of St. Helens.	4,150	350	300	650	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
5,376	Penrith, Christ Church	Penrith - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle - -	Bishop of Carlisle -	2,800	177	386	563	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Samuel J. Butler during his incumbency of Penrith V.	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
27,946	Priors Lee, St. Peter	Shiffnal - -	Salop - -	Lichfield -	Vicar of Shiffnal -	2,766	205	210	415	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	28 April 1863	1 May 1863.
27,783	Rainow, Trinity -	Prestbury - -	Chester -	Chester -	Vicar of Prestbury	1,402	269	250	519	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	27 July 1863	28 July 1863.
26,703	Ringway - - -	Bowdon - -	Chester -	Chester -	Lord Egerton of Tatton.	650	200	62	262	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of a moiety of all fees to Rev. William Pollock during his incumbency of Bowdon V.	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
25,739	Romford, St. Andrew	Romford - -	Essex - -	Rochester -	New College, Oxford.	2,200	242	308	550	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
27,868	Roxeth, Christ Church	Harrow-on-the-Hill	Middlesex -	London -	Trustees - -	890	157	193	350	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.

District Chapelries—*continued.*

Register Number of File.	District Chapelry.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Offices.	Appropriation of Fees.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.				
27,647	Sawley (St. Michael)	Ripon - - -	York - -	Ripon - -	Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	510	38	112	150	Baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
26,789	Scammonden, St. Bartholomew.	Huddersfield -	York - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Huddersfield.	1,100	–	260	260	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees in respect of marriages to Rev. Samuel Holmes during his incumbency of Huddersfield V.	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
25,552	Selly Oak, St. Mary	Northfield - -	Worcester -	Worcester -	Trustees - -	1,483	201	416	617	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Henry Clarke during his incumbency of Northfield R.	7 June 1862	10 June 1862.
10,460	Selsley, All Saints -	King's Stanley -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	Samuel Marling -	600	–	240	240	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.
9,099	Shieldfield, Christ Church.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Saints.	Northumberland	Durham -	Bishop of Durham after first nomination.	7,094	143	388	531	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Walter Irvine during his incumbency of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Saints, P.C.	5 Feb. 1862	7 Feb. 1862.
3,092	Shotton with Haswell (St. Saviour).	Easington - -	Durham -	Durham -	Bishop of Durham	4,000	–	360	360	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	13 Jan. 1863.
26,912	Southampton, St. Paul	Southampton, All Saints.	Southampton	Winchester -	Rev. J. W. Cary -	2,013	490	300	790	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	3 Feb. 1863	6 Feb. 1863.
19,992	Stanningley, St. Thomas.	Bramley Parochial Chapelry, Leeds, St. Peter Parish.	York - - -	Ripon - -	Vicar of Leeds -	2,500	276	164	440	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees in respect of marriages to Rev. James Atlay during his incumbency of Leeds, St. Peter, V.	6 Aug. 1862	8 Aug. 1862.
6,494	Stourbridge, St. John	Swinford, Old -	Worcester -	Worcester -	Earl of Dudley and Ward.	4,000	270	492	762	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
22,249	Swanley, St. Paul -	Sutton-at-Hone -	Kent - -	Canterbury -	Rev. J. H. Hotham	721	64	170	234	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	5 Feb. 1862	7 Feb. 1862.

12,148	Temple Balsal, St. Mary.	Hampton in Arden	Warwick -	Worcester -	Governors of Temple Balsal Hospital	1,102	–	250	250	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	12 Sept. 1863	15 Sept. 1863.
24,821	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity.	Toxteth Park, St. James.	Lancaster -	Chester -	Trustees - -	5,000	263	263	526	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. Lewis F. Thomas during his incumbency of St. James, Toxteth Park.	21 March 1862	25 March 1862.
27,059	Tunbridge Wells, St. James.	Tunbridge Wells, Holy Trinity.	Kent - -	Canterbury -	Rev. Edward Hoare, during his incumbency of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, and afterwards Trustees.	2,000	432	268	700	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees to Rev. E. Hoare during his incumbency of Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells.	1 Nov. 1862	4 Nov. 1862.
12,350	West Hill, St. Michael	Ottery St. Mary -	Devon - -	Exeter -	Vicar of Ottery St. Mary.	330	–	192	192	Baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	28 April 1863	1 May 1863.
25,352	Westminster, Upper Garden-street, St. James the Less.	Tothill Fields, St. Mary.	Middlesex -	London -	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	3,727	–	600	600	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry, subject to the payment of all fees in respect of marriages to Rev. John Jennings during his incumbency of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, R.	26 April 1862	2 May 1862.
12,239	Weston-super-Mare, Holy Trinity.	Weston-super-Mare	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	Trustees - -	2,500	440	110	550	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	26 April 1862	2 May 1862.
27,505	Whitley, Christ Church	Reading, St. Giles	Berks - -	Oxford -	Bishop of Oxford -	2,400	–	550	550	Marriages, baptisms, and churchings.	To minister of district chapelry	9 Jan. 1863	16 Jan. 1863.
26,329	Whitton, St. Philip and St. James.	Twickenham, Holy Trinity.	Middlesex -	London -	Vicar of Twickenham.	700	75	225	300	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	30 Aug. 1862	5 Sept. 1862.
27,581	Winksley-cum-Grantley (St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald).	Ripon - - -	York - -	Ripon -	Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	550	65	245	310	Baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June . 1863
22,148	Wych, High, St. James.	Sawbridgeworth -	Hertford -	Rochester -	Rev. H. F. Johnson, the present incumbent, for the next presentation, and then the Vicar of Sawbridgeworth	871	20	290	310	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	21 March 1862	25 March 1862.
25,115	Yockleton (Holy Trinity).	Westbury - -	Salop - -	Hereford -	Edward W. S. Owen	445	120	120	240	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister of district chapelry	11 June 1863	12 June 1863.

PART III.

PARTICULAR DISTRICTS assigned under the Acts 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 38, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 60, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 56, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 37, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97.

Register Number of File.	Name of Church to which District assigned.	Parish from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.			Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Offices.	Appropriation of Fees.	Date of Instrument.
					Patron.	Consideration.	Date of Instrument.		Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.			
21,245	Barbourne, St. Stephen.	Claines - -	Worcester -	Worcester -	Trustees - -	Church, endowment 1,333 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*, 3 *l.* per cent. Consols; repair fund 200 *l.*	7 Aug. 1862	1,400	225	225	450	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister after next avoidance of Claines P. C.	27 Nov. 1862.
12,144	Llanybri, Holy Trinity.	Llanstephan -	Carmarthen	St. David's	Elizabeth Lloyd, spinster.	Church cost 1,300 *l.*; endowment 150 *l.* per annum, repair fund 200 *l.*, and a parsonage house.	10 Jan. 1861	407	18	220	238	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister - -	23 April 1863.
16,027	Perry Barr, St. John.	Handsworth -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	Trustees of the settled estates of the Hon. F. H. W. Calthorpe, M.P.	Church, endowment 6,666 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*, 3 *l.* per cent. Reduced Annuities; repair fund 227 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.*, 3½ per cent. Reduced Annuities.	5 Aug. 1833	1,061	250	165	415	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister - -	14 Aug. 1862.
20,035	Ventnor, Holy Trinity (Isle of Wight).	Ventnor, St. Catherine.	Southampton	Winchester	Agnes and Louisa J. Percy, spinsters, and Ellen Thompson, widow, for their joint lives, and the lives or life of the survivors and survivor, and after the death of the survivor in John Hambrough, Esq., his heirs and assigns.	Church cost 6,000 *l.*, endowment 2,000 *l.* 3 *l.* per cent. Consols, repair fund 150 *l.* 3 *l.* per cent. Consols.	24 July 1862	1,500	363	204	567	Marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials.	To minister after next avoidance of St. Catherine, Ventnor, P. C.	7 Aug. 1862.

PART IV.

DISTRICTS constituted under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," (13 & 14 Vict. c. 41).

Register Number of File.	District.	Parish, &c., from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Population.	Accommodation in Church.			Date of Order in Council.	Date of Gazette.
							Pews.	Free Seats.	Total.		
26,620	Bradford, Christ Church -	Openshaw, St. Barnabas -	Lancaster - -	Manchester - -	Bishop of Manchester -	4,500	452	518	970	30 August 1862 - -	5 September 1862.
25,369	Chorlton-upon-Medlock, St. Paul.	Chorlton-upon-Medlock, St. Saviour.	Lancaster - -	Manchester - -	Trustees - - -	4,500	665	451	1,116	19 July 1862 - -	22 July 1862.
23,831	Hulme, St. Philip - -	Hulme, Holy Trinity, and Chorlton-upon-Medlock, All Saints.	Lancaster - -	Manchester - -	Thomas H. Birley, Hugh Birley, and Herbert Birley.	8,000	–	610	610	20 November 1861 -	22 November 1861.

SUMMARY.

DIOCESE.	PART I. Consolidated Chapelries.	PART II. District Chapelries.	PART III. Particular Districts.	PART IV. Districts under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850."	TOTAL.
St. Asaph	1	1	-	-	2
Bath and Wells	1	1	-	-	2
Canterbury	-	2	-	-	2
Carlisle	1	5	-	-	6
Chester	-	8	-	-	8
Chichester	-	2	-	-	2
St. David's	-	-	1	-	1
Durham	1	5	-	-	6
Ely	2	-	-	-	2
Exeter	2	3	-	-	5
Gloucester and Bristol	1	5	-	-	6
Hereford	-	2	-	-	2
Lichfield	2	8	1	-	11
Lincoln	-	2	-	-	2
Llandaff	1	-	-	-	1
London	2	9	-	-	11
Manchester	3	5	-	3	11
Oxford	2	3	-	-	5
Peterborough	-	1	-	-	1
Ripon	1	15	-	-	16
Rochester	-	2	-	-	2
Winchester	4	3	1	-	8
Worcester	2	4	1	-	7
York	1	2	-	-	3
	27	88	4	3	122

By Order of the Board,

10, Whitehall-place,
23 March 1865.

James J. Chalk,
Secretary.

INDEX.

Explanation of Initial Letters.

C.C. Consolidated Chapelry.
D.C. District Chapelry.
P.D. Particular District.
D. District (*under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act*, 1850.")

Note.—Under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104, s. 14, Districts under certain circumstances become separate and distinct Parishes for all Ecclesiastical purposes.

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CHURCH BUILDING ACTS, &c.

RETURN of Districts assigned to Churches under the Provisions of "The Church Building Acts" and "The Parish of Manchester Division Act (1850)," from 31 October 1861 to 31 October 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 267, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Remington Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *March* 1865.

163.

Under 3 *oz.*

CONVOCATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 June 1865;—*for*,

"COPIES of ADDRESSES of the CONVOCATIONS of the Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, praying for ROYAL LICENCES to alter the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons:"

"And, of such LICENCES, and of the CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto."

Whitehall, 29 June 1865. H. WADDINGTON.

— No. 1. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Secretary Sir *George Grey*.

Sir, Lambeth Palace, 1 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you an humble Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant them Her Royal Licence to make, promulge, and execute a new Canon in the place of the 36th Canon of 1603 as now existing, and also to alter and amend the 37th, 38th, and the 40th of the said Canons, as set forth in the form which I have the honour to transmit with the above address.

And I have to request that the same may be laid before Her Majesty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Cantuar.*

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., M. P.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

WE, your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, under your Most Gracious Majesty's Writ in Convocation assembled—

Humbly address Your Majesty,

PRAYING that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant us your Majesty's Most Royal Licence to make, promulge, and execute a new Canon, the proposed form whereof we have hereunto annexed in the place of the 36th Canon as now existing; and also to alter and amend the 37th and 38th Canons in manner hereinafter described, so as to make them consonant with the new 36th Canon; and also to alter and amend the 40th Canon as is hereafter set down.

And, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

(signed) *C. T. Cantuar*, President.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

The Proposed Form for the New XXXVI. Canon.

XXXVI.—*Declaration and* Subscription required of such as are to be made Ministers.

No person shall hereafter be received into the Ministry, nor either by institution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, to catechize, or to be a lecturer or reader of divinity in either University, or in any cathedral or collegiate church, city or market town, parish church, chapel, or in any other place within this realm, except he be licensed either by the Archbishop or by the Bishop of the Diocese where he is to be placed, under their hands and seals, or by one of the two Universities under their seal likewise; and except he shall first *make and subscribe the following declarations, which*, for the avoiding of all ambiguities, he shall subscribe in this order and form of words, setting down both his Christian and Surname, viz.:—

1. "I, *A. B.*, do solemnly make the following declaration: The King's Majesty, under God, is the only Supreme Governor of this Realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal: and no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within His Majesty's said realm."

2. "*I*, A. B., *do solemnly make the following declaration: I assent to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and to the Book of Common Prayer, and of Ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; I believe the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, as therein set forth, to be agreeable to the Word of God: and in Public Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, I will use the form in the said Book prescribed and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.*"

And if any Bishop shall ordain, admit, or license any as is aforesaid, except he first have declared and subscibed, in manner and form as here we have appointed, he shall be suspended from giving of orders and licenses to preach for the space of 12 months. But if either of the Universities shall offend therein, we leave them to the danger of the law and His Majesty's censure.

Proposed alteration in the XXXVII. Canon.

XXXVII.—*Declaration and* Subscription before the Diocesan.

None licensed, as is aforesaid, to preach, read, lecture, or catechize, coming to reside in any Diocese, shall be permitted there to preach, read, lecture, catechize, or minister the Sacraments, or to execute any other ecclesiastical function (by what authority soever he be thereunto admitted), *unless he first make and subscribe the declarations aforesaid* in the presence of the Bishop of the Diocese wherein he is to preach, read, lecture, catechize, or administer the Sacraments, as aforesaid.

Proposed alteration in the XXXVIII. Canon.

XXXVIII.—Revolters after *Declaration and* Subscription Censured.

If any minister, after he hath *made and subscribed the declarations aforesaid*, shall omit to use the Form of Prayer, or any of the orders or ceremonies prescribed in the Communion Book, let him be suspended: and if after a month he do not reform and submit himself, let him be excommunicated: and then if he shall not submit himself within the space of another month, let him be deposed from the Ministry.

The Proposed Form for the XL. Canon.

XL.—A *Declaration* against Simony at Institution into Benefices.

To avoid the detestable sin of simony, because buying and selling of spiritual and ecclesiastical functions, offices, promotions, dignities, and livings, is execrable before God; therefore the Archbishop, and all and every bishop or bishops, or any other person or persons having authority to admit, institute, collate, install, or to confirm the election of any Archbishop, bishop,

bishop, or other person or persons to any spiritual or ecclesiastical function, dignity, promotion, title, office, jurisdiction, place, or benefice with cure or without cure, or to any ecclesiastical living whatsoever, shall, before every such admission, institution, collation, installation, or confirmation of election, respectively *cause to be made by* every person hereafter to be admitted, instituted, collated, installed, or confirmed in or to any archbishopric, bishopric, or other spiritual or ecclesiastical function, dignity, promotion, title, office, jurisdiction, place, or benefice with cure or without cure, or in or to any ecclesiastical living whatsoever, *this declaration*, in manner and form following, the same to be *made* by every one whom it concerneth in his own person, and not by a proctor:—

"*I*, A. B., *solemnly declare that I have not made by myself, or by any other person on my behalf, any payment, contract, or promise of any kind whatsoever, which to the best of my knowledge is simoniacal, touching or concerning the obtaining the preferment of ; nor will I at any time hereafter perform or satisfy, in whole or in part, any such kind of payment, contract, or promise made by any other without my knowledge or consent.*"

The Proposed Latin Form por New XXXVI. Canon.

XXXVI.—Neminem, nisi prævia *duarum Affirmationum Pronuntiatione atque* Subscriptione, Ordinandum.

Nemo ad sacros ordines, vel ecclesiasticum aliquod beneficium per institutionem aut collationem, vel ad concionatoris, prælectoris, aut catechistæ munus exercendum sive in alterutra academia, sive in cathedrali vel collegiata aliqua ecclesia, sive in urbe aut oppido mercatorio, sive in parochiali ecclesia vel capella, vel alio denique hujus regni loco deinceps admittetur, nisi prius vel ab archiepiscopo, vel episcopo ejus diœceseos, in qua est victurus, vel ab altera academiarum licentiam et facultatem earundem subscriptionibus, et sigillis munitam impetraverit, *et sequentes affirmationes pronuntiaverit, iisdemque subscripserit; quibus* qui volet subscribere, ad vitandam omnem ambiguitatem, hac verborum formula, nomine et cognomine suo expressis, in pronuntiando atque subscribendo utetur:

1. "I, *A. B.*, do solemnly make the following declaration:—The King's Majesty, under God, is the only Supreme Governor of this Realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal; and no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within His Majesty's said realm."

2. "*I*, A. B., *do solemnly make the following declaration:—I assent to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and to the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; I believe the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland, as therein set forth, to be agreeable to the Word of God; and in Public Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments I will use the form in the said Book prescribed, and none other, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority.*"

Quodsi quis episcopus aliquem ordinaverit, admiserit, vel facultate, aut licentia, ut superius dictum est, ulla donaverit, nisi prius sub modo et forma præstitutis *pronuntiaverit atque* subscripserit, is a collatione ordinum, et licentiarum ad concionandum per anni spatium submovebitur. Academias vero, si quid hac in parte deliquerint, juris ultioni, et regiæ censuræ relinquimus.

Proposed Alteration in the XXXVII. Canon.

XXXVII.—Ordinatis Diœcesin Mutantibus, *Affirmationum Pronuntiatio Atque* Subscriptio Coram Episcopo Diœcesano Iterandæ.

Si quis concionandi, legendi, prælegendi, vel catechizandi legitima alioqui potestate præditus (ut supra) in ullam diœcesin ibidem commoraturus devenerit, is ad hujusmodi munera exercenda, vel ad sacramenta celebranda, aut quamlibet ecclesiasticam functionem illic obeundam nullatenus admittetur, (a quocunque tandem dictam potestatem acceperit) nisi prius coram episcopo ejusdem diœceseos, in qua munerum præfatorum aliquo fungi debeat, *præfatas affirmationes pronuntiaverit, iisdemque subscripserit.*

Proposed Alteration in the XXXVIII. Canon.

XXXVIII.—Ordinati Post *Affirmationum Pronuntiationem atque* Subscriptionem prævaricantes a Ministerio removendi.

Siquis minister postquam *præfatas affirmationes pronuntiaverit iisdemque subscripserit,* liturgiæ formula, vel ritibus et ceremoniis quibuscunque in libro precum publicarum in dictis uti deinceps omiserit, suspensionis pœna coerceatur, ac nisi post mensem se emendârit ac submiserit, excommunicetur; quodsi per alium adhuc mensem in contumacia permanserit, a ministerio sacro amoveatur.

The Proposed Form for the XL. Canon.

XL.—Instituendi in Beneficia Simoniæ suspicionem solemni *Affirmatione* jussi avertere.

Ad detestabile simoniæ peccatum coercendum (quoniam spiritualium, et ecclesiasticarum functionum, officiorum, promotionum, dignitatum, et beneficiorum nundinatio in Dei conspectu odiosa est, et execranda) statuimus et ordinamus, ut archiepiscopus, omnesque et singuli episcopi, atque alii, quibuscunque jus competit admittendi, instituendi, conferendi, consecrandi vel electionem confirmandi cujusvis archiepiscopi, episcopi, vel alterius personæ ad ecclesiasticam aliquam functionem, dignitatem, promotionem, titulum, officium, jurisdictionem, locum, aut beneficium cum cura, vel sine cura, vel ad ecclesiasticum ullum munus quodcunque, ante omnen ejusmodi institutionem, collationem, consecrationem vel confirmationem electionis respective faciendam, unumquemque deinceps admittendum, instituendum, conferendum, inaugurandum, aut confirmandum in vel ad archiepiscopatum, episcopatum, vel aliam spiritualem sive ecclesiasticam functionem, dignatatem, promotionem, titulum, officium, jurisdictionem, locum, aut beneficium cum curâ, vel sine curâ, vel ad ecclesiasticum ullum munus quodcunque *præsenti affirmatione* oneret, (quod utique per omnes, quorum intererit, in propriis personis, et non per procuratorem erit præstandum,) sub modo et formâ sequentibus:—

"*I,* A. B., *solemnly declare that I have not made by myself, or by any other person on my behalf, any payment, contract, or promise of any kind whatsoever, which to the best of my knowledge is simoniacal, touching or concerning the obtaining the preferment of ; nor will I at any time hereafter perform or satisfy, in whole or in part, any such kind of payment, contract, or promise made by any other without my knowledge or consent.*"

— No. 2. —

Secretary Sir *George Grey* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 2 June 1865.

I have had the honour to receive your Grace's letter of the 1st instant, transmitting to me an Address to Her Majesty from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant them her Royal License to make a new Canon, in place of the 36th Canon of 1603; and also to alter and amend the 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons, in the manner described and set forth in the form transmitted to me by your Grace with the Address.

Assuming that the object for which the Royal License is asked for on this occasion is to enable the Convocation to alter the said Canons, so as to make them conformable to the alteration of the law which is now under the consideration of Parliament, as to the matters to which these Canons relate, Her Majesty's Government are willing to advise Her Majesty to comply with the prayer of Convocation, for the Grant of a Royal License for this purpose.

But as it is not yet known what may be the decision of Parliament as to the Bill now before it, for giving effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Clerical Subscription, Her Majesty's Government cannot advise Her Majesty to grant her Royal License to Convocation, to make a specific alteration in these Canons, in a form and in terms already agreed upon, nor can Her Majesty be advised to give her sanction by anticipation to a Canon prescribing a new

a new form of declaration and subscription to be made by the Clergy, until it is known whether such form is in accordance with the Statute law, as it may be altered by Parliament on this subject.

It will also be necessary that before any alterations in these Canons can be laid before Her Majesty for her approval, the proposed alterations should be submitted for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

It must, therefore, be clearly understood, that the grant of the Royal License in this instance does not involve a sanction to the particular form appended to the Address.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— No. 3. —

Secretary Sir *George Grey* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 27 June 1865.

The Queen having been pleased to comply with the prayer of an humble Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant them her Royal License to make, promulge, and execute a new Canon, in place of the 36th Canon of 1603, as now existing, and also to alter and amend the 37th, 38th, and 40th of the said Canons, I have the honour to transmit to your Grace herewith Her Majesty's Royal License for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas in and by one Act of Parliament, made at Westminster in the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, reciting, that whereas the King's humble and obedient subjects the Clergy of the Realm of England had not only acknowledged, according to the truth, that the Convocation of the same Clergy were always, had been, and ought to be, assembled only by the King's writ, but also submitting themselves unto the King's Majesty, had promised, *in verbo sacerdotii*, that they would never, from thenceforth, presume to attempt, allege, claim, or put in use, or enact, promulge, or execute any new Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances, provincial or other, or by whatsoever other name they should be called in the Convocation, unless the said King's most Royal assent and license might to them be had, to make, promulge, and execute the same; and that the said King did give his most Royal assent and authority in that behalf. It was therefore enacted by the authority of the said Parliament according to the said submission and petition of the said clergy, amongst other things, that they, nor any of them from thenceforth, should enact, promulge, or execute any such Canons, Constitutions, or Ordinances Provincial, by whatsoever name they might be called in their Convocations in time coming, which always should be assembled by authority of the King's writ, unless the said clergy might have the King's most Royal assent and license to make, promulge, and execute such Canons, Constitutions, and Ordinances, provincial or synodal, upon pain of every one of the said clergy, doing contrary to the said Act, and being therefore convict to suffer imprisonment, and make fine, at the King's will. And further, by the said Act it is provided, that no Canons, Constitutions, or Ordinances should be made or put in execution within this Realm, by authority of the Convocations of the Clergy, which shall be contrarient or repugnant to the King's Prerogative Royal, or the Customs, Laws, or Statutes of this Realm, anything in the said Act to the contrary therof, notwithstanding. And, lastly, it is also provided by the said Act, that such Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances and Synodals Provincial, which then were already made, and which were not contrary or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm, nor to the damage or hurt of the King's Prerogative Royal, should then still be used and executed as they were afore the making of the said Act, till such time as they should be viewed, searched, or otherwise ordered and determined, by the persons mentioned in the said Act, or the more part of them, according to the tenor, or form and effect of the said Act, as by the said

said Act amongst divers other things, more fully and at large it doth and may appear. Know ye, that We for divers urgent and weighty causes and considerations, Us thereunto especially moving, of Our especial grace, by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal and supreme authority in Causes Ecclesiastical, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power, and authority unto The Most Reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, President of this present Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury for this present Parliament now assembled, and to the rest of the Bishops of the same Province, and to all the Deans of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Archdeacons, Chapters, and Colleges, and the whole of the Clergy of every Diocese within the said Province, That they the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and the rest of the Bishops of the said Province, or the greater number of them whereof the said President of the said Convocation to be one, and the rest of the Clergy of this present Convocation within the said Province of Canterbury, or the greater part of them shall and may from time to time during the present Parliament, confer, treat, debate, consider, consult and agree, of and upon, and concerning the making promulging and executing a new Canon in the place of the thirty-sixth Canon of one thousand six hundred and three, as now existing, and altering, amending or repealing all or any part of the same, and also of altering and amending the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and fortieth of the said Canons. And We do give and grant full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power and authority to them, to substitute a new Canon, in the place of the said thirty sixth Canon, as now existing, and to make, promulge, and execute such altered and amended Canon, or such new Canon accordingly; and also to alter and amend the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and fortieth of the said Canons as aforesaid, as they the said President, and the Bishops, or the greater part of them, and the Clergy of the said Province, or the greater part of them shall think necessary, fit and convenient, for the honour and service of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the better government thereof, to be when allowed, approved and confirmed, by Us, from time to time, observed, performed, fulfilled and kept, as well by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops and their successors, and the rest of the whole Clergy of the said Province of Canterbury, in their several callings, offices, functions, ministries, degrees and administrations, as also by all and every Judge or Judges of the said Archbishop's Courts, Guardians of Spiritualities, Chancellors, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, Commissaries, Officials, Registers, and all and every other Ecclesiastical Officers, and their inferior Ministers whatsoever, of the same Province of Canterbury, in their and every of their district Courts, and in the order, manner and form of their and every of their proceedings, and by all other persons within this realm, as far as lawfully, being members of the Church, it may concern them. And We do, also, by these presents, give and grant, unto the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and to the rest of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, and unto all Deans of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Archdeacons, Chapters and Colleges, and the whole Clergy of Our several Dioceses within the said Province, full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power and authority, that they the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and the rest of the said Bishops of the same Province, or the greater number of them, shall, and may set down in writing, in such form as hath been heretofore accustomed, the said Canons, all or any part thereof so altered, amended or repealed, or a new Canon or new Canons made, promulged and executed, altered, amended or substituted in place thereof, so by them from time to time conferred, treated, debated, considered, consulted and agreed upon, and the same, so set down in writing, shall and may exhibit and deliver, or cause to be exhibited and delivered unto Us, to the end that We, upon mature consideration, by Us to be taken thereupon, may allow, approve, confirm and ratify, or otherwise disallow, annihilate and make void, the whole, or any part of the said Canon or Canons so to be, by force of these presents made anew, altered, or amended, considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed and agreed upon, as We shall think fit, requisite and convenient. Provided always, that the said Canon or Canons, so to be made anew, altered or amended considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed and agreed upon, as aforesaid be not contrary or repugnant to the Doctrine, Orders and Ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, already established: Provided also, and Our express will, pleasure, and command, is, that the said Canon or Canons, or any part thereof, so to be, by the force of these presents, made anew, altered, or amended, considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed, and agreed upon, shall not be of any force, effect, or validity, in the law, but only so much thereof, and after such time as We, by Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal, shall allow, approve, and confirm the same, anything before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself, at Our Palace at Westminster, this twenty-sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Cardew.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original grant.

C. B. Cardew, Clerk of the Patents.

— No. 4. —

ADDRESS of the Convocation of the Province of *York*.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Archbishop, Prelates, and Clergy of the Province of York, in Convocation assembled, beg leave to submit to your Majesty that an alteration in the subscriptions and declarations required of the clergy on Ordination and on admission to any benefice or cure may be made with advantage to the Church.

We have been made acquainted with the recommendations of a Royal Commission which has lately been presented to Parliament by your Majesty's Order, drawn up with a view to such an alteration in the subscriptions and declarations; and we humbly express our unanimous opinion that it would be a benefit to the Church if these recommendations should become law. We believe that relief would be thus afforded to many scrupulous consciences without at all weakening the safeguards of the Church's doctrine.

Your Majesty's dutiful subjects pray that Almighty God will richly bless your Royal person with all spiritual blessings, and will establish your throne in righteousness, and dispose the hearts of your people towards the way of eternal life.

Signed on behalf of the Convocation of the Province of York.

February 1865. (signed) *W. Ebor.*

— No. 5. —

ADDRESS of the Convocation of the Province of *York*.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your dutiful subjects, the Archbishop, Prelates, and Clergy of the Province of York, in our Convocation, by your Majesty's authority assembled, humbly represent unto your Majesty that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament to amend the provisions of the Statute Law with respect to the subscriptions of the clergy and the oath against Simony.

It is advisable that similar alterations should be effected in the canons and constitutions ecclesiastical relating to the same subjects; and we therefore pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant us your Royal license to consider and treat of the amending or repealing of the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons passed in our Convocation on the 25th March 1605; and to make such new Canons in substitution of the same as it shall appear to us desirable to propose for your Majesty's approval and confirmation.

And we assure your Majesty that herein we shall have regard to the honour and service of Almighty God, and the good and quiet of the Church and the better government thereof.

Signed on behalf of the Convocation of the Province of York.

7 June 1865. (signed) *W. Ebor.*

A license has been granted to the Convocation of the Province of York similar to that granted to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

CONVOCATION.

COPIES of Addresses of the Convocations of the Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, praying for Royal Licenses to alter the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 40th Canons; and of such Licenses, and of Correspondece relating thereto.

(*Mr. Baring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *June* 1865.

430.

Under 1 *oz.*

ANNUITY TAX (EDINBURGH).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons; dated 8 June 1864;—*for,*

"RETURN of Number of PERSONS in Arrear for ANNUITY TAX levied in the City of *Edinburgh* and Burgh of *Canongate*, as at Whitsunday 1860, with Amount of said ARREARS:"

"COPIES of ASSIGNATION of said ARREARS by Ministers of *Edinburgh* to Mr. *George Murray*, Chartered Accountant, *Edinburgh*:"

"Of LETTER from said Assignee to the Magistrates and Council of *Edinburgh* respecting said Assignation of Arrears:"

"RETURNS of Number of PROSECUTIONS for said ARREARS from Whitsunday 1860, till the 29th day of February 1864, distinguishing the Courts in which such Arrears were Sued for, with the Number of Cases and Amount involved respectively in each Class; the Number of such Cases where Decreets were obtained, the Amount decerned for, and whether Defended or Undefended; and the Number of such Cases and Amount involved which were rejected by, and before what Courts of Law:"

"Of Number of PROSECUTIONS under CANONGATE ANNUITY TAX ACT from Whitsunday 1860, till the 29th day of February 1864, with the Amount Sued for, and before what Court:"

"Of Number of PROSECUTIONS for ARREARS of RATE under EDINBURGH POLICE ACT for each Year from Whitsunday 1848, till Whitsunday 1860, other than by Summary Warrant, as prescribed by the Act, and Number of Cases in which said Summary Warrants were enforced by Sales at the Market Cross of *Edinburgh*:"

"Of the Total Amount of POLICE RATE Assessed for, the Amount Collected, and the Amount and Number of Persons in Arrear in each Year from Whitsunday 1856, till Whitsunday 1860:"

"Of the Total Amount of POLICE RATE under the Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 50, Assessed for, the Amount Collected, and the Amount and Number of Persons in Arrear for each Year from Whitsunday 1860, to February 1864:"

"Of Number of PROSECUTIONS for said ARREARS of RATE under the Powers contained in Police Acts and last-recited Act, distinguishing the Highest, Lowest, and Total Amount of Sums Sued for; Amount of Civil Rate, as distinguished from the Rate under the last-mentioned Act, involved; Highest, Lowest, and Total Amount of Expenses incurred in such Prosecutions, and whether by Summary Process under Police Acts or by ordinary course of Law:"

"Of the Number of SALES effected under Decreets obtained against Persons in Arrear of Rates under said Acts, in each Year for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and of the Number of Arrestments used on said Decreets in each of these Years, up to the date of the Return:"

"And, of the Number of POLICE or other Force employed at or on account of the several SALES of GOODS in pursuance of Warrants for Recovery of the Rates under said Acts; of Copies of Instructions issued to said Force in respect to or on account of such Sales; and of Reports of Proceedings of such Force in connection with these Sales."

(*Mr. Dunlop.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1865.

RETURNS relating to ANNUITY TAX in the City of *Edinburgh* and Burgh of *Canongate*.

— I. —

RETURN in regard to the State of the Collection of the ANNUITY TAX in the City of *Edinburgh*, as at 29th February 1864.

Number of persons in arrear as at Whitsunday 1860	2,850
Amount involved of said arrears	£. 14,753. 0 *s.* 4 *d.*
Number of prosecutions for said arrrears from Whitsunday 1860 till 29 February 1864	910
Sued for in Court of Session	18
„ Sheriff Court	61
„ Small Debt Court	831
Amounts involved:	
Court of Session	£. 895. 11 *s.* 0 *d.*
Sheriff Court	£. 967. 5 *s.* 3 *d.*
Small Debt Court	£. 3,141. 11 *s.* 4 *d.*
Number of Cases where Decreets were obtained:	
Court of Session	4
Sheriff Court	42
Small Debt Court	362
Amounts decerned for:	
Court of Session	£. 134. 3 *s.* 5 *d.*
Sheriff Court	£. 737. 12 *s.* 5 *d.*
Small Debt Court	£. 1,639. 1 *s.* 0 *d.*
Defended: Small Debt Court	24
Undefended: Small Debt Court	807
Cases Rejected and Amount involved—Small Debt Court:	
Cases Rejected	3
Amount involved	£. 10. 10 *s.* 8 *d.*
Note.—Number of petitions for exemption on the ground of poverty lodged and sustained	307
Amount involved	£. 1,545. 7 *s.* 9 *d.*

William Aitken, Collector.

— II. —

RETURNS applicable to Department of the COLLECTOR of POLICE.

1.—RETURN of Number of Prosecutions for Arrears of Rate under Edinburgh Police Act for each Year from Whitsunday 1848, till Whitsunday 1860, other than by Summary Warrant as prescribed by the Act, and Number of Cases in which said Summary Warrants were enforced by Sales at the Market Cross of Edinburgh.

No prosecutions other than by summary warrant, and no sales.

2.—RETURN of the Total Amount of Police Rate Assessed for, the Amount Collected, and the Amount and Number of Persons in Arrear in each Year from Whitsunday 1856, till Whitsunday 1860.

YEAR.	Gross Assessment.	Amount Collected.	Amount in Arrear.	Number in Arrear.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1856–57 - - -	39,103 13 10	37,007 18 10½	2,095 14 11½	3,383
1857–58 - - -	37,039 7 2	35,193 9 5	1,845 17 9	3,273
1858–59 - - -	35,596 6 6	33,774 18 6	1,821 8 –	3,093
1859–60 - - -	34,047 14 6⅓	32,427 13 6	1,620 1 –½	3,329

3.—RETURN of the Total Amount of Police Rate, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 50, Assessed for, the Amount Collected, and the Amount and Number of Persons in Arrear for each Year from Whitsunday 1860 to February 1864.

YEAR.	Gross Assessment.	Amount Collected.	Amount in Arrear.	Number in Arrear.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1860–61 - - -	44,517 7 10½	40,995 13 8	3,521 14 2½	4,208
1861–62 - - -	45,954 10 6	42,046 2 4½	3,908 8 1½	4,076
1862–63 - - -	47,448 7 10½	43,344 1 9¾	4,104 6 –¾	5,060
1863–64 - - -	48,818 19 6½	43,503 4 1	5,315 15 5½	6,562

4.—RETURN of the Number of Prosecutions for said Arrears of Rate under the Powers contained in Police Acts and last-recited Act, distinguishing the Highest, Lowest, and Total Amount of Sums sued for; Amount of Civil Rate, as distinguished from the Rate under the last-mentioned Act, involved; Highest, Lowest, and Total Amount of Expenses incurred in such Prosecutions, and whether by Summary Process under Police Acts or by ordinary course of Law.

Three hundred and sixty-five prosecutions by ordinary course of law; total amount of sums sued, 2,895 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*; highest, 71 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*, lowest, 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*; total amount of expenses, 409 *l.* 7 *s.* 11½ *d.*; highest, 40 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.*, lowest, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

No distinction is made in the Assessments between the rates payable under the Police Act of 1848 and the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 50, by which last Act it is enacted that the said increased Assessments under the powers of this Act shall not, in the imposing, levying, or collecting thereof, be in any way separated or distinguished from the Assessments under the Edinburgh Police Act, 1848, and Edinburgh Municipality Act, 1856.

5.—RETURN of the Number of Sales effected under Decreets obtained against Persons in arrear of Rates under said Acts in each Year, for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and of the Number of Arrestments used on said Decreets in each of these Years, up to the date of the Return.

SALES.

Sales actually Carried through.		Sales Advertised, but Settled previous to Time of Sale.	
1863 - - - -	7	1863 - - - -	7
1864 - - - -	5	1864 - - - -	17
TOTAL NUMBER - -	12	TOTAL NUMBER - -	24

1862 - - - - - - -	6 Cases of Arrestment.
1863 - - - - - - -	20 ditto - ditto.
TOTAL NUMBER - - -	26

Edinburgh, July 1844. *N. Thomson*, Collector of Police.

— III. —

LETTER from the City Clerk, *Edinburgh*, to the Superintendent of Police, *Edinburgh*.

City Chambers, Edinburgh,
14 June 1864.

Dear Sir,

Her Majesty having been pleased to comply with an address for certain Returns in regard to the collection of the Annuity-tax and Police Assessments in this city, I have to request that you will be kind enough to furnish me with a note "of the number of police or other force employed at or on account of the several sales of goods for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, in pursuance of warrants for recovery of the rates under said Acts" (the Local Police and Annuity Tax Acts); "of copies of instructions issued to said force in respect to, or on account of, such sales; and of reports of proceedings of such force in connection with these sales."

I am, &c.
(signed) *M. S. Irvine*, for
J. D. Marwick.

Thomas Linton, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police.

Edinburgh, 16 June 1864.

The Superintendent of Police begs to submit the following information as to the foregoing particulars:—

No other force but police were employed.
No police were employed in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Police were employed in 1863 and 1864 as follows, viz.:—

18 December 1863.—One serjeant and 10 constables, at sale in premises of Archibald Hope, in Preston-street.

28 January 1864.—One serjeant and four constables, at sale in premises of Hugh Wetherston, in Howe-street.

21 March 1864.—One superintendent, three lieutenants, two serjeants, and 46 constables, at sale in premises of George Stewart, in Rankeillor-street.

19 April 1864.—One superintendent, two lieutenants, three serjeants and 46 constables, at sale in premises of Duncan M'Laren, in South St. Andrew-street.

6 May 1864.—One superintendent, two lieutenants, three serjeants, and 46 constables, at sale in premises of John Smith, in Seton-place.

10 May 1864.—One superintendent, two lieutenants, three serjeants, and 46 constables, at sale in premises of James Musgrave, in Melbourne-place.

11 May 1864.—One superintendent, two lieutenants, three serjeants, and 46 constables, at sale in premises of John Adair, in High-street.

No instructions, except verbal orders, were issued to the police; and no reports were made of proceedings in connection with those sales.

The police were instructed to keep a clear thoroughfare outside the premises, and to prevent overcrowding in the passages and apartments. Those objects were attained, and the sales carried out, without any person having been charged with committing any offence in connection with the proceedings.

Reported by
Thomas Linton,
Superintendent.

— IV. —

ASSIGNATION by the Rev. *John Stuart* and Others, in favour of *George Murray*, Esq.

We, the Reverend John Stuart, minister of St. Andrew's Church and parish; Robert Horne Stevenson, minister of St. George's Church and parish; Dr. William Glover, minister of Greenside Church and parish; William Robertson, minister of New Greyfriars Church and parish; Dr. Robert Lee, minister of Old Greyfriars Church and parish; Dr. David Arnot and Dr. James M'Letchie, both ministers of the High Kirk and parish; William Henry Gray, minister of Lady Yester's Church and parish; Dr. James Grant, minister of St. Mary's Church and parish; Dr. Robert Nisbet, minister of the New North or West St. Giles's Church and parish; Dr. George Smith, minister of Tolbooth Church and parish; Maxwell Nicholson, one of the ministers of the Iron Kirk and

and parish, all within the City of Edinburgh; and we, also, Dr. Thomas Jackson Crawford, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, formerly one of the ministers of St. Andrew's Church and parish foresaid; and Rev. William Smith, minister of the parish of North Leith, formerly minister of Trinity College Parish, in the City of Edinburgh, considering that a certain impost, commonly known as the annuity tax, being an assessment of 6 *l.* per centum on the yearly rents of all dwelling-houses, chambers, booths, cellars, and all other houses, high and low, within the City of Edinburgh, comprising the Royalties ancient and extended of the said city, has been for many years levied and collected from the inhabitants, tenants, and occupiers of such dwelling-houses, chambers, booths, cellars, and other houses with certain exemptions, for and towards the support and maintenance of the ministers of the said city, under and by virtue of an Act of the Privy Council of Scotland upon a reference from the Parliament of Scotland, dated the 18th March 1634; a Charter of his Majesty King Charles the First, ratifying the said Act, dated the 19th January 1636; an Act of the Committee of Estates of Scotland, dated the 28th December 1648, and under and by virtue of the following Acts of Parliament, *videlicet*, an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, dated the 19th day of June 1649; and another Act of the said Parliament, dated the 6th day of June 1661; an Act of the seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Third, cap. 27; on Act of the 25th year of the Reign of his said last-mentioned Majesty, cap. 28; an Act of the 26th year of the Reign of his said Majesty, cap. 113; an Act of the 49th year of the Reign of his said Majesty (local and personal), cap. 21; and an Act of the 54th year of the Reign of his said Majesty (local and personal), cap. 170: and further considering that by Act of Parliament 23 & 24 Vict. c. 50, intituled, "An Act to abolish the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh and Montrose, and to make Provision in regard to the Stipends of Ministers in that City and Burgh, and also to make Provision for the Patronage of the Church of North Leith." It is by sec. 2 enacted that "from and after the term Whitsunday 1860, the impost or tax levied annually under the name of the Annuity Tax within the ancient and extended Royalties of the City of Edinburgh for the maintenance of the ministers thereof shall cease to be imposed," and that provision is made otherwise by the said Act for the maintenance in future of the ministers of the said City, but that the said Act did not interfere with the levying or recovery of all outstanding arrears of the said annuity tax legally recoverable or with the administration or application of such arrears for behoof of the parties entitled thereto, but that to that effect the foresaid Acts under which the annuity tax was levied and applied remain in full force; and considering that there are large arrears of the said annuity tax still unpaid, and which under the foresaid Acts regulating the said annuity tax, the magistrates and town council of the city of Edinburgh are bound to levy and collect and to administer and apply in terms thereof, and in which arrears we, the granters hereof, are entitled to share in certain proportions in respect of our having been ministers of the city of Edinburgh at the time or times when the payments in arrear became due; and further, considering that it is proper and desirable that the said arrears of the annuity tax so due to us should be forthwith recovered and the necessary steps taken for requiring and enforcing payment of the same; and that it has been considered advisable with a view to the more speedy and effectual recovery thereof, that the right and interest therein of each of us, the granters hereof, should be conveyed and assigned to one individual, with all the powers and faculties belonging to all and each of us; and that George Murray, chartered accountant, Edinburgh, has agreed to accept of the assignation underwritten with the powers and faculties hereinafter expressed, and for the purposes set forth in a separate deed or writing subscribed by us as relative hereto. Therefore, we have made and constituted, as we do and each of us doth hereby make, constitute, and appoint the said George Murray our lawful cessioner and assignee in and to our respective rights, interests, and shares in the said annuity tax, or in the arrears thereof unpaid and unrecovered; together with our and each of our whole right, title, and interest to enforce payment or recovery thereof, and to require or compel the parties bound to collect or levy the said tax, to proceed with the levying and collecting of the arrears still unpaid, and enforce payment of the said arrears, and for that purpose to raise all actions at law or other legal proceedings, either in his own name or in ours, and against such parties, as to our assignee may seem proper, and that as fully and freely as we or any of us could have done ourselves; and with power specially to our said assignee to remit, on the ground of poverty or according to the discretion of our said assignee, to any party or parties, or to consent to the remission to any party or parties liable in the said tax, the arrears due by them in whole or in part, with power also to our said assignee to compound, or to consent to the compounding with parties liable in the said arrears, and to consent to their discharge on payment of a composition, with power also to our said assignee to submit and refer, or to consent to the submission and reference of all questions connected with the payment of the said arrears, and our and each of our assignee's right thereto, or right to compel or enforce the collection or payment of the same; and generally with power to our said assignee to do every act or thing in regard to the premises which we or any or each of us could legally do before granting these presents. And this Assignation is granted for the purpose specified, in a separate deed or writing executed by us, of even date with and as relative hereto; and we bind and oblige ourselves and our heirs, executors, and successors, to warrant this Assignation to the said George Murray from all facts and deeds to be done by us in prejudice hereof; and we consent to the registration hereof in the books of Council and Session, or others competent therein, to remain for preservation and execution, and thereto constitute our procurators, &c. In

witness whereof these presents written on this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper by Andrew Scott, junior, writer, in Edinburgh, for Colin Campbell Grant, Writer to the Signet, are subscribed as follows, videlicet, by us the said James M'Letchie, James Grant, Robert Nisbet, and Thomas Jackson Crawford, at Edinburgh, the 22d day of May 1861 years before these witnesses the said Colin Campbell Grant and Alexander Murrie, accountant, in Edinburgh; by us the said Robert Lee and George Smith, at Edinburgh; also on the day last-mentioned, before these witnesses, the said Colin Campbell Grant and Thomas Crawford, writer, at No. 60, George-street, Edinburgh; by us the said Robert Horne Stevenson and William Smith, at Edinburgh, on the 23d day of May herein last mentioned, before these witnesses, the said Colin Campbell Grant and Robert Hill, Writer to the Signet; by me the said David Arnot, at Edinburgh, also on the 23d day of May, before these witnesses the said Colin Campbell Grant and George Burn, clerk to James Burn, Writer to the Signet; by us the said Maxwell Nicholson, William Henry Gray, and William Glover, at Edinburgh; also on the said 23d day of May, before these witnesses, Francis Charteris Taylor, clerk to James Burness, solicitor, before the Supreme Courts, and David Llewellyn Niven, clerk to the said Colin Campbell Grant; by me the said John Stuart, at Edinburgh, on the 24th day of May and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, the said Colin Campbell Grant and David Douglas, clerk to John Beatson Bell, Writer to the Signet; and by me the said William Robertson, at Gledswood, in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, on the 1st day of June, and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, John Jameson Robertson, Esq., of Gledswood aforesaid, and William Robertson, his eldest son.

(signed)	*David Douglas*, Witness.	(signed)	*John Stuart.*
	Colin C. Grant, Witness.		*R. H. Stevenson.*
	Colin C. Grant, Witness.		*William Glover.*
	Alexander Murrie, Witness.		*William Robertson.*
	Colin C. Grant, Witness.		*Robert Lee.*
	Robert Hill, Witness.		*David Arnot.*
	John J. Robertson, Witness.		*James M'Letchie.*
	William Robertson, Witness.		*W. H. Gray.*
	George Burn, Witness.		*James Grant.*
	Colin C. Grant, Witness.		*Robert Nisbet.*
	F. Charteris Taylor, Witness.		*George Smith.*
	David L. Niven, Witness.		*Maxwell Nicholson.*
	F. Charteris Taylor, Witness.		*Thomas J. Crawford.*
	David L. Niven, Witness.		*William Smith.*
	Colin C. Grant, Witness.		
	Thomas Crawford, Witness.		
	F. Charteris Taylor, Witness.		
	David L. Niven, Witness.		

— V. —

LETTER from *George Murray*, Esq., to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

My Lord and Gentlemen, 3, Abercromby-place, 5 July 1861.

I BEG to intimate to you that an Assignation, conveying to me all their right and interest in the arrears of the old Annuity Tax, has been granted in my favour by a large majority of the ministers of Edinburgh entitled to draw these arrears.

I therefore take the liberty of requesting that you will instruct your collector to take all necessary steps for recovering these arrears, and paying over to me the proportion thereof to which I have become entitled as such assignee.

I may add, that by the Deed of Assignation, of which a copy is enclosed, I am fully empowered to remit arrears wholly, on the ground of poverty, and, in other cases, to make any arrangements that I may deem, under the circumstances, with reference to particular cases, proper and reasonable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Murray.*

To the Right Hon. the
Lord Provost and Magistrates of the
City of Edinburgh.

— VI. —

ANNUITY TAX OF CANONGATE.

RETURN (1st) of Number of Persons in Arrear of Annuity levied in the Burgh of *Canongate*, as at Whitsunday 1860, with Amount of said Arrears; and (2nd) of Number of Prosecutions under Canongate Annuity Tax Act, from Whitsunday 1860 till 29th February 1864, with the Amount sued for, and before what Court.

1. OWING to the collector of annuity at the above period of Whitsunday 1860, having left Scotland, leaving his accounts in an unsettled state, and taking with him the books and papers connected with the collection, a return cannot be made of persons in arrear at Whitsunday 1860, but a return is herewith made of persons in arrear at Whitsunday 1861, which will give a pretty accurate approximation to the arrears as at the previous Whitsunday.

At Whitsunday 1861 the number of persons in arrear of Annuity Tax was 1,206, and the amount of said arrears was 418 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.*

2. As far as can be ascertained under the above circumstances, the number of prosecutions under the Cannongate Annuity Tax Act, for the period above mentioned, viz., from Whitsunday 1860 to 29th February 1864, was 19; the amount sued for was 64 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, and the court was the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh.

(signed) *William Fraser,*
Clerk to the Commissioners of Annuity.

ANNUITY TAX (EDINBURGH).

RETURNS relating to ANNUITY TAX in the City of *Edinburgh* and Burgh of *Canongate*.

(*Mr. Dunlop*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *February* 1865.

Under 1 *oz.*

PARSONAGE HOUSES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1864;—*for*,

RETURN "of all Cases since the 1st day of January 1856, in which BENEFACTIONS have been Contributed to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England*, or have been otherwise duly Secured, and GRANTS to meet such Benefactions have been made by the COMMISSIONERS, and in which the Whole or a Part of such Benefactions and Grants have been Expended in providing PARSONAGE HOUSES; specifying the Name of each Benefice or Church, the County and Diocese in which such Benefice or Church is situate, the Amount of the Benefaction Contributed or Secured, and the Amount of the Grant Voted by the Commissioners, and the Sum Expended out of such Benefaction and Grant, or either of them, in providing any House of Residence which may have been completed."

(Made up to the 31st October 1864.)

NAME OF BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.			Commissioners' Grant.	Sum Expended out of Benefaction and Grant towards providing House of Residence.
			Nature.	Estimated Value.			
				£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Agar Town, St. Thomas, N. P.	Middlesex	London	Cash	500 – –		500	1,000 – –
Albrighton, P. C.	Salop	Lichfield	Cash	411 – –		476	887 – –
			Land	65 – –			
Aldborough Hatch, St. Peter, P. C.	Essex	London	Cash	550 – –		1,000	1,550 – –
			Land	350 – –			
			Tithe rentcharge	134 3 4			
Alderholt, St. James, P. C.	Dorset	Salisbury	Cash	50 – –		220	270 – –
			Portion of cost of house and premises.	240 – –			
Alvediston, P. C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Cash	775 – –		900	1,675 – –
			Land	135 10 –			
Amblecote, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Stafford and Worcester.	Worcester	Cash	250 – –		410	660 – –
			Land	160 – –			
Angle, V.	Pembroke	St. David's	Cash	800 – –		600	1,400 – –
Applethwaite, St. Mary, P. C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	House and premises.	1,400 – –		600	600 – –
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Trinity, P. C.	Leicester	Peterborough	Cash	500 – –		780	1,280 – –
			Land	280 3 –			
Ashton-under-Lyne, Christ Church, N. P.	Lancaster	Manchester	Land	800 – –		800	800 – –
Astley, St. Mary, P. C.	Salop	Lichfield	Cash	300 – –		300	300 – –
Baldon Toot, V.	Oxford	Oxford	Cash	1,000 – –		1,000	2,000 – –
Barnsbury, St. Clement District	Middlesex	London	Cash	750 – –		750	1,500 – –
Battersea, St. George, P. C.	Surrey	Winchester	Cash	935 – –		1,340	1,475 – –
			Land	405 – –			
Battersea, St. John, P. C.	Surrey	Winchester	Cash	810 – –		1,000	1,445 – –
			Charge on vicarage of Battersea.	560 – –			
			Charge on vicarage of Wandsworth.	70 – –			
Bayston Hill, Christ Church, P. C.	Salop	Lichfield	Cash	900 – –		900	1,800 – –
Beaminster, V.	Dorset	Salisbury	Cash	400 – –		400	800 – –
Bedford Leigh, St. Thomas, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	600 – –		600	1,170 – –
Bedminster, St. Paul, P. C.	Somerset	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	750 – –		750	1,500 – –
Bengeworth, P. C.	Worcester	Worcester	Cash	700 – –		700	1,400 – –
Bidston, P. C.	Chester	Chester	Cash	800 – –		800	300 – –
Billington, P. C.	Bedford	Ely	Cash	580 – –		600	1,180 – –
			Land	32 – –			
Birkenhead, St. John, P. C.	Chester	Chester	Land	900 – –		900	900 – –
Birmingham, St. Matthew, P. C.	Warwick	Worcester	Land	610 – –		366	150 – –
Birmingham, St. Stephen, N. P.	Warwick	Worcester	Cash	200 – –		900	1,084 19 9
			Land	700 – –			
Bishop Thornton, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	618 10 –		721	1,339 10 –
			Land	102 10 –			
Blackburn, St. Paul, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	300 – –		600	900 – –
			Land	380 – –			
Bolsterstone, P. C.	York	York	Cash	600 – –		600	1,200 – –

RETURN of all Cases since 1 January 1856, in which Benefactions have been Contributed, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Commissioners' Grant.	Sum Expended out of Benefaction and Grant towards providing House of Residence.
			Nature.	Estimated Value.		
				£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Bonchurch, R.	Isle of Wight	Winchester	Cash	200 – –	200	400 – –
Boroughbridge, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	1,227 – –	1,200	1,762 – –
Bradford, St. Andrew, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Braishfield, P. C.	Hants	Winchester	Cash	450 – –	500	950 – –
			Land	50 – –		
Bratton, P. C.	Wilts	Salisbury	Cash	570 – –	835	1,405 – –
			Land	265 – –		
Brompton, N. P.	Kent	Rochester	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Builth, P. C.	Brecon	St. David's	Cash	400 – –	400	400 – –
Burrington, V.	Hereford	Hereford	Cash	300 – –	300	600 – –
Bury, St. John, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	400 – –	720	1,120 – –
			Land	320 – –		
Butterwick, West, with Kelfield, P. C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Cash	430 – –	430	860 – –
Buxton, P. C.	Derby	Lichfield	Cash	500 – –	700	1,200 – –
			Land	200 – –		
Carmarthen, St. David's, P. C.	Carmarthen	St. David's	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Canterbury, St. Margaret, R.	Kent	Canterbury	Cash	300 – –	300	600 – –
Carsington, R.	Derby	Lichfield	Cash	718 – –	600	1,318 – –
Castle Hedingham, P. C.	Essex	Rochester	Moiety of value of house and premises.	800 – –	800	800 – –
Chalgrave, V.	Bedford	Ely	Cash	716 8 –	716	1,146 11 6
Chapeltown, N. P.	York	York	Cash	500 – –	680	1,166 10 10
			Land	180 – –		
Charnock, Richard, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Chatham, St. Paul, P. C.	Kent	Rochester	Cash	300 – –	420	720 – –
			Land	500 – –		
Cheltenham, St. Mary, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	1,000 – –	600	1,600 – –
Chipping, Sodbury, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	520 – –	520	1,040 – –
Chorley, St. Peter, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	325 – –	325	650 – –
Church Aston, St. Andrew, P. C.	Salop	Lichfield	Cash	600 – –	620	1,220 – –
			Land	24 10 –		
Churchdown, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	580 – –	580	1,160 – –
Clayton, St. John, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	400 – –	400	800 – –
			Land	150 – –		
Clevedon, East, P. C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Cash	177 – –	600	777 – –
			Land	423 – –		
Coalpit, Heath, N. P.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	250 – –	250	500 – –
Colchester, St. Leonard, R.	Essex	Rochester	Cash	200 – –	200	400 – –
Coppull, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	600 – –	405	1,005 – –
			Land	100 – –		
Cowthorpe, R.	York	Ripon	Cash	800 – –	600	1,400 – –
Darsham, V.	Suffolk	Norwich	Cash	400 – –	400	800 – –
Datchet, V.	Bucks	Oxford	Cash	100 – –	100	200 – –
Dodworth, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	1,050 – –	850	1,900 – –
Douglas, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	865 – –	700	1,210 5 11
			Land	35 – –		
Duffield, V.	Derby	Lichfield	Cash	274 – –	884	1,158 – –
			Land	786 5 –		
Dwygyvylchi, V.	Carnarvon	Bangor	Cash	550 – –	550	1,100 – –
Elsecar, P. C.	York	York	Cash	600 – –	660	1,241 6 5
			Land	60 – –		
Elstead, P. C.	Surrey	Winchester	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Embleton, P. C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Embsay, St. Mary the Virgin, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	1,200 – –	1,214	1,256 13 6
			Tithe rentcharge	254 – –		
Farsley, St. John, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	200 – –	200	400 – –
Ford, Old, St. Stephen, P. C.	Middlesex	London	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Fordington, West, Christ Church, P. C.	Dorset	Salisbury	Cash	200 – –	200	400 – –
Forsbrook, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	490 18 6	491	981 18 6
Frogmore, P. C.	Hertford	Rochester	Cash	1,700 – –	1,700	1,685 5 11
Garton-in-Holderness, V.	York	York	Cash	400 – –	400	800 – –
Gawber, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	665 – –	700	1,365 – –
			Land	35 – –		

RETURN of all Cases since 1 January 1856, in which Benefactions have been Contributed, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Commissioners' Grant.	Sum Expended out of Benefaction and Grant towards providing House of Residence.
			Nature.	Estimated Value.		
				£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Girlington, St. Philip, P. C.	York	Ripon	Consols, 359 *l.*, equal to cash.	324 2 5	400	824 2 5
			Cash	100 – –		
Glanogwen, Christ Church, P. C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	Cash	500 – –	603	551 10 –
			Land	102 19 –		
Glentham, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	Cash	100 – –	100	200 – –
Goole, P. C.	York	York	Cash	470 – –	540	1,010 – –
			Land	500 – –		
Greenhow Hill, St. Mary, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	665 – –	665	846 – –
Greetland, St. Thomas, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	344 10 –	1,000	1,179 7 7
			Land	655 10 –		
Handsworth, St. James, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	600 – –	360	960 – –
Harrogate, High, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	1,040 – –	600	1,640 – –
			Land	105 – –		
Hatfield Heath, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Essex	Rochester	Cash	600 – –	740	1,340 – –
			Land	140 – –		
Hawes, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	400 – –	400	800 – –
Helperthorpe, V.	York	York	Cash	150 – –	90	240 – –
Hemingborough, V.	York	York	Cash	550 – –	550	1,065 10 –
Hendon, St. Paul, P. C.	Durham	Durham	Tithe rentcharge	560 – –	560	560 – –
Henfynyw, P. C.	Cardigan	St. David's	Cash	650 – –	650	1,300 – –
Hereford, St. Martin, V.	Hereford	Hereford	Cash	200 – –	230	430 – –
			Land	30 – –		
Heywood, St. James, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	250 – –	550	800 – –
			Land	300 – –		
Heigham Green, St. Stephen, P. C.	Suffolk	Ely	Tithe rentcharge	385 – –	385	—
Highcliffe, St. Mark, P. C.	Southampton	Winchester	Cash	200 – –	200	400 – –
Hillesley, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	1,350 – –	1,000	1,582 14 8
Hope, N. P.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	900 – –	900	1,800 – –
Hopton Congeford, P. C.	Salop	Hereford	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Hopton, Upper, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	1,100 – –	1,000	1,956 1 6
			Land	181 18 –		
Hordle, P. C.	Hants	Winchester	Cash	275 – –	814	1,089 – –
			Land	105 – –		
			Tithe rentcharge	434 – –		
Horton, Great, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	282 10 –	650	932 10 –
			Land	367 10 –		
Howden, V.	York	York	Cash	375 – –	375	651 5 1
Huddersfield, St. John, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	350 – –	1,000	1,350 – –
			Land	650 – –		
Hull, St. Stephen, P. C.	York	York	Cash	1,000 – –	600	1,600 – –
Hurst, P. C., with Twyford, C.	Berks	Oxford	Cash	575 – –	616	1,191 – –
			Land	41 – –		
Hyde, St. George, P. C.	Chester	Chester	Cash	250 – –	600	850 – –
			Land	453 15 –		
Kenilworth, St. John the Evangelist, P. C.	Warwick	Worcester	Cash	225 – –	135	360 – –
Kentish Town, St. John the Baptist, P. C.	Middlesex	London	Cash	600 – –	1,000	1,600 – –
			Land	500 – –		
Kilnhurst, P. C.	York	York	Cash	600 – –	600	1,186 11 8
Kingswood, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	500 – –	300	800 – –
Lache with Saltney, P. C.	Chester and Flint.	Chester	Cash	352 10 –	520	872 10 –
			Land	168 15 –		
Laister Dyke, St. Mary, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	375 – –	725	612 7 6
			Land	350 – –		
Lambeth, St. Philip, P. C.	Surrey	Winchester	Moiety of value of house, &c.	800 – –	800	800 – –
Lathom, St. James, P. C.	Lancaster	Chester	Cash	900 – –	1,000	1,900 – –
			Land	120 – –		
Llanarth, V., with Llanina, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Llanbadarn Fawr, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	Cash	800 – –	800	530 – –
Llanvrothen, R.	Merioneth	Bangor	Cash	300 – –	300	600 – –
Lodsworth, P. C.	Sussex	Chichester	Cash	100 – –	100	—
London, St. Matthew, City Road, N. P.	Middlesex	London	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Lovington, P. C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Cash	100 – –	100	200 – –

RETURN of all Cases since 1 January 1856, in which Benefactions have been Contributed, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.			Commissioners' Grant.	Sum Expended out of Benefaction and Grant towards providing House of Residence.		
			Nature.	Estimated Value.					
				£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Lowestoft, St. John the Evangelist, P. C.	Suffolk	Norwich	Cash	500	–	–	755	1,255	–	–
			Land	255	–	–				
Lyss, P. C.	Hants	Winchester	Tithe rentcharge and lands.	536	–	–	536	536	–	–
Macclesfield, St. Peter, N. P.	Chester	Chester	Cash	1,082	–	–	1,032	2,114	–	–
Maidstone, St. Peter, P. C.	Kent	Canterbury	Cash	500	–	–	650	1,150	–	–
			Land	150	–	–				
Maidstone, St. Philip, P. C.	Kent	Canterbury	Cash	750	–	–	750	1,147	3	1
Maplestead, Great, V.	Essex	Rochester	Cash	600	–	–	600	1,200	–	–
			Land	40	–	–				
Marsk, V.	York	York	Cash	250	–	–	250	500	–	–
Marston Meysey, P. C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	330	–	–	330	660	–	–
Marton, St. Mark, P. C.	Salop	Hereford	Cash	200	–	–	200	400	–	–
Milcombe, P. C.	Oxford	Oxford	Cash	700	–	–	810	1,160	–	–
			Land	110	–	–				
Molsey, East, St. Paul, P. C.	Surrey	Winchester	Cash	500	–	–	850	1,350	–	–
			Land	350	–	–				
Mothvey, V.	Carmarthen	St. David's	Cash	400	–	–	400	800	–	–
Mount Pellon, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	500	–	–	500	800	–	–
Nempnett, P. C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Cash	500	–	–	500	1,000	–	–
Newark, Christ Church, P. C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	Cash	700	–	–	700	1,400	–	–
Newland, St. John, P. C.	York	York	Cash	200	–	–	200	400	–	–
Newport, P. C.	Isle of Wight	Winchester	Cash	600	–	–	1,075	1,645	–	–
			Land	475	–	–				
Nicholas, St. at Wade, V.	Kent	Canterbury	Cash	200	–	–	200	400	–	–
Norton, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	150	–	–	150	300	–	–
Norton Canes, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	300	–	–	180	480	–	–
Norwich, St. James, P. C., with Pockthorpe.	Norfolk	Norwich	Cash	275	–	–	275	550	–	–
Norwich, St. Martin-at-Palace, P. C.	Norfolk	Norwich	Cash	325	–	–	325	650	–	–
Norwich, St. Matthew Thorpe, P. C.	Norfolk	Norwich	Cash	705	–	–	705	1,410	–	–
Norwood, South, St. Mark, P. C.	Surrey	Canterbury	Cash	800	–	–	800	1,600	–	–
Nottingham, St. Matthew, P. C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	Cash	600	–	–	600	1,200	–	–
Oldham, St. James, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	500	–	–	500	1,000	–	–
Overstrand, R.	Norfolk	Norwich	Cash	600	–	–	600	1,200	–	–
Paddock Wood, P. C.	Kent	Canterbury	1,000 *l.* consols, equal to cash.	948	15	–	600	1,548	15	–
Penmachno, P. C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	Cash	540	–	–	600	1,111	16	3
			Land	70	–	–				
Pitcombe, P. C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	Cash	200	–	–	228	428	–	–
			Land	220	–	–				
Pleck, St. John, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	450	–	–	450	900	–	–
Pokesdown, St. James, P. C.	Hants	Winchester	Cash	1,000	–	–	600	1,481	10	5
Pont Dolanog, P. C.	Montgomery	St. Asaph	Cash	350	–	–	500	850	–	–
			Land	150	–	–				
Preston, St. Mary, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	400	–	–	400	713	5	5
Pudsey, St. Paul, N. P.	York	Ripon	Cash	400	–	–	240	640	–	–
Ramsden, P. C.	Oxford	Oxford	Cash	855	–	–	1,000	1,835	–	–
			Land	145	–	–				
Ratley, P. C.	Warwick	Worcester	Cash	427	3	6	427	854	3	6
Retford, East, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	Land	506	–	–	506	506	–	–
Rhyl, P. C.	Flint	St. Asaph	Cash	750	–	–	510	1,260	–	–
Rochdale, St. Alban's, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	600	–	–	600	1,200	–	–
Salcombe, P. C.	Devon	Exeter	Cash	325	–	–	1,000	1,093	15	10
			Rentcharge	840	–	–				
			Land	–	–	–				
Salterhebble, N. P.	York	Ripon	Cash	700	–	–	700	1,400	–	–
Sarn, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Montgomery	St. Asaph	Cash	350	–	–	400	750	–	–
			Land	50	–	–				
Scammonden, P. C.	York	Ripon	Cash	500	–	–	500	1,000	–	–
Sculcoates, St. Paul, N. P.	York	York	Cash	300	–	–	961	1,000	–	–
			Land	660	12	–				
Sheffield, St. Paul, P. C.	York	York	Cash	450	–	–	1,000	1,450	–	–
			Land	584	18	6				
Shidfield, P. C.	Hants	Winchester	Cash	55	–	–	195	250	–	–
			Charge upon rectory of Droxford.	140	–	–				

RETURN of all Cases since 1 January 1856, in which Benefactions have been Contributed, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Commissioners' Grant.	Sum Expended out of Benefaction and Grant towards providing House of Residence.
			Nature.	Estimated Value.		
				£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Shipbourne, P. C.	Kent	Canterbury	Cash	138 – –	234	372 – –
			Land	200 – –		
Skelmersdale, St. Paul, P. C.	Lancaster	Chester	Cash	400 – –	400	782 5 –
Smallthorne, St. Saviour, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	600 – –	1,000	930 13 8
			Land	400 – –		
Smannell-cum-Hatherden, P. C.	Southampton	Winchester	Cash	225 – –	225	450 – –
Southampton, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Southampton	Winchester	Cash	300 – –	400	700 – –
			Land	100 – –		
Spitalfields, St. Stephen District	Middlesex	London	Cash	440 – –	1,000	1,440 – –
			Land	672 – –		
Staveley, P. C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	Cash	460 – –	450	894 18 –
Stockcross, P. C.	Berks	Oxford	Cash	150 – –	150	300 – –
Stockingford, P. C.	Warwick	Worcester	Cash	350 – –	210	560 – –
Stoke Mandeville, V., with Buckland, C.	Bucks	Oxford	Cash	500 – –	500	1,000 – –
Swanley, P. C.	Kent	Canterbury	Moiety of value of house and land.	1,000 – –	1,000	1,000 – –
Tabley, Over, P. C.	Chester	Chester	Cash	337 11 10	343	683 11 10
			Land	93 12 6		
Talk-o'-th'-Hill, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	200 – –	800	1,000 – –
			Land, &c.	600 – –		
Threlkeld, P. C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	Cash	289 – –	310	599 – –
			Land	24 – –		
Tibberton, All Saints, P. C.	Salop	Lichfield	Cash	600 – –	600	1,200 – –
Tockholes, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	400 – –	600	1,000 – –
			Land	201 13 4		
Tottington, V.	Norfolk	Norwich	Cash	235 – –	270	505 – –
			Land	35 – –		
Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Lancaster	Chester	Cash	1,044 13 2	1,000	1,959 – 8
Treales, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	400 – –	500	843 14 –
			Land	100 – –		
Tredington, St. John the Baptist, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	700 – –	700	1,400 – –
Twigworth, St. Matthew, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Cash	800 – –	480	1,280 – –
Ulpha, P. C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	Cash	100 – –	60	160 – –
Ulrome, V.	York	York	Cash	400 – –	400	304 10 8
Upperby, St. John, P. C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	Cash	100 – –	100	200 – –
Victoria Docks, St. Mark, P. C.	Essex and Kent	London	Cash	300 – –	1,825	1,300 – –
			Land	525 – –		
			Land	– – –		
Wall, P. C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Cash	600 – –	600	575 6 10
Walton, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Bucks	Oxford	Cash	100 – –	825	925 – –
			Land	725 – –		
Wardle, St. James, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	550 – –	550	1,100 – –
Well, V.	York	Ripon	Cash	5,000 – –	1,000	120 – –
Whitechapel, St. Jude, P. C.	Middlesex	London	Cash	900 – –	540	1,440 – –
Whorlton, P. C.	York	York	Cash	500 – –	300	800 – –
Widdrington, P. C.	Northumberland	Durham	Cash	450 – –	498	948 – –
			Land	48 – –		
Widness, P. C.	Lancaster	Chester	Cash	300 – –	700	1,000 – –
			Rentcharge	1,000 – –		
			Land	300 – –		
Willington, St. Stephen, P. C.	Durham	Durham	House and land	700 – –	600	398 11 –
Windsor, Holy Trinity, P. C.	Berks	Oxford	Cash	1,190 – –	1,350	2,540 – –
			Land	165 – –		
Wingates, St. John the Evangelist, P. C.	Lancaster	Manchester	Cash	550 – –	1,300	850 – –
			Land	750 – –		
Winterbourne Down, All Saints, P. C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	Consols	935 – –	840	140 – –
Worcester, St. Nicholas, R.	Worcester	Worcester	Cash	150 – –	150	300 – –
Yarmouth, R.	Isle of Wight	Winchester	Cash	150 – –	90	240 – –
Ystrady-fodwg, St. John, P. C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	Cash	120 17 –	120	240 17 –

By Order of the Board,

10, Whitehall Place, 6 April 1865.

James J. Chalk, Secretary.

PARSONAGE HOUSES.

RETURN of all Cases since 1st January 1856, in which Benefactions have been Contributed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England*, or have been otherwise duly Secured, and Grants to meet such Benefactions have been made by the Commissioners, and in which the Whole or a Part of such Benefactions and Grants have been Expended in providing Parsonage Houses; specifying the Name of each Benefice or Church, the County in which such Benefice or Church is situate; &c.—(Made up to 31st October 1864.)

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1865.

203.

Under 1 *oz.*

POST FINES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 May 1865;—*for*,

RETURN "of all PAYMENTS in the shape of POST FINES or otherwise, or out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in respect of POST FINES, to any ARCHBISHOP or BISHOP of *England* and *Wales*, or to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England*."

THE following sums are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, annually, under the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 82, as compensations for the loss of Post Fines, viz.:—

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124) in respect of the Sees of	Canterbury	22	19	6
	York	10	16	10
	Bath and Wells	38	19	–
	Durham	7	6	2
	Ely	34	14	8
To the Bishops of	London	10	1	5
	Rochester	6	15	6
	Salisbury	8	1	7
	Winchester	6	14	1
	£.	146	8	9

Note.—In addition to the above, compensations to the amount of 138 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* per annum are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to other persons, under the same Act, for loss of Post Fines; the total amount paid being 284 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* per annum.

Treasury Chambers,
17 May 1865.

F. PEEL.

POST FINES.

RETURN of all PAYMENTS in the shape of POST FINES or otherwise, or out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in respect of POST FINES, to any ARCHBISHOP or BISHOP of *England* and *Wales*, or to the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England*.

(*Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
22 *May* 1865.

306.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

AN ACCOUNT of all RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by the GOVERNORS of the BOUNTY of QUEEN ANNE, for the Year ended 31st day of December 1863.

						CASH.		
RECEIPTS:					£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.
Cash Balance on the 31st December 1862					-	-	-	6,498 19 9
First Fruits and Tenths					15,019	14	4	
Benefactions (exclusive of the value of Houses, Lands, and Stipends granted, and of 1,000 *l.* Bank Annuities, and of 933*l*. 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Railway Property, transferred to the Governors) for the Augmentation of Livings					6,884	5	1	
Free Gifts and Casual Sums (exclusive of 2,135 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Bank Annuities, transferred to the Governors) in favour of particular Benefices					3,637	9	11	
Produce of various Sums of Stock sold					34,496	2	8	
Income from Capital.		£.	s.	d.				
	Dividends on Government Funds	40,084	14	2				
	Ditto on Bank Annuities advanced on Mortgage	17,400	-	-				
	Ditto on Bank Stock	135	15	3				
	Ditto on Railway and other Property	1,493	9	11				
	Interest on Moneys advanced on Mortgage to Build, &c. Residence Houses	30,403	14	-				
					89,517	13	4	
Instalments, in part liquidation of Moneys advanced on Mortgage					52,594	-	9	
Endowment Trust Moneys (together with 5,847 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Bank Annuities, 300 *l.* Railway Stock, and 900 *l.* Water Works Stock, transferred to the Governors)					6,517	10	-	
Produce of Sales by Incumbents of		£.	s.	d.				
	Bounty Lands belonging to Benefices	29,437	12	6				
	Residence Houses ditto	10,158	12	1				
	Lands conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Church Building Acts ditto	172	10	-				
		39,768	14	7				
	Deduct Costs and Charges incurred by Incumbents on Sales	376	19	10				
					39,391	14	9	
Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Moneys					3,440	15	2	
Rent-charge, Lady Godolphin's Trust					100	10	8	
Copyhold Enfranchisement Money					86	-	-	
								251,685 16 8
						£.		258,184 16 5
DISBURSEMENTS:								
Paid to the Clergy.		£.	s.	d.				
	Interest and Dividends on Money and Stock appropriated to their Livings	54,228	-	-				
	Ditto ditto produce of Sales of Bounty Lands	9,816	16	9				
	Dividends on Stock belonging to Endowment Trusts	19,198	4	11				
	Ditto ditto to Tithe Redemption Trusts	684	5	5				
	Ditto ditto to School Sites Trusts	8	13	9				
	Ditto ditto to Churches in Dean Forest	304	13	2				
	Ditto ditto to Free Gifts	902	11	3				
	Ditto produced by Sales of Old Buildings	619	3	6				
	Ditto ditto by Sales of Residence Houses	290	4	2				
	Ditto ditto by Conveyance of Lands under Church Building Acts	120	19	7				
	Ditto produced by Sales of Lands to Railway Companies	105	15	11				
	Ditto ditto by Penalties for Non-residence	4	11	11				
	Ditto ditto by Copyhold Enfranchisements	62	17	1				
	On Account of Lady Godolphin's Rent-charge	100	8	-				
	Carried forward £.				86,447	5	5	

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
Brought forward		86,447 5 5	
Paid for Purchase of			
Houses, Lands, and Buildings, out of appropriated Money	7,262 – 4		
Ditto out of Produce of Sales of Residence Houses	450 – –		
Ditto out of Endowment Trusts	248 7 9		
Ditto out of Produce of Sales of Bounty Lands	75 6 4		
Ditto out of Free Gift Fund	3,295 – –		
Ground and other Rents out of appropriated Money	1,045 5 3		
Ditto out of Endowment Trusts	904 14 9		
	13,280 14 5		
Solicitors, for Conveyance of Lands, &c., paid out of Funds appropriated to Livings	365 15 7		
		13,646 10 –	
Paid for the Erection of Residence Houses.			
Out of appropriated Money	17,956 – 7		
„ Endowment Trust Money	678 15 7		
„ Bounty Lands Money	1,703 5 8		
„ Produce of Sales of Residence Houses	3,265 7 9		
„ Church Building Acts Money	34 1 –		
„ Penalties Fund	170 3 5		
„ Free Gift Fund	78 14 –		
		23,886 8 –	
Loans on Mortgage to Build, &c. Glebe Houses		69,197 – –	
Purchase of various Sums of Stock		49,512 4 6	
Special Endowment Trust.—Payment to Incumbent of St. Mark's, Whitechapel (exclusive of 393 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d* Bank Annuities, transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners)		177 15 1	
Return of Benefaction to Donor		100 – –	
Salaries to the Secretary and Treasurer, to the Auditor, and to the Clerks, Messenger, and others		5,018 12 6	
Remuneration to Clerks, for extra Services		152 – –	
Annuities to Retired Officers of the late Offices of First Fruits and Tenths, per Treasury Warrant, 12th July 1839		362 10 –	
Solicitors, out of Unappropriated Fund, for Conveyance of Lands, &c. purchased, General Bill, Counsel's Fees, and Disbursements		1,002 19 8	
Surveyor, for examining Plans and Specifications of Parsonage Houses		159 12 –	
House-rent, Repairs, and Taxes, Stationery, Stamps, Postage, Printing, and other Disbursements		988 12 4	
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, pursuant to Decree of Exchequer, 11th Elizabeth		15 16 1	
			250,667 5 7
Cash Balance carried to 1st January 1864			7,517 10 10
		£.	258,184 16 5

Examined and found correct,
Ch. Ansell, Auditor.

Christ Hodgson, Treasurer.

FIRST FRUITS Due, or in Arrear.

	NAME OF BENEFICE.	DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT IN ARREAR.
					£. s. d.
V.	St. Michael, Coventry	Worcester	Coventry	Warwick	25 18 5
R.	Wickhambreux (a balance)	Canterbury	Brigge	Kent	– 9 9

First Fruits Office. *Chris^r Hodgson*, Treasurer.

TENTHS Due, or in Arrear.

	NAME OF BENEFICE.	DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT IN ARREAR.
					£. s. d.
P.C.	Alveston	Glo'ster and Bristol	Bristol	Gloucester	– 14 10
R.	Blakeney-with-Cockthorpe and Little Langham.	Norwich	Holt	Norfolk	3 16 6
R.	Dittisham	Exeter	Totnes	Devon	3 10 –
R.	Dunsfold	Winchester	Stoke	Surrey	1 4 6
R.	Horne	Winchester	Ewell	Surrey	– 10 3
R.	Kinnersley	Hereford	Weobley	Hereford	1 8 4
R.	Llanhamllech	Brecon	1st part of Brecon	St. David's	– 12 8
V.	Llantillio Crossenny	Llandaff	Abergavenny	Monmouth	1 1 6
R.	Markshall	Rochester	Lexden	Essex	1 8 6
V.	St. Michael, Coventry	Worcester	Coventry	Warwick	2 14 –
V.	St. Paul	Exeter	East	Cornwall	1 7 7
R.	Rushden	Peterborough	Higham	Northampton	1 6 1
R.	Shelton	Norwich	Depwade	Norfolk	– 16 6
V.	Sporle	Norwich	Cranwise	Norfolk	1 – 10
R.	Stokeinteignhead	Exeter	Kenn	Devon	3 14 1
V.	Walthamstow	London	Barking	Essex	1 7 2

Tenths Office. *Chris^r Hodgson*, Treasurer.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

AN ACCOUNT of all RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, during the Year ending on the 31st day of December 1863.

(*Presented pursuant to Act.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1865.

48.

Under 1 *oz.*

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1864;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "of each PURCHASE completed by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863; specifying the Living for which it was made; the Quantity of Land, Tithes, Rent Charges, and other Annual Payments of any kind Purchased; also Houses Purchased for the Residence of the Incumbent; the Parish and County in which situate; and the Purchase Money paid by the Governors on each Purchase."

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *February* 1865.

AN ACCOUNT of each PURCHASE completed by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863; specifying the Living for which it was made; the Quantity of Land, Tithes, Rent Charges, and other Annual Payments of any kind Purchased; also Houses Purchased for the Residence of the Incumbent; the Parish and County in which situate; and the Purchase Money paid by the Governors on each Purchase.

DIOCESE.		LIVING.	COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1830:													
St. Asaph	R.	Llandogoed	Denbigh	A cottage and land	2	1	18	Llandogoed	Denbigh	200	–	–	
	C.	Llanwddin	Montgomery	A house and land	106	1	39	Llanwddin	Montgomery	1,000	–	–	
Bath and Wells	C.	Hill Bishops	Somerset	Land	16	1	38	Staplegrove	Somerset	1,400	–	–	
		Ditto		The great and small tithes (without modus) of 108¾ acres land, worth 51 *l.* 14 *s.* per annum				Hill Bishops	Ditto	600	–	–	
	C.	Witham Friary	Somerset	Land	1	1	0	Witham Friary	Ditto	135	–	–	
	C.	West Pennard	Ditto	Land	5	2	4	Glastonbury	Ditto	510	–	–	
Carlisle	C.	St. Bees	Cumberland	Land	4	1	26	St. Bees	Cumberland	378	10	–	
	C.	Seckmurthy	Ditto	Land	24	2	36	Bridekirk	Ditto	586	17	6	
	C.	Staveley	Ditto	Land	7	1	7	Ulverstone	Lancaster	200	–	–	
	C.	Wythrop	Ditto	Land	16	3	0	Bridekirk	Cumberland	395	12	6	
St. David's	V.	St. Clare	Carmarthen	Land	10	0	36	St. Clears	Carmarthen	550	–	–	
	C.	Llannano	Radnorshire	A house, offices, and land	57	1	9	Llanbadarn-fawr	Radnor	700	–	–	
	C.	Llisoraen	Pembroke	Land	38	0	0	Llanychere	Pembroke	200	–	–	
	V.	Merthyr Cynog	Brecon	House, beasthouse, and land	27	1	17	Merthyr Cynog	Brecon	600	–	–	
	V.	Pilleth	Radnor	House, offices, and land	51	0	17	Llanbadarn-fawr	Radnor	800	–	–	
	R.	Pontvaen	Pembroke	Two dwelling-houses and land	69	0	0	Pontvane and Llanychere	Pembroke	1,490	–	–	
	C.	Ridpert	Ditto	Cottage, garden, and land	10	1	16	Manorbier	Ditto	600	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Sutton, St. Michael	Hereford	Land	29	0	36	Kington	Hereford	1,000	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Barton-under-Needwood.	Stafford	Land	1	2	3	Barton	Stafford	200	–	–	
Lincoln	C.	West Ashby	Lincoln	Land	7	0	0	West Ashby	Lincoln	600	–	–	
	C.	Woodborrow	Nottingham	Land	10	0	2	Woodborrow	Nottingham	805	–	–	
Llandaff	C.	Newchurch	Monmouth	Land	1	2	2	Newchurch	Monmouth	120	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Peter, Woolton	Lancaster	Land	2	0	12	Woolton	Lancaster	525	–	–	
	C.	Warton	Ditto	Land	16	1	24	Warton	Ditto	900	–	–	
Norwich	C.	St. Etheldred, Norwich	Norfolk	Land	5	2	33	St. Margaret, Ilketshall	Norfolk	200	–	–	
	C.	Great Plumstead	Ditto	Land	12	0	4	Moulton	Ditto	424	–	–	
	V.	Haverland	Ditto	Land	5	2	0	Mattishall	Ditto	200	–	–	
	V.	Holkham	Ditto	Land	12	1	25	Wells	Ditto	514	11	8	
	R.	St. Peter, Southgate, in Norwich.	Ditto	Land	11	1	29	St. Margaret, Ilketshall	Ditto	400	–	–	
	C.	Southelmham, St. Michael.	Suffolk	Land	46	0	0	Rumburgh	Suffolk	1,612	–	–	
	V.	Rushall	Norfolk	Land	6	0	26	Moulton	Norfolk	200	–	–	

Oxford	V.	Banbury	Oxford	Barn, stable, cowshed, and land	24	3	16	St. Giles, Oxford	Oxford	2,360	–	–	
Peterborough	V.	Belgrave	Leicester	Land	13	2	29	Belgrave	Leicester	1,260	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Busk	York	Barn and land	3	1	3	Aysgarth	York	200	–	–	
	C.	Cleckheaton	York	Land	9	2	19	Cleckheaton	York	411	7	4	
Rochester	C.	St. Paul's, Walden	Hertford	Coachhouse, stable, cottage, and land	4	0	23	St. Paul's, Walden	Hertford	370	–	–	
Winchester	C.	Bransgrove	Southton	Land	4	3	25	Christchurch	Southampton	243	–	–	
Worcester	C.	Hillmorton	Warwick	Land	24	2	0	Hillmorton	Warwick	825	2	9	
York	C.	East Rounton	York	Land	2	2	12	Rudby	York	200	–	–	
	C.	Eston	York	Land	4	0	24	Stokesley	York	550	–	–	
	C.	Hilton	York	Land	4	1	8	Rudby	York	200	–	–	
	C.	Thorpe, St. John	York	Land	5	0	0	Ticknell	York	240	–	–	
	C.	Ugglebarnby	York	Barn, stable, and land	48	0	11	Marton and Eastone	York	2,200	–	–	
	C.	Worsborough	York	Land	14	2	9	Worsborough	York	1,000	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Chichester	V.	New Shoreham	Sussex	House and garden				New Shoreham	Sussex	900	–	–	
Norwich	C.	Southwold	Suffolk	House, offices, stables, and garden	1	0	3	Southwold	Suffolk	1,420	–	–	
Salisbury	C.	Allington	Dorset	House and garden	1	0	0	Allington	Dorset	800	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1835:													
St. Asaph	C.	Llangustennin	Carnarvon	House and land	12	0	34	Llangustennin	Carnarvon	500	–	–	
Bath and Wells	V.	Wookey	Somerset	Barn, stable, and land	6	0	10	Broadway	Somerset	357	12	–	
Chester	C.	Thelwall	Chester	Land	0	2	0	Thelwall	Chester	50	–	–	
Lichfield	V.	Eccleshall	Stafford	Land	22	0	12	Eccleshall	Stafford	1,721	7	10	
	C.	St. Michael, in St. Mary, Shrewsbury.	Salop	Land	7	3	0	Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury.	Salop	1,380	–	–	
	C.	Oncott	Stafford	A shed and land	27	3	3	Oncott	Stafford	900	–	–	
Lincoln	C.	St. Leonard, in Mumby	Lincoln	Land	10	0	0	Hogsthorpe	Lincoln	400	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Bolton-on-Swale	York	House, offices, and land	7	1	30	Bolton	York	1,650	–	–	Residence house.
	C.	St. Peter, Earl's Heaton	York	Land	4	3	35	Dewsbury	York	520	15	–	
	C.	Stanley	York	Land	1	3	10	Stanley	York	350	–	–	
Worcester	V.	Eckington	Worcester	Two cottages and gardens	1	0	28	Eckington	Worcester	300	–	–	
York	V.	Darfield	York	Land	8	1	38	Darfield	York	565	–	–	
Oxford	C.	North Merston	Buckingham	Land	0	3	22	North Marston	Buckingham	100	–	–	

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1836:													
Bath and Wells	C.	Bishop's Lydiard	Somerset	Land	7	2	14	Bradford	Somerset	400	–	–	
	V.	Buckland Dinham	Ditto	Farmhouse, offices, and land	3	1	34	Buckland	Ditto	390	–	–	
Chichester	C.	Farnhurst	Sussex	Land	12	1	2	Farnhurst	Sussex	530	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Stroud	Gloucester	Land, 793½ square yards				Stroud	Gloucester	300	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Bettus	Salop	Land	18	0	17	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	858	2	7	
Lichfield	C.	Seebotwood and Longnor.	Salop	House, stable, barn, and land	8	0	15	Cardingbury and Rushbury.	Salop	600	–	–	
	C.	St. Paul, Burslem	Stafford	Land	0	2	28½	Burslem	Stafford	400	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Blackpool	Lancaster	Farmhouse, offices and land	55	0	36	Warton	Lancaster	2,160	–	–	
	C.	St. Peter, Quernmore	Ditto	Land	4	0	8	Quernmore	Ditto	150	–	–	
Norwich	C.	Linstead Parva	Suffolk	Land	18	3	9	Linstead Parva	Suffolk	600	–	–	
Oxford	C.	Fyfield	Oxford	Land	1	0	0	Fyfield	Oxford	60	–	–	
Peterborough	C.	Quarendon	Leicester	Land	1	0	0	Quarendon	Leicester	150	–	–	
York	V.	Darfield	York	Land	5	1	13	Darfield	York	275	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSE:													
Durham	R.	Gateshead Fell	Durham	House, offices, stables, and garden	2	0	0	Gateshead Fell	Durham	1,500	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1837:													
Ely	C.	Wilburton	Cambridge	Land	7	1	4	Wilburton	Cambridge	295	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Coleford	Gloucester	Land	0	2	30	Coleford	Gloucester	80	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Clunbury	Salop	Land	10	1	28	Clunbury	Salop	650	–	–	
	C.	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	House and land	3	3	0	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	800	–	–	
	V.	Old Radnor	Radnor	Land	5	0	32	Old Radnor	Radnor	326	3	3	
London	C.	St. Mary Magdalen (Harlow).	Essex	Land	3	0	16	Harlow	Essex	400	–	–	
Oxford	C.	Grove, in Wantage	Berks	House and land	12	3	15	Wantage	Berks	800	–	–	Residence house.
Ripon	C.	Hipswell	York	A house and land	43	3	37	Catterick	York	1,000	–	–	
	C.	Horsforth	York	Land	1	1	2	Horseforth	York	50	–	–	
Winchester	V.	Walton-on-Thames	Surrey	A cottage and garden	0	3	32	Walton	Surrey	100	–	–	

Residence Houses:												
London	C.	Teddington	Middlesex	House, offices, stables, and land	2	3	0⅚	Teddington	Middlesex	550	–	–
Oxford	C.	Grove, in Wantage	Berks	House and land	12	3	15	Wantage	Berks	800	–	–
Ripon	C.	Birkenshaw	York	House, outbuildings, and land	4	2	21	Birkenshaw	York	1,900	–	–
Salisbury	R.	Portland	Dorset	A house, &c., &c.	–	–	–	Portland	Dorset	450	–	–
Winchester	C.	Shidfield, in Droxford	Hants	House, offices, and land	1	2	23	Wickham	Hants	300	–	–
Purchase made, A.D. 1837:												
York	V.	Osmotherley	York	Two cowhouses, stable, and land	12	3	0	Osmotherley	York	930	–	–
Purchases made, A.D. 1838:												
Chester	C.	Chadkirk	Chester	Land	1	2	20	Stockport	Chester	160	–	–
Durham	C.	Denton	Durham	Land	6	1	20	Bolam, in Gainford	Durham	390	–	–
Lichfield	C.	Christ Church, Coseley	Stafford	Land, 1,200 square yards	–	–	–	Coseley	Stafford	10	–	–
	C.	Measham	Derby	Land	8	1	11	Measham	Derby	648	17	3
	C.	Tunstall, in Wolstanton	Stafford	Land, 1,667 square yards	–	–	–	Tunstall	Stafford	208	7	6
Manchester	C.	Silverdale	Lancaster	Land	1	0	0	Silverdale	Lancaster	400	–	–
Peterborough	V.	Eye	Northampton	Land	0	3	0	Eye	Northampton	100	–	–
Ripon	C.	Arkengarthdale	York	Land	0	1	3	Arkengarthdale	York	14	–	–
	V.	Bingley	York	Land	0	2	0	Bingley	York	100	–	–
Salisbury	C.	St. Mary, Redlinch	Wilts	A house, outhouses, and land	2	1	25	St. Mary, Redlinch	Wilts	400	–	–
Residence Houses:												
Canterbury	C.	Egerton	Kent	House, offices, and garden	0	1	27	Egerton	Kent	650	–	–
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Charlton Kings	Gloucester	House, offices, coachhouse, stable, and garden.				Charlton Kings	Gloucester	1,100	–	–
	C.	St. Matthew, Cainscross.	Ditto	House, offices, coachhouse, and garden				St. Matthew's	Ditto	775	–	–
Lichfield	C.	Dawley	Salop	A house and garden	1	1	0	Dawley	Salop	1,200	–	–
York	V.	Laughton-en-le-Morthen.	York	House, outoffices and garden	0	1	18	Laughton	York	205	–	–
Ely	C.	Stoke-by-Clare	Suffolk	House and garden, half an acre				Stoke-by-Clare	Suffolk	500	–	–

An Account of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1839:													
Canterbury	C.	Buckland	Kent	A double tenement and garden, and about 1½ acre of land.				Buckland	Kent	600	–	–	
Exeter	C.	St. Ives	Cornwall	A cottage and garden				St. Ives	Cornwall	300	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	St. Michael, in Brereton.	Stafford	Land	3	3	8	Rugeley	Stafford	900	–	–	
Lincoln	C.	Stow	Lincoln	Land	4	3	14	Stow	Lincoln	320	–	–	
	C.	Witham-on-the-Hill	Ditto	Land	17	2	7	Witham	Ditto	950	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Euxton	Lancaster	Land, 1 statute acre				Euxton	Lancaster	70	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Canterbury	C.	Wye	Kent	House, offices, garden, and land	1	3	1	Wye	Kent	1,100	–	–	
Carlisle	C.	St. Thomas, Milnthorpe	Westmoreland	House, offices, and garden	0	3	0	Milnthorpe	Westmoreland	700	–	–	
Lincoln	V.	Roddington	Lincoln	House, outbuildings, and land	0	1	33	Roddington	Lincoln	1,000	–	–	
Manchester	V.	Poulton-le-Fylde	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden	1	2	32	Poulton	Lancaster	660	–	–	
Ripon	C.	St. John, Cleckheaton	York	House, offices, and garden				Cleckheaton	York	1,400	–	–	
Winchester	V.	Dorking	Surrey	House, offices, and land	8	2	38	Dorking	Surrey	660	–	–	
York	C.	Hedon	York	A house and garden				Hedon	York	586	8	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1840:													
St. Asaph	C.	Iscoyd	Denbigh	Land	3	0	8	Iscoyd	Denbigh	309	–	–	
Durham	C.	Seaton Carew	Durham	Land	16	0	0	Stanton	Durham	1,500	–	–	
Ely	C.	Stoke-by-Clare	Suffolk	A stable, gighouse, and garden, quarter of an acre.				Stoke	Suffolk	42	–	–	
Llandaff	V.	Undy	Monmouth	Land	5	0	26	Undy	Monmouth	235	–	–	
Peterborough	C.	St. James, Daventry	Northampton	Land	10	0	4	Daventry	Northampton	1,050	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Netherthong	York	Land	1	3	20½	Netherthong	York	160	–	–	
	C.	St. Stephen's, Lindley	York	Land	2	2	5	St. Stephen's, Lindley	York	145	11	–	
Salisbury	V.	Portisham	Dorset	Land, 3 A. 1 R. 32 P. 2½ yards				Portisham	Dorset	400	–	–	
York	V.	Royston	York	Land	2	1	22	Roystone	York	330	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSE:													
York	C.	All Saints, Pontefract	York	A house, offices, and garden	0	1	33	All Saints, Pontefract	York	600	–	–	

PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1841:													
Chester	C.	Pemberton, in Wigan	Lancaster	Land, 2,850 yards				Pemberton	Lancaster	237 – –			
	C.	Witton	Chester	Stable and land	9	2	1	Witton	Chester	1,500 – –			
Chichester	C.	Lodsworth	Sussex	House, outbuildings, and land	2	1	11	Lodsworth	Sussex	615 19 –	Residence house.		
St. David's	C.	Llangenish	Carmarthen	Land	18	–	18	Llangenish	Carmarthen	675 – –			
Hereford	C.	Old Radnor	Radnor	Land	9	0	0	Old Radnor	Radnor	473 – –			
Lichfield	C.	St. James, Alfreton	Derby	House, offices, and garden	1	0	0	St. James, Alfreton	Derby	530 – –	Residence house.		
Lincoln	V.	Burgh-with-Winthorpe	Lincoln	Land	5	3	10	Burgh-in-the-Marsh	Lincoln	200 – –			
	C.	Marsh	Ditto	House, offices, and land	0	1	39	Marsh	Ditto	200 – –	Residence house.		
	C.	Stow	Ditto	A cottage and land	5	0	16	Stow	Ditto	200 – –			
Ripon	C.	Brighouse	York	Land, 3,053 square yards				Brighouse	York	385 – –			
	C.	St. James, Halifax	York	Land, 550 square yards				Halifax	York	220 – –			
	C.	Sharrow	York	Land	1	3	0	Sharrow	York	420 – –			
Winchester	C.	Milton	Southampton	House, offices, and land	5	0	3	Milton	Southampton	1,150 – –	Residence house.		
Rochester	R.	St. Giles, Colchester	Essex	Garden ground	0	2	0	St. Giles, Colchester	Essex	109 – –			
	V.	St. Stephen's, near St. Albans.	Hertford	Land	6	1	7	St. Stephen's, near St. Albans.	Hertford	800 – –			
Salisbury	C.	Charminster	Dorset	A house, offices, and garden	0	1	0	Charminster	Dorset	650 – –	Residence house.		
	V.	Uphaven	Wilts	Land	1	0	0	Uphaven	Wilts	82 12 6			
York	C.	Wilberfoss	York	Land	5	0	9	Wilberfoss	York	335 – –			
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Hereford	V.	Monmouth	Monmouth	House, offices, and garden	0	0	15	Monmouth	Monmouth	830 – –			
Carlisle	C.	Casterton	Westmoreland	A house and land	1	1	9	Casterton	Westmoreland	400 – –			
Chichester	V.	Bosham	Sussex	A house, outbuildings, garden, and land	0	2	4	Bosham	Sussex	250 – –			
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1842:													
Bath and Wells	V.	Huish-with-Langport	Somerset	Land	4	2	24	Huish	Somerset	400 – –			
	R.	Ilchester	Ditto	Garden ground, 2 R. 3 P. 6 feet				Ilchester	Ditto	60 – –			
Canterbury	V.	East Farleigh	Kent	Land	2	0	31	East Farleigh	Kent	263 – –			
	C.	St. John-the-Evangelist, Shirley.	Surrey	Land	2	1	4	Shirley	Surrey	168 – –			
Carlisle	C.	Walney	Lancaster	Land	2	0	16	Walney	Lancaster	170 – –			
Chester	C.	St. Helen's	Lancaster	Land	1	0	13	Sutton	Lancaster	367 – –			
	C.	Woodhead	Chester	House, outbuildings, and land, 672 yards				Woodhead	Chester	400 – –	Residence house.		
St. David's	V.	Llanelly	Carmarthen	Messuage and land	55	1	13	Llanelly	Carmarthen	1,066 9 6			
	V.	Whitchurch, *alias* Eglwys-y-groes.	Pembroke	Two cottages, stable, and land	6	1	6	Whitchurch	Pembroke	367 – –			

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.		LIVING.	COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1842—*continued.*													
Gloucester and Bristol.	C.	Chalford, Christ Church	Gloucester	Land	0	3	0	Chalford	Gloucester	200	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Brierley Hill	Stafford	House, garden, and land	0	1	36	Kingswinford	Stafford	50	–	–	
	C.	St. Peter, Walsall	Ditto	Land, 1,283 square yards				Walsall	Ditto	96	4	6	
Lincoln	V.	Leek	Lincoln	A cottage and land	27	0	37	Frierstone	Lincoln	1,600	–	–	
London	V.	Sunbury	Middlesex	Land	1	1	24	Sunbury	Middlesex	250	–	–	
Oxford	V.	Ardington	Oxford	Land	2	1	38	Ardington	Oxford	350	–	–	
	C.	St. John-the-Evangelist, Hailey, in Witney.	Ditto	Land	0	2	0	Hailey	Ditto	70	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Warton	Lancaster	House and garden	0	0	20	Warton	Lancaster	230	–	–	Residence house.
Ripon	C.	St. Augustine, Scissot	York	Land	0	2	20	High Hoyland	York	200	–	–	
	C.	Crakehall, in Bedale	York	Land	0	1	18	Crakehall	York	60	–	–	
	C.	Dacre, in Ripon	York	Four beast gates over Dacre pasture				Dacre	York	165	–	–	
	C.	Flockton	York	Land	0	1	35	Flockton	York	56	5	–	
Worcester	V.	Monks Kirby	Warwick	Land	2	3	25	Monks Kirby	Warwick	251	8	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Bath and Wells	R.	Ilchester	Somerset	A house and outbuildings				Ilchester	Somerset	498	10	3	
Canterbury	C.	St. Stephen's, Tovil	Kent	House, offices, and land	0	2	0	Tovil	Kent	200	–	–	
Chester	C.	Newton, in Mottram	Chester	House, offices, and plot of land				Mottram	Chester	400	–	–	
Durham	C.	Lamesley	Durham	House and land	1	1	32	Lamesley	Durham	200	–	–	
Lincoln	V.	Lowdham	Lincoln	House, offices, and land	3	0	17	Lowdham	Lincoln	200	–	–	
Rochester	V.	St. Peter's, Colchester	Essex	House, outhouses, and garden				St. Peter's, Colchester	Essex	1,200	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1843:													
Ely	V.	Biggleswade	Bedford	Land	0	2	29	Biggleswade	Bedford	500	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol.	V.	Cam	Gloucester	Two cottages and gardens, and land	2	0	24	Cam	Gloucester	330	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Heage	Derby	Land, and tithes thereof	4	1	21	Heage	Derby	309	13	–	
Lincoln	V.	Lenton	Nottingham	Land, 1,766½ superficial feet				Lenton	Nottingham	397	9	–	

Ripon	C.	Stanley	York	A cottage and land	44	3	1	Stanley	York	2,100	
Salisbury	V.	Alton Pancras	Dorset	Cottage and land	2	1	30	Alton Pancras	Dorset	195 14	
Rochester	R.	Orsett	Essex	Land	7	3	13	Orsett	Essex	789 12	6
Winchester	R.	St. Thomas, with St. Clement and St. Peter-in-Mercellis.	Winchester	House, offices, and garden				St. Mary Kalendar	Winchester	1,150	Residence house.
Worcester	V.	Pillardington	Warwick	Land	56	1	33	Pillardington	Warwick	1,182 6	
York	C.	Cawood	York	Two messuages and land	3	1	20	Cawood	York	1,000	
	C.	Christ Church, Bridlington Quay.	York	A stable, shed, and land	6	2	0	Bridlington Quay	York	800	
	C.	Thorpe Hesley	York	House, offices, and land	1	1	16	Rotherham	York	400	
Residence Houses:											
Carlisle	C.	St. Bridget's	Cumberland	A house and offices				St. Bridget's	Cumberland	200	
	C.	Ennerdale	Ditto	A house and land	1	0	0	Ennerdale	Ditto	235	
	C.	Natland	Westmoreland	House, offices, and garden	0	2	26	Natland	Westmoreland	400	
	V.	Urswick	Lancaster	House, offices, and land	1	3	4	Urswick	Lancaster	600	
Chester	C.	St. Paul, Warrington	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden				Warrington	Lancaster	700	
Norwich	C.	Hoo-with-Letheringham.	Suffolk	House, offices, and land	4	2	28	Brandiston	Suffolk	700	
Ripon	C.	St. Matthew, Wilsden	York	House, outbuildings, and garden	0	2	0	Wilsden	York	800	
Winchester	C.	Holy Trinity, Claygate.	Surrey	House, offices, and garden				Claygate	Surrey	700	
Purchases made, A. D. 1844:											
St. Asaph	C.	Bistre-in-Mold	Flint	A house and land	2	2	35	Bistre	Flint	385	
	C.	Gwernafield	Flint	A house, cottage, buildings, garden, and land	19	0	25	Gwernafield	Flint	600	
Bangor	C.	Penmachno	Carnarvon	The impropriate rectory of Penmachno, and all tithes and oblations, &c.; rent-charge, 153 *l.* per annum, issuing out of rectory.				Penmachno	Carnarvon	2,150	
Canterbury	V.	Tonge	Kent	Land	3	0	0	Tonge	Kent	250	
Chester	C.	Bunbury	Chester	Land	8	2	2	Lower Bunbury	Chester	580	
	C.	Stretton	Ditto	A messuage and land	12	3	2	Hatton Daresbury	Ditto	820	
Ely	C.	Stowlongar	Huntingdon	Land	8	0	26	Easton	Huntingdon	220	

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B

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued*.

DIOCESE.		LIVING.	COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1844—*continued*.													
Gloucester and Bristol	V.	Ashelworth	Gloucester	Land	4	0	28	Ashelworth	Gloucester	450	–	–	
	C.	Randwick	Ditto	An old building and land	1	0	0	Randwick	Ditto	230	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Knighton	Radnor	A barn, stable, and land, and tying for five cattle	28	2	13	Knighton	Radnor	1,350	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Measham	Derby	Garden, 472 square yards				Measham	Derby	60	–	–	
Lincoln	V.	Bleasby-with-Morton	Nottingham	Land	5	3	34	Southwell	Nottingham	400	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Anne, Lydgate, Saddleworth.	York	Land	2	3	7	Saddleworth	York	210	–	–	
Oxford	V.	Tetsworth	Oxford	Three cottages, land, and garden	2	0	2	Tetsworth	Oxford	300	–	–	
Peterborough	V.	Lubbenham	Leicester	Land	20	1	26	Lubbenham	Leicester	1,685	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Alverthorpe	York	Land	1	3	6	Alverthorpe	York	260	–	–	
	C.	Christ Church, New Mill.	York	Land	2	2	12	New Mill	York	300	–	–	
	C.	Holy Trinity, South Crossland.	York	Land	0	3	0	South Crossland	York	150	–	–	
Salisbury	C.	Coombe Bissett	Wilts	House, cottages, barn, and land	4	1	2	Coombe Bissett	Wilts	300	–	–	
	C.	Imber	Wilts	Land	0	0	21	Imber	Wilts	31	10	–	
York	C.	Bempton	York	Land	1	3	0	Bridlington	York	200	–	–	
	V.	Ebberstone-with-Allerston.	York	Land	5	0	7	Ebberston	York	205	–	–	
	V	Great and Little Driffield.	York	Land	7	1	3	Little Driffield	York	800	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
St. Asaph	V.	Mold	Flint	A house and land	3	2	21	Mold	Flint	572	–	–	
Ely	C.	Holy Trinity, Coates, Whittlesea.	Cambridge	A house and land	0	1	38	Whittlesea	Cambridge	620	–	–	
Oxford	V.	Hurley	Berks	A house and garden	1	0	15	Hurley	Berks	117	–	–	
Rochester	C.	Pleshey	Essex	A house, offices, and garden	0	1	30	Pleshey	Essex	200	–	–	
York	R.	St. Saviour's, City of York.		House, offices, and garden				St. Saviour's	York	800	–	–	

PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1845:										
Carlisle	C.	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Land, 9 A. 3 R. 22 P., and shed, &c., 20 P.			Cockermouth	Cumberland	480 – –	
	C.	Thornthwaite	Ditto	A house, cottage, cow-house, stable, gardens, and land	5	3 15	Thornthwaite	Ditto	850 – –	
Chester	C.	Bunbury	Chester	Land	2	1 12	Bunbury	Chester	200 – –	
St. David's	V.	Llanguntlo, *alias* Llangynllo.	Radnor	House, offices, and garden	1	1 24	Llanguntlo	Radnor	503 – –	Residence house.
Lichfield	C.	Christ Church, Stafford	Stafford	Land, 2,420 square yards	–	–	St. Mary, Stafford	Stafford	150 – –	
	C.	Christ Church, Stone	Stafford	Land	5	1 12	Stone	Stafford	600 – –	
	C.	Greasley	Derby	Land	2	0 20	Greasley	Derby	170 – –	
Llandaff	C.	St. James, Pontypool	Monmouth	House, outbuildings, and garden	–	–	Trevethin	Monmouth	400 – –	Residence house.
Manchester	C.	Farnworth	Lancaster	Land	6	2 0	Farnworth	Lancaster	700 – –	
Peterborough	V.	Belgrave	Leicester	Land	12	1 28	Belgrave	Leicester	869 – –	
Ripon	C.	Kelbrook, St. Mary	York	Farmhouse, barn, and land	10	3 1	Kelbrook	York	885 – –	
Winchester	C.	St. James, Emsworth	Hants	Land	3	3 12	Warblington	Hants	382 10 –	
Worcester	C.	Atherstone	Warwick	Land	1	0 0	Atherstone	Warwick	210 – –	
York	C.	Cawood	York	Land	28	1 1	Cawood	York	1,346 5 –	
	C.	St. Thomas, Crookes	York	House, offices, garden, and land	2	0 35	St. Thomas, Crookes	York	800 – –	Residence house.
St. David's	C.	Whitchurch, *alias* Eglwys-y-groes.	Pembroke	Land	5	2 27	Whitchurch	Pembroke	350 – –	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:										
Lincoln	C.	Long Sutton	Lincoln	House, offices, and land	7	1 14	Long Sutton	Lincoln	988 5 –	
London	V.	St. Sepulchre, City of London.	–	House, out-offices, and garden	–	–	St. Sepulchre's	Middlesex	1,600 – –	
Norwich	R.	St. Matthew, Ipswich	Suffolk	House, offices, and garden, 51½ rods	–	–	St. Martin's	Suffolk	1,200 – –	
York	C.	Whitby	York	House, out-offices, and garden	–	–	Whitby	York	423 – –	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1846:										
Bangor	V.	Abererch, or Berach	Carnarvon	Land	10	1 22	Abererch	Carnarvon	735 – –	
Canterbury	V.	Sittingbourne	Kent	Outbuildings, garden, and land	1	2 0	Sittingbourne	Kent	700 – –	
Hereford	C.	Churchstoke	Salop	Land	1	0 13	Church Stoke	Salop	66 18 –	
	C.	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	Land	6	1 30	Llanvair Waterdine	Salop	350 – –	
Peterborough	C.	Trinity Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Leicester	Farmhouse and land	28	1 22	Thringston	Leicester	2,050 – –	

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1846—*continued.*													
Ripon	C.	Holy Trinity, Batley Carr.	York	Land, 1,704 yards				Batley Carr	York	133	–	–	
	V.	Ilkley	York	Land, 4,090 yards				Ilkley	York	330	–	–	
Winchester	R.	St. Michael-in-the-Soke	Winchester	Land	0	2	8	St. Michael	Winchester	250	–	–	
Worcester	V.	Bickenhill	Warwick	Land	5	0	0	Bickenhill	Warwick	300	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Chichester	R.	St. Pancras, in Chichester.	Sussex	A house, offices, and garden				St. Pancras	Sussex	1,017	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	R.	Abinghall	Gloucester	House, offices, and garden	1	0	0	Abinghall	Gloucester	1,115	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Wrockwardine Wood	Salop	A house, outbuildings, and garden	1	2	6	Wrockwardine Wood	Salop	768	–	–	
London	C.	St. Botolph, Aldersgate	Middlesex	A house, stable, and garden				St. Botolph	Middlesex	420	11	5	
	R.	St. Margaret, Lothbury	Ditto	A house, offices, and garden				St. Luke's	Ditto	2,000	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Anne, Lancaster	Lancaster	House and offices				Lancaster	Lancaster	800	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1847:													
Bath and Wells	C.	Christ Church, Downside.	Somerset	Land	5	2	11	Chilcompton	Somerset	480	–	–	
Carlisle	C.	Upperby	Cumberland	Land	2	1	20	Upperby	Cumberland	280	–	–	
Durham	C.	Matfen	Durham	House, outbuildings, garden, and land	12	3	23	West Matfen	Durham	200	–	–	Residence house.
Ely	C.	Sudbury, All Saints	Suffolk	Land	1	0	5	Sudbury	Suffolk	320	–	–	
	V.	Whittlesford	Cambridge	Land	2	0	0	Whittlesford	Cambridge	104	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Brampton	Derby	House and land	1	2	12	Brampton	Derby	990	–	–	
	C.	Tamworth	Stafford	Land				Tamworth	Stafford	360	–	–	
	C.	Whitfield	Derby	Land, 2,369 yards				Whitfield	Derby	98	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Thomas, Lancaster	Lancaster	A house and garden				Lancaster	Lancaster	1,000	–	–	Residence house.
Peterborough	C.	Helledon	Northampton	House, offices, and land	2	2	19	Helledon	Northampton	505	–	–	Residence house.
	V.	Long Buckby	Ditto	Four cottages, garden, and land	2	2	36	Long Buckby	Ditto	500	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Stanley	York	Land	1	2	3	Stanley	York	180	–	–	
York	C.	Attercliffe	York	Land and garden	2	1	11	Attercliffe	York	500	–	–	
	V.	Nafferton	York	Land, 702 square yards				Nafferton	York	245	14	–	

Residence Houses:											
Canterbury	C.	Charlton-by-Dover	Kent	A house, outbuildings, and garden			Charlton	Kent	1,050	–	–
	C.	Otford	Kent	A house, offices, and garden	2	0 35	Otford	Kent	800	–	–
Chester	C.	Rainow	Chester	House, offices, and garden, 1,043 square yards.			Rainow	Chester	310	5	–
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Upton, St. Leonards	Gloucester	House, outbuildings, and land	5	1 12	Upton, St. Leonard's	Gloucester	1,400	–	–
Peterborough	R.	Markfield	Leicester	House, offices, garden, and land	4	0 34	Markfield	Leicester	322	4	8
Ripon	C.	St. Paul, Leeds	York	House, offices, and garden, 760 yards			Leeds	York	1,260	–	–
York	C.	Whitgift	York	House, coachhouse, garden, orchard, and land	3	0 3	Whitgift	York	243	8	6
Purchases made, A.D. 1848:											
St. Asaph	C.	Rhydycroesan	Denbigh	Land	2	1 19	Oswestry	Salop	120	–	–
Bath and Wells	C.	All Saints, Huntspill	Somerset	House and land	4	2 19	Huntspill	Somerset	600	–	–
	C.	Charterhouse, Hinton	Ditto	Land	12	2 26	Charterhouse, Hinton	Ditto	508	–	–
Carlisle	C.	Ireby	Cumberland	House, offices, and garden	0	0 35	Ireby	Cumberland	205	–	–
	C.	Nichol Forest	Ditto	House, offices, and garden	0	2 0	Nichol Forest	Ditto	200	–	–
Chester	C.	Stretton	Chester	Land	2	1 18	Stretton	Chester	300	–	–
Exeter	C.	St. Peter, Marland	Devon	Rentcharge, 10*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per annum			Marland	Devon	200	–	–
Lichfield	V.	Biddulph	Stafford	Land	8	3 20	Biddulph	Stafford	400	–	–
Lincoln	C.	Irby	Lincoln	Land	3	1 1	Bratoft	Lincoln	220	–	–
Manchester	C.	Yealand Conyers	Lancaster	Land	3	0 33	Yealand Conyers	Lancaster	295	–	–
Oxford	C.	Holy Trinity, Sibford	Oxford	Land	3	2 22	Sibford	Oxford	392	1	2
Worcester	V.	Grimley	Worcester	Two cottages and garden	0	1 26	Hallow	Worcester	164	16	–
Residence Houses:											
Carlisle	C.	Maryport	Cumberland	House, stable, gighouse, and garden			Maryport	Cumberland	600	–	–
Exeter	V.	St. Colomb-the-Lesser	Cornwall	House and garden and land	4	0 23	St. Colomb	Cornwall	200	–	–
	C.	St. Peter, Marland	Devon	House, offices, and land	1	2 10	Marland	Devon	1,900	–	–
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Whiteshill	Gloucester	House, offices, and garden			Whiteshill	Gloucester	200	–	–
Hereford	R.	Presteign	Radnor	House, offices, and garden			Presteign	Radnor	300	–	–
Lichfield	C.	Weeford	Stafford	House, offices, garden, and land	2	2 27	Weeford	Stafford	400	–	–
Lincoln	V	Ulceby	Lincoln	House, offices, and land, 1,900 yards			Ulceby	Lincoln	529	5	–

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A. D. 1849:													
Chester	C.	Parr-in-Prescot	Chester	Land, 1,338 square yards				Parr	Chester	100	7	–	
Durham	C.	Hamsterley	Durham	Land	2	2	11	Hamsterley	Durham	212	–	–	
	C.	Matfen	Northumberland	Land	8	0	18	Matfen	Northumberland	400	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Ketley	Salop	Land	10	1	12	Wellington	Salop	686	–	–	
	C.	St. Michael, in Derby	Derby	Garden, 185 yards				St. Michael, Derby	Derby	44	–	–	
Lincoln	C.	Witham-on-the-Hill	Lincoln	Cottage, barn, cowshed, and land	61	1	35	Thurlby	Lincoln	3,817	15	6	
Manchester	C.	St. James, Clitheroe	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden, 1,523 square yards.				Clitheroe	Lancaster	700	–	–	Residence house.
	C.	Poulton-by-the-Sands	Ditto	House, barn, cottage, and land	9	1	8	Poulton	Ditto	2,050	–	–	
Oxford	C.	St. John, Lacy Green	Buckingham	Land	2	0	24	Lacy Green	Buckingham	181	8	6	
Salisbury	C.	St. John-the-Baptist, Portland.	Dorset	A windmill and land	2	3	0	Portland	Dorset	350	–	–	
Worcester	V.	Bidford	Warwick	Cottage, stable, barn, and land	21	1	28	Bidford	Warwick	1,260	–	–	
	C.	Offenham	Worcester	Barn, stable, and land	5	0	13	Offenham	Worcester	300	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Carlisle	C.	St. George, in Kendal.	Westmoreland	House and offices and garden, 2,690 yards.				Kendal	Westmoreland	200	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Ironbridge	Salop	House, offices, and garden	0	2	34	Ironbridge	Salop	700	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Codsall	Stafford	House, offices, and garden	0	1	36	Codsall	Stafford	200	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Clitheroe	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden	0	1	18	Clitheroe	Lancaster	900	–	–	
Winchester	C.	St. Barnabas, Swanmore.	Southampton	House, offices, and garden	0	3	0	St. Barnabas	Southampton	1,098	19	6	
PURCHASES MADE, A. D. 1850:													
St. Asaph	C.	Llancadwaladr	Denbigh	A house and land	26	3	20	Llancadwaladr	Denbigh	687	–	–	
Canterbury	V.	Deptling	Kent	Land and garden	0	1	31	Deptling	Kent	100	–	–	
Carlisle	C.	Kentmire	Westmoreland	Cottage, barn, and land, 4 A. 2 R. 2 P., and two cattle gates.				Kentmire	Westmoreland	295	–	–	

St. David's	V.	Kidwelly	Carmarthen	Two cottages and land	1	3	19	Kidwelly	Carmarthen	200	–	–		
	C.	Llandelow-with-Llandely, *alias* Llandewy, *alias* Llanhowell.	Pembroke	Farmhouse, stable, cow-house, carthouse, two dilapidated cottages. and land	88	0	0	Whitchurch	Pembroke	1,100	–	–		
Exeter	C.	Lower Brixham	Devon	House, offices, garden, and land	1	2	12	Lower Brixham	Devon	455	–	–	Residence house.	
Lichfield	C.	All Saints, Derby	Derby	Land, 2,200 square yards	–	–	–	St. Alkmund, Derby	Derby	522	10	–		
	C.	St. John, Wetley Rocks	Stafford	House, outbuildings, garden, and land	1	3	27	Wetley Rocks	Stafford	400	–	–	Residence house.	
	C.	Yeaveley	Derby	Land	1	0	0	Yeaveley	Derby	117	–	–		
Lincoln	C.	Kimberley	Lincoln	Rentcharge, 80 *l.* per annum	–	–	–	Kimberley	Lincoln	1,418	–	–		
Manchester	C.	Barton-upon-Irwell	Lancaster	Land, 2,141 yards	–	–	–	Barton	Lancaster	178	8	4		
	C.	Didsbury	Ditto	House, offices, and outbuildings and garden, 2,250 square yards.				Didsbury	Ditto	500	–	–	Residence house.	
	C.	Emmanuel, in Bolton	Ditto	Land, 2,376 square yards	–	–	–	Emmanuel	Ditto	247	10	–		
Norwich	R.	Thuxton	Norfolk	Land	1	1	1	Thuxton	Norfolk	80	–	–		
Ripon	C.	Arkendale	York	Land	1	3	2	Arkendale	York	175	–	–		
	C.	Holbeck	York	Land, 2,010 yards	–	–	–	Holbeck	York	60	–	–		
	V.	Pickhill	York	Land	7	1	34	Pickhill	York	625	–	–		
	C.	Woodside	York	Land	1	1	5	Woodside	York	180	–	–		
Rochester	V.	Ging Mountney, or Mountnessing.	Essex	House, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Mountnessing	Essex	795	4	10	Residence house.	
	C.	Hatfield Broadoak	Essex	Land	6	1	8	Hatfield Broadoak	Essex	1,000	–	–		
	C.	St. John, Buckhurst Hill.	Essex	House and garden and land	4	0	0	St. John, Buckhurst	Essex	1,000	–	–	Residence house.	
	C.	Layer-de-la-Hay	Essex	Land	1	0	32	Layer-de-la-Hay	Essex	50	–	–		
Winchester	C.	Holy Trinity, Hersham	Surrey	Land	2	2	38½	Hersham	Surrey	420	–	–		
Worcester	C.	Broadway	Worcester	House, offices, stable, land	2	1	11	Broadway	Worcester	1,150	–	–	Residence house.	
York	C.	East Knottingley	York	Land	0	2	0	East Knottingley	York	100	–	–		
RESIDENCE HOUSES:														
Bath and Wells	C.	St. James, Hambridge	Somerset	House, offices, and land	1	2	0	Hambridge	Somerset	300	–	–		
Chichester	V.	Alfriston	Sussex	House, offices, two cottages, and gardens				Alfriston	Sussex	620	–	–		
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Bussage	Gloucester	House, offices, and land	1	2	0	Bussage	Gloucester	600	–	–		
Manchester	C.	St. John-the-Evangelist	Lancaster	A house and offices	–	–	–	St. John's District	Lancaster	530	–	–		
	C.	St. Luke, Skerton	Ditto	House, offices, and land	1	2	5	Skerton	Ditto	850	–	–		
Oxford	C.	Holy Trinity, Prestwood.	Buckingham	House, offices, and land	3	2	35	Prestwood	Buckingham	200	–	–		
Ripon	V.	Pickhill	York	House, offices, and land	11	3	16	Pickhill	York	1,500	–	–		

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A. D. 1851:													
St. Asaph	C.	Rhos-y-Medre	Denbigh	House and garden	0	1	24	Rhos-y-Medre	Denbigh	492	–	–	
Carlisle	C.	St. Paul, Holme Low	Cumberland	Land	2	3	30	Holme Low	Cumberland	146	10	–	
St. David's	V.	Swansea	Glamorgan	Land	0	3	37	Swansea	Glamorgan	300	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	V.	Upton, St. Leonard	Gloucester	Land	17	0	22	Upton, St. Leonard's	Gloucester	722	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Wigginton	Stafford	Land	1	3	0	Wigginton	Stafford	262	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Rivington	Lancaster	Tithe rentcharges, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum				Blackburn	Lancaster	45	5	6	
Norwich	V.	Waybread, St. Mary	Suffolk	Tithe rentcharges, 27 *l.* per annum				Waybread, St. Mary	Suffolk	200	–	–	
Ripon	C.	All Saints, Leeds	York	Land, 2,580 square yards				Leeds	York	200	–	–	
	C.	Christ Church, Leeds	York	Land, 485 square yards				Leeds	York	400	–	–	
	C.	St. Jude, Manningham	York	Land, 1,212 square yards				Manningham	York	181	16	–	
	C.	Marsden	York	Land	1	2	19	Marsden	York	350	–	–	
	C.	St. Mary, Leeds	York	Land, 4,105 square yards				Leeds	York	130	–	–	
Rochester	C.	Hoddesdon	Hertford	3 houses, offices, and garden	0	3	17	Hoddesdon	Hertford	308	7	11	
Salisbury	C.	St. John-the-Baptist, Portland.	Dorset	Land	2	0	0	Portland	Dorset	156	2	–	
York	V.	Bolton-on-Dearne	York	House, offices, and land	10	0	0	Bolton	York	1,320	–	–	Residence house.
	C.	Hatfield	York	Cottage, barn, and croft	1	0	0	Hatfield	York	270	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Canterbury	V.	Faversham	Kent	House, offices, garden, and orchard	1	2	21	Faversham	Kent	1,800	–	–	
Exeter	C.	St. Julet	Cornwall	House, outbuildings, and land	6	1	24	St. Julet	Cornwall	600	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	St. Paul, Tipton	Stafford	House, offices, and garden, 957 square yds.				Tipton	Stafford	630	–	–	
Llandaff	V.	Chepstow	Monmouth	House, offices, yard, and garden				Chepstow	Monmouth	800	–	–	
London	R.	St. George, Bloomsbury.	Middlesex	House and garden				Bloomsbury	Middlesex	1,200	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Christ Church, Harwood.	Lancaster	House, offices, &c., and 3,816 square yards				Harwood	Lancaster	200	–	–	
	C.	St. George, Chorley	ditto	House and offices				Chorley	Lancaster	773	–	–	
Ripon	V.	Halifax	York	House, offices, and land	3	1	4	Halifax	York	4,500	–	–	
Salisbury	R.	Melcombe Regis	Dorset	House, offices, and garden				Melcombe Regis	Dorset	800	–	–	

Winchester	C.	Christ Church, Rotherhithe.	Surrey	House, offices, and garden	Rotherhithe	Surrey	1,000 – –		
Worcester	R.	All Saints, Worcester	Worcester	House, offices, &c.	Worcester	Worcester	500 – –		
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1852:									
St. Asaph	V.	Gresford	Denbigh	Land 5 0 0	Gwersylt	Denbigh	400 – –		
	C.	Trydden	Flint	House and land 30 0 20	Tryddin	Flint	748 – –		
Ely	V.	Keysho or Caysho	Bedford	Land, 10 A. 2 R. 24 P., and cottage	Keysho	Bedford	400 – –		
Exeter	C.	St. Ives	Cornwall	A tenement	St. Ives	Cornwall	121 – –		
Hereford	C.	Alveley	Salop	Land 1 1 13	Alveley	Salop	140 – –		
	C.	Stoke Pryor	Hereford	Land 1 1 35	Stoke Pryor	Hereford	74 4 –		
Lichfield	V.	Colwich	Stafford	Land 7 3 33	Colwich	Stafford	588 – –		
	C.	St. Mary, Bilston	Salop	Land, 1,525 square yards	Bilston	Salop	305 – –		
Lincoln	V.	Ancaster	Lincoln	Land, 1 R. 22 P., garden	Ancaster	Lincoln	200 – –		
	C.	Marsh	Ditto	Tithe rentcharges, 25*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* per annum	Marsh	Lincoln	200 – –		
	C.	Marsh	Ditto	Tithe rentcharges, 40*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per annum	Marsh	Lincoln	200 – –		
London	C.	Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road.	Middlesex	House, yard, and garden	St. Andrew, Holborn	Middlesex	1,690 – –		Residence house.
Manchester	C.	St. Andrew, Ashton-on-Ribble.	Lancaster	Land 3 2 35	St. Andrew, Ashton	Lancaster	530 – –		
Oxford	V.	Sutton Courtney	Berks	Farmhouse, cottages, and land 8 1 17	Sutton Courtney	Berks	770 – –		
Ripon	C.	Bellerby	York	Land 1 2 0	Bellerby	York	110 – –		
	C.	Christ Church, Liversedge.	York	Land 1 1 4½	Liversedge	York	210 – –		
	C.	Ealand	York	Land, 2,975 square yards	Ealand	York	250 – –		
Salisbury	C.	Christ Church, North Bradley.	Wilts	Stable, coach-house, and garden, 18 perches	North Bradley	Wilts	220 – –		
Winchester	C.	Elstead	Surrey	A cottage and land 5 2 33	Elstead	Surrey	205 – –		
York	C.	Ulley, in Treeton	York	A house and outbuildings	Ulley	York	200 – –		Residence house.
RESIDENCE HOUSES:									
St. Asaph	C.	Nerquis	Flint	A house and land 2 1 13	Nerquis	Flint	400 – –		
	C.	Pontfadog	Flint	A house and land 4 3 6	Pontfadog	Flint	200 – –		
Bath and Wells	C.	West Pennard	Somerset	House, offices, garden and orchard 1 1 17	West Pennard	Somerset	200 – –		
Durham	C.	Barnard Castle	Durham	House, offices, land, and garden 2 0 0	Barnard Castle	Durham	1,070 2 –		
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	St. Jude, Bristol	Gloucester	A house, offices, and garden	Bristol	Gloucester	381 10 –		
Lichfield	C.	Chaddesden	Derby	House, outbuildings, and garden 0 3 35	Chaddesden	Derby	200 – –		

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
RESIDENCE HOUSES—*continued.*													
London	V.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	A house and garden				St. Pancras	Middlesex	1,215	8	–	
Manchester	C.	Weeton in Kirkham	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden	1	1	34	Weeton	Lancaster	200	–	–	
Norwich	V.	South Lynn, All Saints	Norfolk	House, offices, and garden	0	1	3	South Lynn	Norfolk	578	4	10	
Winchester	C.	Frimley	Surrey	House, offices, and garden	2	0	14	Frimley	Surrey	925	11	4	
York	C.	St. Mary-the-Virgin, Boston.	York	House, offices, garden, and land	2	2	–	St. Mary-the-Virgin, Boston.	York	500	–	–	
	C.	St. Olave, York	York	House and garden				St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.	York	1,200	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1853:													
Carlisle	C.	St. John, Newton Arlosh.	Cumberland	Land	3	0	28	Newton Arlosh	Cumberland	230	–	–	
David's, St.	C.	St. Paul, Llanelly	Carmarthen	Land	0	2	5	Llanelly	Carmarthen	20	–	–	
Exeter	V.	St. Nicholas	Devon	House, offices, and garden	0	2	5	Stockingteignhead	Devon	1,000	–	–	
	C.	Trinity, in St. Andrew, Plymouth.	Ditto	Land, 5,936 square feet				Plymouth	Ditto	500	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Church Down	Gloucester	House and land	2	2	0	Church Down	Devon	415	–	–	
	C.	Upton St. Leonard	Ditto	Land	7	0	15	Upton St. Leonard	Ditto	756	6	1	
Lichfield	C.	Christ Church, Bayston Hill.	Salop	Cottage and land, 46 A. 0 R. 31 P., and a rentcharge of 6 *l.* per annum.				Pulley Township	Salop	1,361	14	7	
	C.	Ercal Parva	Ditto	Land	5	0	25	Ercal Parva	Ditto	300	–	–	
	C.	St. John, in St. Werbergh.	Derby	Land, 854 superficial square yards				St. Werbergh	Derby	256	4	–	
	C.	Wrockwardine Wood	Salop	Tithe rentcharges, 45 *l.* 8 *s.* per annum				Wrockwardine Wood	Salop	700	–	–	
London	C.	St. John, Fulham	Middlesex	Land, 900 square yards				Fulham	Middlesex	215	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Paul, Withington	Lancaster	Land, 2,100 square yards				Withington	Lancaster	50	–	–	
	C.	Tunstead	Ditto	Land, 810¾ square yards				Whalley	Ditto	168	15	–	
Oxford	C.	Colnbrook	Buckingham	Land	3	3	7	Colnbrook	Buckingham	369	10	–	
	C.	Linchlade	Ditto	Land, 220 yards, garden				Linchlade	Ditto	44	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Boroughbridge	York	Land	1	1	12	Boroughbridge	York	200	–	–	
	C.	South Ossett	York	Cottage and garden, 2,542 square yards				South Ossett	York	180	–	–	
Rochester	C.	Tring	Hertford	Garden ground	0	0	23	Tring	Hertford	75	–	–	
	C.	Wykes or Wix	Essex	Land	2	2	5	Wix	Essex	350	–	–	

Worcester	V.	Bidford	Warwick	Land (garden)	0	2	13	Bidford	Warwick	100 – –
	V.	Kington or Kineton	Ditto	Land	28	3	17	Kineton	Ditto	1,328 10 7
York	C.	St. Matthew, Grosmont	York	House, offices, and land	18	1	24	Eskdaleside	York	900 – –
	C.	Wilton	York	Land	33	3	5	Wilton	York	200 – –
	C.	Woodsetts	York	Tithe rentcharges, 98 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* per annum				Woodsetts	York	800 – –
RESIDENCE HOUSES:										
Carlisle	C.	Netherwasdale	Cumberland	House, offices, and garden	0	1	20	Netherwasdale	Cumberland	636 – –
Chichester	C.	Holy Trinity, Forest Row.	Sussex	House, offices, garden, and land	5	3	8	Forest Row	Sussex	1,000 – –
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	St. Mark, Gloucester	Gloucester	House, outbuildings, and garden				Gloucester	Gloucester	700 – –
	C.	St. Matthias Weir, in Bristol.	Ditto	House, outbuildings, and garden				St. Luke's, Bristol	Ditto	500 – –
Llandaff	C.	Llanwonno	Glamorgan	House and offices, and 2,478 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yds.				Llanwonno	Glamorgan	200 – –
Norwich	V.	Runham	Norfolk	House, outhouses, and garden	0	0	19	Runham	Norfolk	672 – –
Oxford	C.	St. Peter, Earley	Berks	House, stable, yard, and garden	1	2	0	Sonning	Berks	200 – –
Ripon	C.	Coverham	York	House, coach-house, and garden	0	2	9	Coverham	York	329 18 –
Rochester	C.	Holy Trinity, Leverstock Green.	Hertford	House, offices and garden, and land	3	1	21	Leverstock Green	Hertford	200 – –
Worcester	C.	Aston Magna	Worcester	House, outbuildings, orchard, and land	5	2	10	Aston Magna	Worcester	200 – –
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1854:										
St. Asaph	C.	Spyttu *alias* Yspitty	Denbigh	Tithe rentcharges, 70 *l.* per annum				Spyttu	Denbigh	1,550 – –
Canterbury	C.	Leeds	Kent	Land	1	2	21	Leeds	Kent	112 5 –
Chester	C.	Church Hulme	Chester	House, offices, and land, 15 A. 2 R. 20 P., and the tithes thereon.				Sandbach	Chester	1,760 3 –
	C.	St. James, Congleton	Ditto	Land, 2,444 square yards				Congleton	Ditto	200 – –
Exeter	C.	Lower Brixham	Devon	Land	1	2	2	Lower Brixham	Devon	135 – –
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Chapel-in-the-Lea	Gloucester	Land	3	0	0	Chapel-in-the-Lea	Gloucester	200 – –
Lichfield	C.	Clay Cross, St. Bartholomew.	Derby	Land	2	2	15	Clay Cross	Derby	414 4 6
	V.	Colwich	Stafford	Land	1	1	8	Colwich	Stafford	120 – –
Lincoln	C.	Holy Trinity, Gainsboro'.	Lincoln	Land	1	0	0	Gainsborough	Lincoln	250 – –
Norwich	C.	Butley	Suffolk	A cottage and land	1	0	38	Butley	Suffolk	160 – –
	C.	Brightwell-cum-Kesgrave.	Ditto	Land	2	1	37	Brightwell	Ditto	178 14 2
	C.	Longham	Norfolk	Land	4	0	0	Longh m	Norfolk	200 – –

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1854—*continued.*													
Winchester	R.	Tooting Gaveney	Surrey	Cottage, yard, garden, and land	6	0	0	Mitcham	Surrey	904	10	–	
	R.	Worplesdon	Surrey	Land	0	3	30	Worplesdon	Surrey	88	17	–	
Worcester	V.	Kington or Kineton	Warwick	Land	10	2	16	Kineton	Warwick	498	2	8	
Winchester	R.	St. Michael-in-the-Soke.	Winchester	A plot of land	–	–	–	St. Michael-in-the-Soke.	Winchester	200	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Thomas-in-	Lancaster	Land	0	3	19	St. Thomas-in-	Lancaster	455	18	1	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Asaph, St.	C.	Gwersylt	Denbigh	A house and land	2	0	0	Gwersylt	Denbigh	200	–	–	
Chester	C.	St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Edge Hill.	Lancaster	A house and yard	–	–	–	Liverpool	Lancaster	700	–	–	
Manchester	C.	St. Lawrence, Barton, Preston.	Ditto	A house and garden	–	–	–	St. Lawrence, Barton	Ditto	200	–	–	
Oxford	C.	Christ Church, South Banbury.	Oxford	A house, yard, and garden	–	–	–	South Banbury	Oxford	600	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Thornton, in Bradford	York	A house and garden	–	–	–	Thornton	York	700	–	–	
Winchester	C.	St. Jude, Southwark	Surrey	A house, &c.	–	–	–	St. Judes', Southwark	Surrey	200	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1855:													
St. Asaph	C.	Meliden	Flint	Land	1	2	13	Meliden	Flint	95	–	–	
Exeter	V.	St. Columb-the-Lesser	Cornwall	Land	4	0	17	St. Columb	Cornwall	350	–	–	
	C.	Egloskerry	Ditto	House, offices, and land	47	3	17	Tremayne	Ditto	902	12	10	
	C.	Lower Brixham	Devon	Land	3	0	24	Lower Brixham	Devon	315	–	–	
Ely	V.	Flitwick	Bedford	Land	1	1	4	Flitwick	Bedford	46	–	–	
	V.	Stotfold	Ditto	Land	0	1	26	Stotfold	Ditto	200	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Lingen	Hereford	House and land	40	0	20	Lingen	Hereford	700	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Codnor	Derby	Land, 2,433 square yards	–	–	–	Codnor	Derby	75	–	–	
	C.	Northwood	Stafford	Land, 754 superficial yards	–	–	–	Northwood	Stafford	175	10	–	
Manchester	C.	Whitechapel, in Goosnargh.	Lancaster	Cottage and land	12	2	5	Whitechapel	Lancaster	550	–	–	

Norwich	C.	Brightwell-cum-Kesgrave.	Suffolk	Land	4	1	7	Brightwell	Suffolk	271 5 –
Peterborough	V.	Grendon	Northampton	Land	1	0	26	Grendon	Northampton	150 – –
Ripon	C.	Marrick	York	Land	25	2	32	Marrick	York	1,360 – –
	C.	Marsden	York	Four cottages	–	–	–	Marsden	York	285 – –
	C.	St. Mary, Leeds	York	Land, 1,966 square yards	–	–	–	St. Mary, Leeds	York	180 – –
	C.	St. Philip, Leeds	York	Land, 625 square yards	–	–	–	St. George, Leeds	York	200 – –
Winchester	R.	St. Michael-in-the-Soke.	Winchester	Land	0	1	25	St. Michael-in-the-Soke.	Winchester	310 – –
York	V.	Sherburn	York	Land	4	0	7	Sherburn	York	404 7 6
RESIDENCE HOUSES:										
Bangor	V.	Llannor, *alias* Llanfawr	Carnarvon	A house and offices	–	–	–	Llannor	Carnarvon	750 – –
Ely	V.	Fenstanton-with-Hilton.	Huntingdon	A house, offices, and garden	0	1	39	Fenstanton	Huntingdon	167 10 3
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Beachley, in Tidenham	Gloucester	A house, offices, and garden	0	1	36	Beachley	Gloucester	600 – –
Hereford	V.	Avenbury	Hereford	A house, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Avenbury	Hereford	200 – –
	C.	Holy Trinity, Hardwick.	Ditto	A house, offices, garden, and land	5	1	38	Hardwick	Ditto	200 – –
Manchester	C.	Healey, in Rochdale	Lancaster	A house and offices	–	–	–	Healey	Lancaster	800 – –
	C.	St. Lawrence, Barton, Preston.	Ditto	A house and offices	–	–	–	St. Lawrence, Barton	Ditto	200 – –
	C.	St. Lawrence, Denton	Ditto	A house, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Denton	Ditto	200 – –
Ripon	C.	Burley, in Ottley	York	A house, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Burley	York	200 – –
Salisbury	C.	St. Peter, Parkstone	Dorset	A house, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Parkstone	Dorset	200 – –
Winchester	C.	Brockham Green	Surrey	A house, offices, and land	2	2	7	Brockham Green	Surrey	200 – –
	C.	Milford, in Whitley	Surrey	A house, offices, and garden	–	–	–	Milford	Surrey	400 – –
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1856:										
Carlisle	C.	Burnside	Westmoreland	Land, 2,470 superficial square yards	–	–	–	Kendal	Westmoreland	50 – –
	C.	Ulpha	Cumberland	Land	2	3	12	Ulpha	Cumberland	174 10 –
Chester	C.	St. Helens	Lancaster	Ground rents, 240 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* per annum	–	–	–	Widnes	Lancaster	4,180 – –
	C.	Lowick	Ditto	Land	7	2	18	Lowick	Ditto	415 – –
	C.	Wincle	Chester	A house, outbuildings, garden, and land, 46 A. 0 R. 27 P., and the tithes thereof.	–	–	–	Wincle	Chester	1,921 18 8
Exeter	V.	Buckfastleigh	Devon	Land	12	3	21	Buckfastleigh	Devon	1,400 – –
Gloucester and Bristol	V.	Oxenhall	Gloucester	Land	2	0	4	Oxenhall	Gloucester	168 – –

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.		LIVING.	COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1856—*continued.*													
Llandaff	C.	Abewychan	Monmouth	Land	1	1	37	Trevethin	Monmouth	118	10	–	
	V.	Llanvrechva	Ditto	Land and a cottage	1	0	0	Llanvrechva	Ditto	250	–	–	
	C.	Resolven	Glamorgan	Tithe rentcharge, 35 *l.* per annum				Llanwit-juxta-Neath	Glamorgan	500	–	–	
	V.	Undy	Monmouth	Land, 2 A. 1 R., and garden, 3 R. 6 P.				Undy	Monmouth	175	12	6	
Lichfield	C.	Bridge Hill, Belper	Derby	Lands, 800 square yards				Belper	Derby	150	–	–	
	C.	Chedleton	Stafford	Land	3	1	27	Chedleton	Stafford	239	6	3	
	C.	Holy Trinity, Colebam.	Salop	Land, 418 superficial square yards				Colcham	Salop	95	–	–	
	C.	St. Luke, Leek	Stafford	Land, 2,421 square yards				Leek	Stafford	254	2	–	
	C.	Measham	Derby	Land	9	0	12	Measham	Derby	690	9	2	
	C.	Milford	Derby	Land, 2,020 square yards				Milford	Derby	99	–	–	
Lincoln	V.	Awborne	Lincoln	Land	6	0	16	Awborne	Lincoln	300	–	–	
	C.	Holy Trinity, Gainsborough.	Ditto	Land	1	1	17	Gainsborough	Ditto	400	–	–	
	R.	St Peter, Arches, Lincoln.	Ditto	Land	50	1	36	Repham	Ditto	2,300	–	–	
Manchester	C	Cockey	Lancaster	House, offices, and land, 800 square yards; a cottage and plot of land, 5,445 superficial yards.				Ainsworth	Lancaster	411	16	8	Residence house.
	C.	Holcombe	Ditto	Land, 4,840 square yards				Holcombe	Ditto	150	–	–	
	C.	St. Peter, Chorley	Ditto	Land	0	2	0	Chorley	Ditto	125	–	–	
Norwich	C.	Wangford and Hunham, &c.	Suffolk	A house, offices, and garden	2	0	0	Wangford	Suffolk	1,000	–	–	Residence house.
Oxford	C.	Gawcot	Buckingham	Land	1	1	19	Gawcot	Buckingham	200	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Holy Trinity, Leeds	York	Land, 1,438 superficial square yards				Little Woodhouse, Leeds.	York	359	10	–	
	C.	St. Jude's, Pottery Fields.	York	Land, 780 square yards				Pottery Fields	York	130	–	–	
	C.	Settle, in Giggleswick	York	Land	0	2	10	Giggleswick	York	170	–	–	
Winchester	C.	St. John-the-Evangelist, Blindley Heath.	Surrey	Land	4	2	0	St. John's	Surrey	100	–	–	
	R.	Wootton	Isle of Wight	Land	3	3	5	Wootton	Isle of Wight	218	14	3	
York	C.	Fangfoss	York	Land	0	2	27	Barmby Moor	York	80	–	–	
	C.	Swinfleet	York	Land	19	0	6	Swinfleet	York	1,780	–	–	

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Residence Houses:

Canterbury	V.	Folkestone	Kent	A house, &c.	Folkestone	Kent	725	–	–	
	V.	Teynham	Kent	House, stables, outoffices, and garden	Lynsted	Kent	200	7	–	
Chester	C.	St. Thomas, Stockport	Chester	House, offices, and 938¼ square yards garden.	St. Thomas	Chester	1,150	–	–	
Durham	C.	St. Andrew, Newcastle	Northumberland	House, stable, coachhouse, yard, and garden.	St. Andrew's	Northumberland	800	–	–	
	C.	St. Peter, Newcastle	Ditto	A house and offices	St. Peter's	Ditto	850	–	–	
Ely	V.	Whittlesea, St. Mary	Cambridge	House, outbuildings, and garden	Whittlesea	Cambridge	898	6	–	
Hereford	C.	St. John Evangelist, Cradley.	Hereford	House, offices, and land – 6 1 2	Cradley	Hereford	100	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Tettenhall	Stafford	House, stable, outbuildings, and land – 1 1 17	Tettenhall	Stafford	1,346	13	–	
London	V.	West Ham	Essex	House, offices, stables, and land – 4 3 0	West Ham	Essex	685	–	–	
	C.	St. James, Walthamstow.	Essex	House, offices, and garden	Walthamstow	Essex	150	–	–	
Ripon	C.	St. John, Bradford	York	A house and offices	Bradford	York	200	–	–	
	C.	St. Paul, Buttershaw	York	House, outbuildings, and garden	Buttershaw	York	200	–	–	
Salisbury	C.	Holy Trinity-with-St. Peter, Shaftesbury.	Dorset	House, offices, yard, and garden	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1,200	–	–	
Worcester	C.	St. Paul, Warwick	Warwick	House, outbuildings, and garden	St. Mary, Warwick	Warwick	200	–	–	

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Purchases made, A.D. 1857:

St. Asaph	C.	Bagilt	Flint	Land – 2 0 0	Bagilt	Flint	200	–	–	
Canterbury	C.	Christ Church, Hougham.	Kent	House, offices, and garden	Hougham	Kent	1,600	–	–	Residence house.
Carlisle	C.	Wetheral-with-Warwick.	Cumberland	Land – 42 3 27	Wetheral	Cumberland	1,272	19	8	
St. David's	C.	St. John, Pembroke Dock.	Pembroke	Land – 0 0 37½	Pembroke	Pembroke	80	–	–	
Exeter	C.	Countesbury	Devon	Land – 0 3 37	Lynton	Devon	600	–	–	
	C.	Lower Brixham	Devon	Land, 37 P. (garden)	Lower Brixham	Devon	50	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Norton	Gloucester	Land – 3 2 20	Norton	Gloucester	217	10	–	
	C.	Upton St. Leonard	Ditto	Tithe rentcharges, 70 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum	Upton	Ditto	550	–	–	
	C.	Ditto	Ditto	Land, 1 R. 34 P.; and tithe rentcharges, 18 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.	Upton	Ditto	130	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Stoke Pryor	Hereford	Land – 2 0 16	Stoke Pryor	Hereford	240	–	–	
Lichfield	V.	Tideswell	Derby	House, offices, and land – 94 0 14	Tideswell	Derby	1,467	3	10	
	C.	Wigginton	Stafford	Land – 11 0 25	Wigginton	Stafford	400	–	–	

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1857—*continued.*													
Oxford	V.	Bampton (3d portion)	Oxford	Land	5	3	13	Aston, in Bampton	Oxford	465	19	2	
	V.	Chesham	Buckingham	4 cottages and garden ground				Chesham	Buckingham	252	17	8	
	C.	Sandhurst	Berks	3 cottages, a shop, buildings, and land	15	3	7	Sandhurst	Berks	1,049	12	–	
Peterborough	V.	Barrow-on-Soar	Leicester	Land	4	0	31	Barrow	Leicester	275	19	2	
Ripon	C.	Marton-on-the-Moor	York	Average rents, 1*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* per annum				Ripon	York	22	–	–	
	C.	Netherthong	York	Land	3	0	11	Netherthong	York	305	–	–	
	C.	Skelton	York	Average rents, 1*l.* –*s.* 3*d.* per annum				Aismunderley	York	28	7	–	
	C.	Tong	York	2 tenements and land	69	3	26	Birstal and Batley	York	4,700	–	–	
Salisbury	C.	Handley-with-Gussage	Dorset	House, offices, and land, 2 A. 0 R. 18 P., and annual rentcharge, 25*l.* per annum.				Handley	Dorset	200	–	–	Residence house.
	C.	Leigh	Dorset	Land	3	3	25	Leigh	Dorset	150	–	–	
Worcester	C.	Berrow	Worcester	Land	7	0	19	Barrow	Worcester	362	–	–	
York	V.	Bishopthorpe	York	House, outbuildings, and land	19	3	21	Bishopthorpe	York	2,181	14	–	
	V.	Ditto	York	Land	5	2	7	Ditto	York	318	6	–	
	C.	Sykehouse	York	Cottage, garden, and land	2	1	39	Sykehouse	York	300	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Bath and Wells	C.	Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare.	Somerset	A house and offices				Christ Church	Somerset	886	–	–	
	R.	St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath.	Ditto	A house and garden				Walcot	Ditto	1,000	–	–	
Canterbury	C.	Christ Church, Hougham	Kent	A house, offices, and garden				Hougham	Kent	1,600	–	–	
	C.	Trinity, in Dover	Kent	A house, offices, and garden				Dover	Kent	500	–	–	
Chester	C.	Dane Bridge	Chester	A house, outbuildings, and garden	0	2	0	Dane Bridge	Chester	685	–	–	
Chichester	C.	Christ Church, Worthing	Sussex	A house and garden				Worthing	Sussex	100	–	–	
Durham	C.	Berwick, St. James	Northumberland	A house, offices, and garden				Berwick	Northumberland	800	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Hognaston	Derby	A house, offices, and garden	1	1	0	Hognaston	Derby	150	–	–	
	C.	St. Luke, Sambrook	Salop	A house, outbuildings, and land	4	1	2	St. Luke, Sambrook	Salop	200	–	–	
London	C.	St. Mary, Plaistow	Essex	A house, offices, stable, and garden				Plaistow	Essex	664	6	–	
Manchester	C.	Goodshaw	Lancaster	House, offices, and garden, 2,270 sq. yds.				Goodshaw	Lancaster	150	–	–	

Ripon	C.	Morton-in-Bingley	York	House, offices, and garden, 2,380 sq. yds.	Morton	York	400		
	C.	Sawley	York	House, outbuildings, and land — 2 0 0	Sawley	York	1,000		
	C.	Tossett	York	A house and land	Tossett	York	100		
Winchester	C.	St. Matthew, Netley-in-Eling.	Southampton	A house, offices, and land — 1 2 3	Netley	Southampton	100		
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1858:									
St. Asaph	C.	Trefonen	Salop	Land — 8 0 20	Trefonen	Salop	680		
Chester	C.	Christ Church, Southport.	Lancaster	Reserved rents, 126*l.* 15*s.* per annum	Walton	Lancaster	2,508	4	2
	C.	St. Helen's	Ditto	Ground rents, 60*l.* per annum	St. Helen's	Ditto	1,200		
Durham	C.	St. Paul, Elswick	Northumberland	A house, offices, and garden, 986 yards	Newcastle	Northumberland	970		Residence house.
Exeter	C.	All Saints, Herodsfoot	Cornwall	Land — 1 0 17	Herodsfoot	Cornwall	80		
Hereford	C.	Hissington	Montgomery	Land — 5 0 25	Hissington	Montgomery	55		
	C.	Ironbridge	Salop	Rectorial tithes, 115*l.* 10*s.* per annum	Madeley	Salop	1,800		
	C.	Lingen	Hereford	Land — 5 0 1	Lingen	Hereford	75	8	
	V.	Old Radnor	Radnor	Land — 1 3 30	Old Radnor	Radnor	180		
Lichfield	C.	Chedleton	Stafford	Land — 6 1 28	Chedleton	Stafford	514		
	C.	Holy Trinity, Coleham	Salop	Land, 1,254 sup. sq. yards	Coleham	Salop	200		
	C.	Tansley	Derby	Tithe rentcharges, 40*l.* per annum	Crick	Derby	735		
Lincoln	V.	Norwell	Nottingham	Land — 2 0 9	Norwell	Nottingham	148		
Ripon	C.	Calverley	York	Land, 816 sup. sq. yards	Calverley	York	61		
	C.	St. Matthew, West Town, Dewsbury.	York	Land — 0 2 0	West Town	York	210		
	C.	Netherthong	York	Land — 8 2 3	Netherthong	York	795	6	4
York	V.	Bishopthorpe	York	Land — 6 3 10	Bishopthorpe	York	1,300		
				Land — 1 1 12	Middlethorpe	York			
				Land — 4 0 36	Bishopthorpe	York			
	V.	Leconfield	York	Land — 3 0 9	Leconfield	York	188	16	
							198	15	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:									
Bath and Wells	R.	St. Michael, Bath	Somerset	A house and offices	Walcot	Somerset	511	2	3
	V.	Yeovil-cum-Preston	Ditto	A house, offices, and garden	Yeovil	Ditto	430	6	6
Chichester	C.	St. John the Baptist, Tidebrook.	Sussex	A house and garden — 0 2 0	St. John's	Sussex	100		
Durham	C.	All Saints, Newcastle	Northumberland	A house and offices	Newcastle	Northumberland	770		
	C.	St. Anne, Newcastle	Ditto	A house and garden	Newcastle, All Saints	Ditto	875		
	C.	St. John, Newcastle	Ditto	A house and garden	Newcastle	Ditto	875		
	C.	St. Paul's, Elswick	Ditto	House, offices, and garden, 986 yards	Newcastle	Ditto	970		
Exeter	C.	St. Paul, Devonport	Devon	A house and garden	St. Paul, Devonport	Devon	420		
	C.	St. Paul, West Exe, Tiverton.	Devon	House, stables, outbuildings, and land	Tiverton	Devon	646	8	

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.		LIVING.	COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money.	REMARKS.
				A. R. P.			£. s. d.	
RESIDENCE HOUSES—*continued.*								
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Holy Trinity, Kingswood.	Gloucester	House, offices, and garden	Kingswood	Gloucester	800 – –	
	C.	St. Simon, Bristol	Ditto	House, offices, and garden	Bristol	Ditto	379 10 –	
Peterborough	V.	Rothwell	Northampton	House, offices, and outbuildings	Rothwell	Northampton	730 – –	
Rochester	C.	St. Botolph, Colchester	Essex	House, offices, and land 0 1 0	St. Botolph	Essex	350 – –	
	C.	Wareside-in-Ware	Hertford	House, offices, and land 1 2 13	Wareside	Hertford	1,250 – –	
Winchester	R.	All Saints, Southampton.	Southampton	A house and offices	All Saints	Southampton	690 9 4	
York	C.	Fylingdales	York	House, offices, yard, and garden	Fylingdales	York	100 – –	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1859:								
Bath and Wells	C.	Broomfield	Somerset	Land 1 0 0	Broomfield	Somerset	45 – –	
Carlisle	C.	Satterthwaite	Lancaster	Land 21 2 1	Satterthwaite	Lancaster	600 – –	
Chester	C.	Holland or Upholland	Lancaster	Land 13 0 3	Upholland	Lancaster	1,081 – –	
	C.	Skelmersdale	Ditto	Land 5 3 33	Skelmersdale	Ditto	600 – –	
Chichester	V	Bury	Sussex	Tithe rentcharge, 76 *l.* 16 *s.* 10½ *d.* per annum.	Bury	Sussex	1,529 12 –	
	C.	Southwater	Sussex	Land, 1 A. 2 R. 26 P., and cottage and garden, 1 A. 26 P.	Southwater	Ditto	104 – –	
Ely	C.	Holy Trinity, Coates, Whittlesea.	Cambridge	Tithe rentcharges, 30 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* per annum.	Whittlesea	Cambridge	581 16 5	
Exeter	C.	St. Philip and St. James, Ilfracombe.	Devon	Land, 1 rood, and a right of road	Ilfracombe	Devon	200 – –	
Lichfield	V.	Ilkstone	Derby	Land 2 0 16	Ilkeston	Derby	249 3 3	
	V.	Ilkstone	Derby	Land 9 2 1	Ditto	Derby	800 – –	
	C.	Tilstock	Salop	Land 5 3 8	Tilstock	Salop	500 – –	
Lincoln	V.	Thurlby	Lincoln	Tithe rentcharges, 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum.	Thurlby	Lincoln	200 – –	
Llandaff	V.	Caerleon	Monmouth	Land, 1,249 superficial square yards	Caerleon	Monmouth	100 – –	
Norwich	R.	Boulge-with-Debach	Suffolk	Two cottages and gardens, 16 roods 148 feet	Debach	Suffolk	84 – –	

Oxford	C.	Holy Trinity, Prestwood.	Buckingham	House and orchard	14	0	3	Prestwood	Buckingham	200 – –	Residence house.
	C	Holy Trinity, Prestwood.	Ditto	Rentcharge, 30 *l.* per annum				Great Missenden	Ditto	800 – –	
	C.	Leafield	Oxford	Land	1	0	32	Leafield	Oxford	88 10 –	
Rochester	V.	Bradfield	Essex	Land	2	1	13	Bradfield	Essex	190 – –	
	C.	St. John, Buckhurst-hill.	Essex	Tithe rentcharges, 124 *l.* – *s.* 1 *d.* per annum.				Chigwell	Essex	1,050 – –	
Salisbury	C.	Christ Church, Warminster.	Wilts	Land	3	0	0	Warminster	Wilts	300 – –	
Worcester	C.	Atherstone	Warwick	House and land	62	0	35	Kingbury	Warwick	1,512 2 –	
	R.	Bedworth	Ditto	Land	12	2	35	Exhall	Ditto	850 – –	
York	C.	Bempton	York	Land	1	1	18	Bempton	York	245 – –	
Manchester	C.	Clitheroe	Lancaster	A messuage and land	0	2	2¼	Clitheroe	Lancaster	360 – –	
	C.	St. Peter, Quernmore	Ditto	Tithe rentcharges, 28 *l.* per annum				Quernmore	Ditto	700 – –	
Ripon	C.	St. Luke, Leeds	York	Land, 150 superficial square yards				Leeds	York	127 10 –	
	C.	Stanley	York	Land, 3 A. 1 R. 8 P., and the tithes thereof				Stanley	York	130 – –	
Residence Houses:											
Bath and Wells	C.	Hull Bishops	Somerset	House, offices, and 3 roods land				Hull Bishops	Somerset	1,165 7 2	
Durham	C.	Christ Church, West Hartlepool.	Durham	House, offices, and 775 yards garden				West Hartlepool	Durham	1,000 – –	
London	C.	All Saints, Gordon-square.	Middlesex	A house, &c., &c.				Gordon-square	Middlesex	1,422 12 9	
	C.	St. Mary, Spring Grove, Heston.	Ditto	A house, offices, &c.				Spring Grove	Ditto	1,028 8 6	
Oxford	C.	Ascot-under-Wychwood	Oxford	House, offices, and land	2	3	3	Ascott	Oxford	200 – –	
Winchester	C.	Christ Church, Crondall.	Hants	House, offices, outbuildings, and land	2	0	0	Crondall	Hants	760 – –	
Worcester	C.	St. Michael, Boldmere	Warwick	House, offices, and land	0	2	6	St. Michael	Warwick	200 – –	
	C.	St. Paul, Balsall Heath	Worcester	House, offices, and garden				Balsall Heath	Worcester	200 – –	
York	C.	Laxton	York	House, yard, and garden, 2,775 square yards.				Laxton	York	200 – –	

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1860:													
Bath and Wells	V.	Compton Bishop	Somerset	Stable, coach-house, and garden	1	1	9	Compton Bishop	Somerset	300	–	–	
Canterbury	V.	Folkstone	Kent	A greenhouse and garden	0	0	20	Folkstone	Kent	362	10	–	
Chester	C.	Rainford	Lancaster	Ground rents, 248 *l.* 8 *s.* per annum				Widnes	Lancaster	4,968	–	–	
	C.	St. Thomas, Stockport	Chester	Land, 762 superficial square yards				St. Thomas, Stockport	Chester	158	15	–	
Ely	V.	Lakenheath	Suffolk	Land	1	0	0	Lakenheath	Suffolk	45	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol.	C.	Hillesley	Gloucester	Land, 5½ perches; and portion of a stable adjoining parsonage premises.				Hillesley	Gloucester	10	–	–	
Lichfield	C.	Fradswell	Stafford	Tithe rentcharges, 78 *l.* 7 *s.* per annum				Fradswell	Stafford	647	17	6	
Lincoln	V.	Bardney	Lincoln	Land, 32A. 1R. 10A., and a messuage, 3 prchs.				Bardney	Lincoln	1,839	12	7	
	V.	Stixwold	Ditto	House, outbuildings, and land	46	0	27	Thimbleby and Edlington.	Ditto	1,200	–	–	
London	R.	South Hackney	Middlesex	Land	0	2	8	South Hackney	Middlesex	550	–	–	
Manchester	C.	Altham	Lancaster	Ground rents, 57 *l.* 7 *s.* per annum; rentcharge on land, 6 *l.* 18 *s.* per annum.				Oswaldtwistle	Lancaster	1,442	15	4	
	C.	Penwortham	Ditto	Farmhouse, outbuildings, and land	25	3	32	Penwortham	Ditto	2,012	–	–	
	C.	Poulton-by-the-Sands	Ditto	Land	2	0	27	Poulton	Ditto	200	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Hawes	York	Land	0	2	0	Hawes	York	100	–	–	
	C.	Stanley	York	House, outbuildings, and land, with the tithes thereof	10	0	10	Stanley	York	487	10	–	
Rochester	R.	Milton-next-Gravesend	Kent	Land	0	3	0	Milton	Kent	200	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
St. Asaph	C.	Moreton	Salop	House and land	2	0	10	Moreton	Salop	800	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol.	C.	Chipping Sodbury	Gloucester	House, offices, garden, and land	3	1	20	Old Sodbury	Gloucester	1,350	–	–	
London	R.	St. George-the-Martyr, Queen's-square.	Middlesex	House and garden				St. George-the-Martyr	Middlesex	1,000	–	–	
Ripon	C.	Downholme	York	House, offices, and garden	0	1	21	Downholme	York	1,000	–	–	
Salisbury	R.	St. Edmund, Salisbury	Wilts	House, offices, and garden, 1,255½ square yards.				St. Thomas, Salisbury	Wilts	300	–	–	
York	C.	Drypoole	York	House, outhouses, and garden				Drypoole	York	594	14	–	
	C.	St. Philip, Sheffield	York	House, outbuildings, and garden, 1,488 superficial square yards.				St. Philip	York	1,050	–	–	

PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1861:

St. Asaph	C.	Trefonen	Salop	Tithe rentcharges, 35 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* per annum.	Oswestry	Salop	632 – –
	C.	St. Mark, Northop	Flint	Rectorial tithe rentcharges, 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* per annum.	Northop	Flint	200 – –
Canterbury	V.	Sevenoaks	Kent	Land – – 1 0 2	Sevenoaks	Kent	246 4 10
Durham	C.	Hartlepool	Durham	Land, 300 superficial square yards	Hartlepool	Durham	120 – –
	C.	Heathercleugh	Ditto	House, offices, cottage, and land, 6 A. 0 R. 31 P.; and an uninclosed allotment of 5 A. 1 R. 31 P., on Moss Moor.	Stanhope	Ditto	500 – –
Exeter	V.	St. Nicholas	Devon	Land – 0 1 8	St. Nicholas	Devon	50 – –
Lincoln	V.	North Muskham	Nottingham	Land – 2 3 22	North Muskham	Nottingham	360 – –
Manchester	C.	Christ Church, Adlington.	Lancaster	Land – 6 0 13	Adlington	Lancaster	500 – –
	C.	Farington	Ditto	Land – 4 2 25	Farington	Ditto	380 – –
	C.	St. James, Leyland	Ditto	House, offices, and land – 42 2 5	Croston	Ditto	2,203 6 4
Norwich	R.	Acle	Norfolk	Land – 0 1 10	Acle	Norfolk	20 – –
	C.	Wangford	Suffolk	Garden – 0 0 25	Wangford	Suffolk	59 – –
Worcester	C.	Bishop Ryder's Church, Birmingham.	Warwick	Land, 1,029 superficial square yards	Aston-juxta-Birmingham.	Warwick	411 12 –
	R.	St. Nicholas, Worcester	Worcester	Land, 1,422 superficial square yards	Claines	Worcester	340 – –
York	V.	Bishopthorpe	York	Land – 4 1 10	Bishopthorpe	York	402 10 –
	V.	Bolton-on-Dearne	York	Land – 1 0 0	Bolton	York	130 – –
	C.	Bridlington	York	Land – 1 0 34	Bridlington	York	200 – –
	C.	Bridlington	York	Land – 2 1 32	Ditto	York	300 – –
	C.	Thorne	York	Land – 24 0 26	Thorne	York	1,902 3 2
	C.	Whitby	York	Tithe rentcharges, 444 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* per annum, being part of the impropriate rectory.	Whitby	York	3,925 15 3
Chester	C.	Birkenhead	Chester	Chief rents, 13 *l.* 15 *s.*, 16 *l.*, 12 *l.*, and 12 *l.* per annum.	Issuing out of lands and buildings in the township of West Derby.	Chester	1,075 – –
	C.	Birkenhead	Ditto	Chief rents, 18 *l.*, 10 *l.* 10 *s.*, 26 *l.*, and 17 *l.* per annum.	Issuing out of lands and buildings in Liverpool and township of West Derby and Everton.	Lancaster	1,430 – –
	C.	Stretton	Ditto	A cottage and garden – 1 3 20	Stretton	Chester	110 – –

AN ACCOUNT of each Purchase completed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863, &c.—*continued.*

DIOCESE.	LIVING.		COUNTY.	PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE.	A.	R.	P.	PARISH in which Property situate.	COUNTY.	Purchase Money. £.	*s.*	*d.*	REMARKS.
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Bath and Wells	C.	Ash-in-Martock	Somerset	House, offices, and garden	0	1	17	Ash	Somerset	520	–	–	
Exeter	C.	St. Mary, Devonport	Devon	A House and garden				Stoke Damerel	Devon	200	–	–	
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	St. Saviour's, Coalpit Heath.	Gloucester	House, offices, and garden				Westerleigh	Gloucester	1,300	–	–	
Peterborough	V.	Plungar	Leicester	House, outbuildings, stables, orchard, garden, and croft	0	3	3	Plungar	Leicester	200	–	–	
PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1862:													
Canterbury	R.	St. James, Dover	Kent	Land	0	1	13	Dover	Kent	300	–	–	
Chichester	C.	Cold Waltham	Sussex	Land	3	1	0	Cold Waltham	Sussex	210	–	–	
Ely	C.	Wilburton	Cambridge	Rentcharge, 48*l.* per annum				Haddenham	Cambridge	720	–	–	
Hereford	C.	Kimbolton	Hereford	Land	1	3	15	Kimbolton	Hereford	110	7	3	
Lichfield	C.	Astley	Warwick	House, outbuildings, yard, garden, and land	45	0	0	Astley and Fillongley	Warwick	900	–	–	
	C.	Preston-in-Gobbald	Salop	Tithe rentcharges 67*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum.				Arising from land in Holy Cross and Shrewsbury.	Salop	1,301	15	2	
Norwich	C.	Wangford	Suffolk	Land	1	3	28	Wangford	Suffolk	136	6	–	
Peterborough	V.	All Saints, Northampton.	Northampton	Stable, coach-house, and land	1	2	5½	St. Giles	Northampton	1,500	–	–	
	V.	Pattishall	Ditto	Cottage, garden, and land	2	1	8	Pattishall	Ditto	351	10	4	
Winchester	C.	St. Paul, Southwark	Surrey	Ground rents, 72*l.* 10*s.* per annum				Stepney	Middlesex	1,300	–	–	
York	C.	Bridlington	York	Land	1	2	22	Bridlington	York	250	–	–	
RESIDENCE HOUSES:													
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	Hucclecote	Gloucester	House, outbuildings, garden, and orchard				Hucclecote	Gloucester	200	–	–	
Llandaff	C.	Malpas	Monmouth	House, outbuildings, and garden	0	3	25	Malpas	Monmouth	416	3	10	
London	R.	St. Anne, Soho	Middlesex	House and offices				Soho	Middlesex	1,600	10	3	
Manchester	C.	Preston, St. Mary	Lancaster	House, offices, stables, and garden, 1,682 superficial square yards.				Preston	Lancaster	500	–	–	

PURCHASES MADE, A.D. 1863:

Bath and Wells	V.	Shepton Montague	Somerset	Land	2	1	32	Shepton Montague	Somerset	107	–	–
Canterbury	V.	Ash-next-Sandwich	Kent	Land	0	0	22	Ash-next-Sandwich	Kent	180	–	–
Chester	C.	Altrincham	Chester	Four yearly rentcharges of 42*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*, 17*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, 12*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and 13*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*				Issuing out of lands and hereditaments at Didsbury.	Lancaster	1,950	–	–
	C.	Bidston-cum-Ford	Ditto	Land, 2,700 superficial square yards				Claughton-cum-Grange	Chester	150	–	–
St. David's	V.	Abergwili	Carmarthen	Land	2	1	30	Abergwili	Carmarthen	185	–	–
Ely	V.	Sudbury, All Saints	Suffolk	Garden	0	3	37	All Saints, Sudbury	Suffolk	294	–	–
Exeter	V.	Aylesbeare	Devon	Land	3	1	0	Aylesbeare	Devon	214	–	–
Lichfield	C.	Codsall	Stafford	Land	10	3	14	Codsall	Stafford	1,100	–	–
Oxford	C.	Prestwood	Buckingham	Land	8	3	6	Hugenden	Buckingham	400	–	–
Peterborough	V.	Leicester, St. Leonards	Leicester	Land	33	2	39	Rothley	Leicester	2,900	–	–
Rochester	R.	Stone-next-Dartford	Kent	Land	1	3	21	Stone-next-Dartford	Kent	450	–	–
Winchester	C.	Cove	Southampton	Land	2	2	20	Yateley	Southampton	65	–	–
York	V.	Fishlake	York	Land	23	1	35	Fishlake and Thorne	York	1,800	–	–

RESIDENCE HOUSES:

St. Asaph	C.	Flint	Flint	House, yard, and garden	0	1	35	Flint	Flint	800	–	–
Bath and Wells	C.	Wilton	Somerset	House, yard, and garden	0	2	20	Wilton	Somerset	1,125	–	–
Exeter	C.	Pendeen	Cornwall	House and land	1	2	28	St. Just	Cornwall	800	–	–
Gloucester and Bristol	C.	St. Luke-in-Bristol	City of Bristol	House and land				City of Bristol		472	–	–
Lichfield	R.	Mavesyn Ridware	Stafford	House, garden, and yard	1	0	11	Mavesyn Redware	Stafford	314	–	–
Lincoln	C.	East Stockwith-in-Gainsborogh.	Lincoln	House and garden				Gainsborough	Lincoln	200	–	–
Norwich	V.	Bawburgh	Norfolk	House and garden	0	2	29	Bawburgh	Norfolk	200	–	–
Salisbury	C.	St. Paul, Poole	Dorset	House and yard				St. James, Poole	Dorset	200	–	–

By order of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty,
*Chris*r *Hodgson*, Secretary.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

ACCOUNT of each PURCHASE completed by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY in the Years 1830, 1835, and in each subsequent Year, including 1863; specifying the Living for which it was made; the Quantity of Land, Tithes, Rent Charges, and other Annual Payments of any kind purchased; also Houses purchased for the Residence of the Incumbent; &c.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *February* 1865.

77.

Under 4 *oz.*

STAPLEHURST PARISH.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 June 1864;—*for*,

RETURN "of all PRESENTMENTS made by the CHURCHWARDENS of the Parish of *Staplehurst*, in the County of *Kent*, or either of them, to the Archdeacon of *Maidstone*, at his Annual Visitation at *Maidstone* on the 31st day of May last."

AT the Visitation held at Maidstone on the aforesaid day of May last, no Presentments, properly speaking, were made by the Churchwardens of Staplehurst; the Churchwarden who attended the Visitation, and gave in his answer to the Articles of Inquiry, reporting everything as in due order, under the several heads. The other Churchwarden was not present at the Visitation. The Archdeacon received from him, however, a copy of a printed paper, transmitted by the post, but not delivered in at the Visitation, having reference principally to the Church Rate question generally. Under the circumstances the Archdeacon did not consider himself called upon to deal with the document in question as with a Presentment made in due course at the Visitation. He has, however, applied to the Churchwarden in order to obtain a copy of the paper for the Return ordered.

16 March 1865.

Benj. Harrison,
Archdeacon of Maidstone.

STAPLEHURST PARISH.

RETURN of all PRESENTMENTS made by the CHURCHWARDENS of the Parish of *Staplehurst*, in the County of *Kent*, to the Archdeacon of *Maidstone*, at his Annual VISITATION at *Maidstone* on the 31st May last.

(*Sir Charles Douglas.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *March* 1865.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 July 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all LAND and MONEY PAYMENTS Assigned in lieu of TITHES under INCLOSURE ACTS (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others."

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1865.

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RETURNS are wanting from the Clerks of the Peace of the following Counties:

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Gloucester.
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Westmorland.
York (North Riding).
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Anglesey.
Denbigh.
Flint.
Pembroke.
Radnor.

RETURN of all LAND and MONEY PAYMENTS Assigned in lieu of TITHES under INCLOSURE ACTS (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY OF BERKS.*

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.		REMARKS and NOTES.
		Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Abingdon	21 Oct. 1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aldermaston	12 April 1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appleford	17 Sept. 1838	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appleton	24 Nov. 1831	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aston Tirrold	14 Feb. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aston Upthorpe	1 Jan. 1794	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - A farm of 232A. 3R. 19P. was allotted by award, "and all rights and interests thereto belonging, for the tithe, corn, and hay, of which a modus of 13s. 4d. only is payable."
Basildon	15 Feb. 1811	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beedon	4 Nov. 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Binfield	28 Nov. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bockhampton	25 Nov. 1780	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bourton and Watchfield.	30 Sept. 1792	72 3 36	- - -	24 2 6	- - -	9 3 7(a)	- - -	(a) This quantity is composed of three allotments to three titheowners, not distinguished as impropriators.
Boxford	10 Nov. 1819	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bray	2 May 1817	- - -	- - -	403 0 28	—	—	—	
Brightwell	20 July 1813	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brimpton	21 Dec. 1815	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - This was a commutation of tithes on certain allotments only, whereon peat had been found.
Burghfield	20 Aug. 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Challow, West	10 Nov. 1803	92 3 30	—	—	—	—	—	
Chieveley	19 Oct. 1812	62 0 6	- - -	168 1 32(b)	- - -	- - -	- - -	(b) Of this quantity, allotments to the extent of 102 A. 2 R. 20 P. are stated to be in lieu of great and small tithes.
Chilton	21 July 1840	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clewer	6 June 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compton Beauchamp	24 Mar. 1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Compton, West	18 Feb. 1814	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cookham	15 Jan. 1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coxwell, Little	3 Oct. 1804	72 3 38	- - -	33 1 0	—	—	—	
Cumner and South Hinksey.	7 April 1820	658 0 35(c)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(c) This was subject to money payments of 382 l. 17s. 3¾d. and 89 l. 11s. 6d. to the Vicar of Cumner and the Incumbent of Hinksey respectively, as compensation for their interest in tithes.
Denchworth	16 June 1803	- - -	- - -	17 2 5	- - -	109 3 5	—	
Didcot	18 Dec. 1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Draycott Moor	27 Dec. 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ealing Common	25 Feb. 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Easthampstead	1 Aug. 1827	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Elcot	28 June 1780	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enborne	25 Feb. 1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Faringdon	24 Mar. 1773	122 0 0	- - -	7 3 24	—	—	—	
Frilford	12 Dec. 1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fyfield	28 June 1816	- - -	- - -	22 0 4(d)	- - -	277 0 26	- - -	(d) This was in lieu of stipends, amounting to 32 l., charged on impropriate rectory; the impropriators were the President and Scholars of St. John's College, Oxford.
Greenham	19 Mar. 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hagbourn, East	15 June 1840	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hagbourn, West	27 July 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hampstead Marshall	25 Feb. 1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hampstead Norris	16 July 1773	92 3 13	- - -	105 0 19	—	—	—	
Hendred, East	28 Oct. 1802	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* *Note.*—In the latter half of the last century a fire consumed nearly the whole of the county records. Probably Inclosure Awards were destroyed.

County of Berks—*continued.*

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.		REMARKS and NOTES.
		Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Hinton	13 Jan. 1762	- - -	- - -	385 1 22	—	—	—	
Hungerford	16 June 1820	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hurst	3 Nov. 1812	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ilsley, West	29 May 1828	- - -	- - -	471 1 28	—	—	—	
Inkpen	25 Feb. 1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kintbury	25 Feb. 1815	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Langford	11 Dec. 1810	- - -	- - -	54 0 39	- -	330 1 37(*a*)	- -	(*a*) The allottees were the Prebend of Langford and his lessee.
Letcomb Regis and East Challow.	5 Oct. 1804	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Longcot	3 June 1797	313 3 39	- - -	61 1 12	- 14 2¼	—	—	
Lyford	16 June 1803	- - -	- - -	15 2 0	- -	118 2 35	—	
Midgham	7 Dec. 1814	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moreton, South	7 June 1820	- - -	- - -	88 1 24	- -	63 0 1(*b*)	- -	(*b*) The allotments of which this quantity is composed were made to (lay) titheowners, and it is presumed the entry is made in the proper Column.
Northcourt	12 Aug. 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remenham	30 Jan. 1777	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shefford, West	15 Dec. 1820	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sonning, Eye, and Dunsdon Woodley, and Sandford and Earley.	26 April 1820	- - -	- - -	- - -	548 3 -	—	—	
Sotwell	8 July 1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sparsholt and Westcot	31 July 1801	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Speen	11 Mar. 1780	- - -	- - -	82 2 31	- -	336 1 12	- -	- - The impropriators were the Bishop of Salisbury and his lessee. The quantities allotted were subject to certain *pro ratâ* deductions for expenses.
Stratfield Mortimer	1 Dec. 1804	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sulhampstead Abbots and Bannister.	9 July 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sunninghill	24 Sept. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swallowfield	9 July 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tilehurst	26 Feb. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ufton	3 June 1805	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Upton	8 Dec. 1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Waltham, St. Lawrence	8 Nov. 1815	- - -	- - -	220 2 36	—	—	—	
Wantage and Grove	21 Mar. 1806	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warfield	28 Aug. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wargrave	11 April 1818	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welford	4 Jan. 1820	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Windsor, New, and Dedworth.	9 Oct. 1819	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Windsor, Old	2 Sept. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winkfield	17 Oct. 1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winnersh	23 Nov. 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wittenham, Long	18 June 1812	- - -	- - -	60 0 18	- -	299 1 35	—	
Woolhampton	5 Sept. 1815	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 2	- -	- -	- - This was a commutation of tithes on certain allotments only, where peat had been found.
Wootton	16 July 1796	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - Several allotments, containing altogether 26 A. 0 R. 2 P., were set out to several allottees in lieu of impropriate tithes on particular properties and of a modus of 2 *l.* 5 *s.*
Wytham	22 Aug. 1816	- - -	- - -	- - -	259 16 8¾	—	—	

George B. Morland,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

PARISH.	TITHE-OWNERS.	Land Allotted. A.	R.	P.	Money Payment. £.	s.	d.
Abington, Great	Impropriator	218	3	12			
Ditto	Vicar	81	0	39			
Abington, Little	Impropriator	175	1	21			
Ditto	Vicar	63	1	2			
Andrew, St., the Less, Cambridge	Impropriator	150	3	20			
Ditto	Rector of St. Botolph	0	2	38			
Ditto	Benet College	27	1	4			
Ditto	St. Peter's College	17	2	9			
Ditto	Rector of St. Andrew-the-Great	16	0	5			
Balsham	Rector	742	3	2			
Barrington	Impropriators (Trinity College)	-	-	-	Corn rents.		
Ditto	Vicar	-	-	-			
Bassingbourn	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Westminster)	697	2	3			
Ditto	Vicar	138	2	26			
Bottisham	Impropriators (Trinity College)	465	1	21			
Ditto	Vicar	244	2	17			
Brinkley	Rector	201	2	32			
Carlton	Rector	-	-	-	256	4	6
Cherryhinton	Impropriators (St. Peter's College)	230	0	26			
	Vicar	103	2	17			
Conington	Rector	229	2	9			
Coton	Rector	119	3	31			
Croxton	Rector	311	1	13			
Dry Drayton	Rector	425	0	29			
Dullingham	Impropriator	414	1	1			
Ditto	Vicar	86	3	12			
Elsworth	Rector	617	1	32			
Eversden, Great	Impropriator	205	1	34			
Ditto	Vicar	22	0	9			
Eversden, Little	Rector	134	2	22			
Fen Ditton	Rector	259	3	20			
Fordham	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	498	0	21			
Ditto	Vicar	226	1	37			
Fulbourn	Rector of St. Vigors	482	1	24			
Ditto	Impropriator of All Saints	333	0	12			
Ditto	Vicar of All Saints	77	3	10			
Giles, St., Cambridge	Bishop of Ely	162	0	16			
Ditto	Jesus College	69	3	3			
Ditto	Vicar of St. Giles	33	0	5			
Ditto	Rector and Vicar of St. Botolph	3	0	20			
Ditto	Rector and Vicar of St. Sepulchre	5	0	15			
Ditto	St. Peter's College	2	0	37			
Ditto	St. John's College	0	1	37			
Gransden, Little	Rector	336	1	33			
Grantchester	Impropriators (Benet College)	257	1	38			
Ditto	Vicar	84	3	12			
Graveley	Rector	358	3	14			
Guilden Morden	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	262	1	24			
Ditto	Vicar	129	3	30			
Harston	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	180	1	5			
Ditto	Vicar	102	0	16			
Hauxton	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Ely)	44	3	2			
Ditto	Vicar	48	2	29			
Hinxton	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	193	0	0			
Ditto	Vicar	63	3	7			
Histon	Impropriator	299	0	14			
Ditto	Vicar	108	2	29			
Ditto	Impropriator of Westwick	1	1	33			
Ditto	Rector of Girton	4	1	27			
Horningsea	Impropriators (St. John's College)	301	3	35			
Ickleton	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Windsor)	640	1	37			

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—*continued.*

PARISH.	TITHE-OWNERS.	Land Allotted. A.	R.	P.	Money Payment. £.	s.	d.
Impington	Impropriators	243	3	9			
Ditto	Vicar	58	2	7			
Kingston	Rector	266	1	10			
Knapwell	Rector	144	0	34			
Landbeach	Rector	341	1	9			
Longstanton, All Saints	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	241	0	25			
Ditto	Vicar	41	1	33			
Ditto	Rector of Longstanton, St. Michael	21	3	3			
Long Stowe	Rector	274	1	30			
Meldreth	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Ely)	299	0	4			
Ditto	Vicar	122	2	18			
Milton	Rector	199	0	9			
Ditto	Vicar	34	2	37			
Oakington	Impropriators (Queen's College)	262	1	35			
Orwell	Rector	340	0	27			
Over	Impropriators (Trinity College)	350	2	9			
Ditto	Vicar	44	0	1			
Pampisford	Impropriator	236	0	20			
Ditto	Vicar	36	3	24			
Ditto	Impropriator of Babraham	12	0	23			
Sawston	Impropriators	281	1	24			
Ditto	Vicar	81	2	26			
Shelford, Great	Impropriators (Jesus College)	388	3	28			
Shelford, Little	Rector	224	2	32			
Stapleford	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Ely)	222	1	3			
Ditto	Vicar	115	3	7			
Stetchworth	Impropriator	505	2	11			
Ditto	Vicar	-	-	-	135	9	4
Swaffham Bulbeck	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	373	1	26			
Ditto	Vicar	149	2	2			
Swaffham Prior	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	313	1	6			
Ditto	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Ely)	224	3	4			
Ditto	Vicar	411	1	25			
Teversham	Rector	216	1	36			
Trumpington	Impropriators (Trinity College)	301	1	8			
Ditto	Vicar	79	1	30			
Waterbeach	Impropriator (Bishop of Ely)	274	3	16			
Ditto	Vicar	272	2	20			
Weston Colville	Rector	268	0	15			
West Wickham	Impropriator	458	2	25			
Ditto	Rector of Balsham	16	2	23			
Ditto	Rector of Bartlow	1	2	16			
Ditto	Rector of Horseheath	0	3	13			
West Wratting	Impropriators (Dean and Chapter of Ely)	648	2	34			
Ditto	Vicar	131	3	7			
Ditto	Rector of Balsham	26	2	35			
Whittlesford	Impropriator	275	1	9			
Ditto	Vicar	65	1	17			
Wilbraham, Great	Impropriator	137	0	22			
Ditto	Vicar	119	3	11			
Woodditton	Impropriator	507	3	19			
Ditto	Vicar	202	2	26			

H. R. Evans, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—*continued.*

ISLE OF ELY, CAMBRIDGE.

NAME OF AWARD.	Land Assigned in lieu of Tithes. A.	R.	P.	Money Payments Assigned in lieu of Tithes.	To whom Assigned.
Chatteris	124	0	27		
Ditto	84	3	7		
Ditto	31	2	29	- - - - - -	To the impropriator for tithes of the lands to be inclosed.
Ditto	55	1	28		
	296	0	11		
Ditto	9	0	20		
Ditto	4	0	12		
Ditto	37	2	31		
Ditto	77	1	1		
Ditto	94	3	5		
Ditto	58	2	25		
Ditto	24	1	19	- - - - - -	To the vicar of Chatteris for tithes of the lands to be inclosed.
Ditto	2	0	10		
Ditto	2	2	11	And a corn rent equal in value to 6·322 bushels of corn.	To the impropriator and vicar respectively, in lieu of tithes in respect of the homesteads, gardens, and inclosures within the parish.
Ditto	2	2	34		
Ditto	0	1	5		
Ditto	0	0	22		
	313	2	35		
Stretham	177	1	34		
Ditto	268	0	25	- - - - - -	To the rector of Stretham.
Ditto	0	0	13		
	445	2	32		

Chas. Metcalfe, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

— Nil. —

26 January 1865.

Thomas Roberts, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

— Nil. —

St. Austell, 20 August 1864.

W. Krilson, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Carlisle,
16 July 1864.

Sir,

In reply to your circular of the 12th instant, calling for a Return of all land and money payments assigned in lieu of tithes under Inclosure Acts, stating particulars as therein mentioned, I have to state that there are above 100 awards enrolled in my office, comprising some thousands of skins of parchment, and therefore I am unable to prepare and furnish the Return called for.

The Secretary of State, Home Office.

I have, &c.
T. H. Hodgson.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Parish Inclosure Award.	Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
Beeley - - - -	2	0	16	- - - - - -	John Barless, Curate.	
Ditto - - - -	147	2	36	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto - - - -	57	3	32	- - - - - -	- - - -	Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.
Ditto - - - -	26	3	0	- - - - - -	Vicar of Bakewell.	
Total - - -	234	2	4			
Youlgreave and Middleton	23	2	29	- - - - - -	Vicar of Youlgreave.	
Ditto - - -	210	1	11	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto - - -	38	0	35	Duke of Rutland.		
Ditto - - -	76	0	19	- - - - - -	- - - -	T. Bateman, Esq.
Total - - -	348	1	14			
Stanton - - - -	88	3	34	Duke of Rutland.		
Ditto - - -	63	3	9	- - - - - -	- - - -	B. Thornhill.
Ditto - - -	5	1	14	- - - - - -	Vicar of Youlgreave.	
Total - - -	158	0	17			
Hollington - - -	21	0	6	George Wibberley.		
Dore - - - -	278	0	23	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto - - - -	94	1	9	- - - - - -	Vicar of Dronfield.	
Total - - -	372	1	32			
Longstone and Wardlow	32	1	38	- - - - - -	Vicar of Bakewell.	
Ditto - - -	3	0	8	- - - - - -	Vicar of Hope.	
Total - - -	35	2	6			
Hathersage - - -	2,046	1	27	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto - - -	99	0	35	- - - - - -	Vicar of Hathersage.	
Total - - -	2,145	2	22			
Ashover - - -	10	2	32	- - - - - -	Rector of Ashover.	
Ilkeston - - -	22	2	29	Devisees of Bennett.		
Ditto - - -	1	2	34	Isaac Atkin.		
Ditto - - -	3	1	34	William Alcock.		
Ditto - - -	9	3	16	R. D. Flamsteed.		
Ditto - - -	1	5	7	Elizabeth Fritchley.		
Ditto - - -	3	2	9	Luke Hucknell.		
Ditto - - -	19	0	10	John Inman.		
Ditto - - -	4	1	32	Ilkeston Poor.		
Ditto - - -	1	1	15	Ilkeston School.		
Ditto - - -	2	1	36	Mary Mellows.		
Ditto - - -	12	0	23	- - - - - -	- - - -	James Potter.
Ditto - - -	4	0	15	- - - - - -	- - - -	John Radford.
Ditto - - -	30	3	26	R. Skevington's Trustees.		
Ditto - - -	24	2	27	John Sutton.		
Ditto - - -	5	0	31	John Taylor.		
Ditto - - -	3	1	33	Trustees of West Hallam Poor.		
Ditto - - -	7	3	1	Joseph Wilson.		
Total - - -	159	0	18			

COUNTY OF DERBY—*continued.*

Parish Inclosure Award.	Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.
Chelmorton and Flagg	479	0	16	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto	16	0	22	- - - - - -	- - - -	Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.
Total	495	0	38			
Bakewell and Haddon Over.	602	1	8	Duke of Rutland.		
Ditto	69	3	26	- - - - - -	Vicar of Bakewell.	
Total	672	0	34			
Eckington	249	3	19	- - - - -	Rector of Eckington.	
Bolsover	1,113	1	7	Duke of Portland.		
Ditto	22	0	23	- - - - -	Vicar of Bolsover.	
Total	1,135	1	30			
Baslow, Bubnell, Curbar, and Froggatt.	146	1	24	- - - - -	Vicar of Bakewell.	
Ditto	138	3	23	Duke of Rutland.		
Total	285	1	7			
Unstone	6	1	29	- - - - -	Vicar of Dronfield.	
Holmesfield	1,381	0	35	Duke of Rutland.		
Ditto	18	2	24	- - - - -	Vicar of Dronfield.	
Total	1,399	3	19			
Barlow	8	2	15	Duke of Devonshire.		
Ditto	4	0	20	- - - - -	Rector of Staveley.	
Ditto	2	0	18	- - - - -	Vicar of Dronfield.	
Ditto	0	2	10	- - - - -	- - - -	William Howard.
Ditto	18	0	26	Duke of Portland.		
Total	33	2	9			
Dronfield	6	3	11	- - - - -	Vicar of Dronfield.	
Draycott	126	2	2	- - - - -	- - - -	J. Shuttleworth.
Mackworth	251	0	17	F. N. C. Mundy.		
Winster	44	1	31	- - - - -	- - - -	W. Twigg & G. Bradley.
Breaston	70	0	7	- - - - -	- - - -	James Rolleston.

COUNTY OF DERBY—*continued.*

Parish Inclosure Award.	Number of Acres.	Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.
	A. R. P.			
Ockbrook	48 3 13	- - - - -	Vicar of Ockbrook.	
Ditto	110 1 26	Dame Mary Lake.		
Total	159 0 39			
Elvaston	92 3 23	Earl of Harrington.		
Hartshorn	43 3 8	- - - - -	Rector of Hartshorn.	
Aston-upon-Trent	237 1 34	- - - - -	Rector of Aston.	
Repton	69 3 28	Sir Henry Harpur.		
Willington	140 0 31	- - - - -	- - - -	Hospital.
Total Number of Acres	9,005 3 7			
	Amount of Money.			
	£. s. d.			
Lea	19 10 –	- - - - -	Rector of Ashover.	
Ditto	6 – –	- - - - -	Vicar of Southwingfield.	
Ditto	2 10 –	- - - - -	Vicar of Crich.	
Ditto	5 6 8	- - - - -	- - - -	Manor of Wakebridge.
Total Amount of Money in lieu of Tithes £.	33 6 8			

28 July 1864. *John Barber*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

INCLOSURE.	TO WHOM PAYMENTS ASSIGNED.	Land Payments.	Money Payments.
		A. R. P.	
East Down	Rector of East Dean	37 0 2	- Nil.
Dunkeswell	Proprietor of the rectory and advowson of Dunkeswell	94 0 26	
		48 1 27	
Haldon	Rector of Kenn	137 0 0	
Berrynarbor	Rector of Berrynarbor	51 2 28	
Rockbeare	John Lee Lee, impropriator	11 3 37	

Castle of Exeter, 26 July 1864. *H. Ford*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

No land or money payments in lieu of tithes have been assigned under any of the awards enrolled with the clerk of the peace for Dorset (38 in number), since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act (August 1836.)

William Ffooks, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

— Nil. —

16 July 1864. *John Tiplady*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

AWARD.	Date.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.	LAND OR MONEY ASSIGNED. Land. A.	R.	P.	Money. £.	s.	d.
Littlebury	1810	To the Rector and his Lessee	461	1	9			
			11	2	25			
			93	0	12			
		To the Vicar	110	0	25			
			0	1	25			
			12	3	12			
			0	2	25			
Hadstock	1810	To the Rector for great and small tithes	47	2	29			
			143	2	37			
			72	3	3			
			1	3	32			
Great Chesterford	1810	Impropriator	52	0	25			
			146	1	4			
			220	2	34			
		To the Vicar	0	1	9			
			0	0	11			
			59	3	22			
			17	1	36			
Little Chesterford	1810	Rector	155	2	23			
Chrishall	1819	Impropriators and their Lessee	11	1	5	-	Nil.	
			35	3	18			
			338	0	0			
		Vicar	109	0	7			
Great and Little Chishill.	1819	Impropriator of Great Chishill	355	1	23			
		Vicar of Great Chishill	107	0	30			
			23	3	37			
		Rector of consolidated rectories of Haydon and Little Chishill.	51	2	34			
Wenden and Arkesden	1821	Impropriator of Great Wenden	72	0	4			
			19	3	9			
		Vicar and Rector	99	2	31			
		Impropriator of Arkesden	27	1	4			
			4	2	21			
		Vicar of Arkesden	36	3	12			
			67	3	35			
			21	1	8			
Pattiswick	1826	Incumbent, in lieu of great and small tithes and rights of common	6	1	32			
			3	0	16			
Wenden Lofts and Elmdon.	1832	Rector of Wenden Lofts	0	3	13			

25 August 1864.

Gibson, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

NAME OF AWARD.	Date.	Number of Acres of Land Assigned in lieu of Tithes. A.	R.	P.	TO WHOM.	Money Payments. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Much Birch and Little Birch.	28 May 1824	4	3	24	Impropriator	—			
		4	3	34	Vicar				
		14	2	0	Rev. Richard Lewis	—			
		0	3	5	Rev. Ralph Lockey				
Orcop	15 Nov. 1826	40	3	0	Joseph Terrett	—			
Staunton-on-Wye	29 May 1784	250	3	28	Rector	1	8	6	
Stretton Grandsome and Egleton.	11 Mar. 1815	135	1	14	Vicar	483	4	8	To Edw. Poole.
Much Marcle	29 June 1797	-		-	-	-		-	Corn rents.

18 January 1865.

J. H. Warr, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. Land Allotted.	Impropriators. Money Assigned Annually.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually.	Remarks and Notes.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	Deposited,—
Hexton	24 April 1767	30 1 21	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 July 1767
Lilley and Offley	13 June 1769	25 3 16	- - -	34 0 15	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 Aug. 1769
Boreham Wood Common, Elstree.	30 April 1777	- - -	- - -	256 2 35	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 Oct. 1777
Kelshall	9 Nov. 1797	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 - -	- - -	- - -	27 Sept. 1798
Norton	19 April 1798 and 4 April 1799	276 3 29	- - -	58 1 35	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 July 1799
Weston	8 Dec. 1801	728 0 36	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 May 1802
King's Walden	24 April 1802	262 0 13	- - -	16 3 16	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 Oct. 1802
Aldenham	7 July 1803	- - -	- - -	223 2 14	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 Feb. 1804
Hertford	10 Oct. 1803	- - -	- - -	20 0 29	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 June 1804
Hinxworth	21 April 1806	- - -	- - -	173 2 26	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 Sept. 1806
Offley	9 Sept. 1807	- - -	- - -	431 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 Mar. 1819
Cottered	19 May 1810	- - -	- - -	305 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 May 1811
Hertingfordbury	27 Feb. 1813	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 Aug. 1813
Puttenham	21 Sept. 1816	- - -	- - -	157 1 22	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 July 1818
Great and Little Wymondley, and Ippollitts	3 June 1814	130 1 7 / 43 3 17	(a) - / (b) -	59 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 Mar. 1819
Codicote, Welwyn, and Knebworth.	6 Mar. 1819	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 Feb. 1822
Westmill	3 Dec. 1819	- - -	- - -	31 2 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 Aug. 1820
Barley	16 Dec. 1819	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 Jan. 1822
Braughin	15 Sept. 1820	398 3 15	- -	172 2 20	1,125 8 6	- - -	- - -	28 Sept. 1820
Great Hormead	27 May 1823	180 2 34	30 12 9	123 3 29	344 17 3	- - -	- - -	7 May 1827
Bishop Stortford	9 June 1826	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 July 1827
Standon	18 May 1835	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 May 1835
Great Amwell	3 Nov. 1840	- - -	- -	21 3 15	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 Mar. 1841
Furneaux Pelham	5 Dec. 1840	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Feb. 1841
Lampit's Field, Hoddesdon	29 Sept. 1841	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 April 1842
Meesden	6 Dec. 1841	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 Mar. 1842
Little Berkhampstead	24 Nov. 1842	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Jan. 1844
Broxbourne	23 Mar. 1843	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Jan. 1844
Studham	26 Oct. 1846	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 Feb. 1847
Little Gaddesden	26 Oct. 1846	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 Feb. 1847
Pengeo, Sacomb, and Stapleford.	12 July 1852	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 Aug. 1852
Walkern	16 Sept. 1850	- - Nil		—	—	—	—	
Wengeo Common, Ware	25 April 1854	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 May 1854
Wigginton	11 Aug. 1854	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 Sept. 1854
Broxbourne	8 Mar. 1850	- - Nil		—	—	—	—	
Great and Little Munden	29 Nov. 1852	- - Nil		—	—	—	—	
Great and Little Munden (Order of Amendment).	16 Dec. 1858	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 Jan. 1859
Lockhill Wood	21 April 1859	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 May 1859
Little Hadham	27 May 1859	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 June 1859
Wormley	7 June 1858	- - -	- -	0 0 34	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 July 1858
Wormley (Amendment)	29 April 1859	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 June 1859
Bennington	10 Dec. 1858	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 April 1860
Aston	9 Dec. 1858	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 April 1860
Ashwell	22 July 1862	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 Feb. 1863
Ware Marsh	23 Feb. 1861	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 April 1861
Widford	17 Jan. 1856	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 July 1856
Stevenage	15 June 1854	- - Nil		—	—	—	—	
Hoddesdon	13 Aug. 1855	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Sept. 1855
King's Meads and Hartham (Compensation Money).	23 Mar. 1864	- - Nil	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 May 1864
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 Feb. 1865
Northchurch	8 Dec. 1864	- - -	- - -	8 0 21	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rector.
		- - -	- - -	0 3 33	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rector and Churchwardens.
		- - -	- - -	1 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers.

(a) Great Wymondley. (b) Little Wymondley.

Nicholson, Clerk of the Peace.

LIBERTY OF ST. ALBAN.

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. Land Allotted.	Impropriators. Money Assigned Annually.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually.	Remarks and Notes.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Barnet	27 January 1818	- - -	- - -	59 1 9	—	—	—	

Nicholson, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF KENT.

AWARD OF ALKHAM COMMON, dated 28 February 1849.

Persons Interested.	Allotments.		Fences to be made and repaired by	Lands in respect of which Claims allowed and Allotments made.			
	No. on Map A.	Extent.	Owner of Allotment.	No. on Map B.	Description.	Extent.	Tenure.
		A. R. P.				A. R. P.	
—	15[a]	4 1 32	North and west sides, and fence against the road.	15[a]	Rectorial tithes.	—	—
—	41[a]	2 0 0	Fence againt the road - - -	41[a]	Vicarial tithes.	—	—

H. A. Wildes, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

NAME OF PARISH or TOWNSHIP.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes.	Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations.	Others.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.				
Broughton-in-Furness -	56 0 0	- -	Impropriate Rectory of Kirkby Ireleth.			
Rawcliffe and Stalmine -	0 1 28	- -	Owners of great tithes of Stalmine-with-Stanall.			
Chorley Moor - - -	- -	- 8 4 (per year.)	- - - -	Dr. Master of Chorley.		
Cartmel - - - -	949 0 15	- -	Lord Bishop of Chester.			

Birchall & Wilson, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.		
			Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and Others.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.			
Ab-Kettleby - - -	82 2 21	- -	Yes.		
The Woulds - -	1 3 0	- -	Yes.		
Ditto - - -	30 3 18	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto - - -	1 0 2	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Appleby - - -	363 1 36	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Arnesby - - -	151 2 16	- -	Yes.		
Ditto - - -	59 3 28	- -	- - - - -	Yes	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	81 1 39	- -	Yes.		
Ditto - - -	57 3 1	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ashby Woulds - -	168 0 23	- -	Yes.		
Ditto - - -	50 1 14	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Aylestone - - -	277 0 6	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Blaby - - - -	204 0 15	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Barkstone and Plungar -	249 2 37	- -	Yes.		
Ditto - - -	58 0 25	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Bagworth and Thornton:					
Thornton - -	51 1 11	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto - - -	52 1 3	- -	Yes.		
Bagworth - -	35 0 0	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto - -	160 3 26	- -	Yes.		
Birstall - - -	162 2 0	- -	Yes.		
Branstone - - -	199 0 0	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Husbands Bosworth -	550 3 28	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	

COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Acres.			Amount of Money.			TO WHOM ASSIGNED.		
							Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and Others.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.			
Congerstone	97	0	27	-		-	-	Yes.	
Ditto	26	1	31	-		-	-	Yes (Rector of Nailstone).	
Ditto	21	2	20	-		-	-	Yes (Rector of Market Bosworth).	
Ditto	22	2	4	-		-	-	Yes (Vicar of Shackerstone).	
Cosby	166	0	0	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	93	0	23	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	26	3	24	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	86	1	0	-		-	-	Yes.	
Charnwood Forest and Rothley Plain.	254	0	17	-		-	Yes (of Whitwick).		
Ditto	16	3	1	-		-	-	Yes (of Belton).	
Ditto	11	2	28	-		-	Yes (of Belton).		
Ditto	59	3	22	-		-	Yes (of Ulverscroft).		
Ditto	22	1	38	-		-	Yes (of Charley).		
Ditto	148	1	33	-		-	Yes (of Sheepshed).		
Ditto	3	2	10	-		-	Yes (of Mapplewell).		
Ditto	110	1	2	-		-	Yes (of Beaumanor).		
Ditto	132	2	23	-		-	Yes (of Woodhouse).		
Ditto	5	1	16	-		-	Yes (of Stanton-under-Bardon).		
Ditto	0	3	16	-		-	Yes (of Sheepshed).		
Ditto	166	2	36	-		-	Yes (of Ratby, Newtown, Bradgate, and Holgate).		
Ditto	37	2	2	-		-	Yes (of Newtown).		
Ditto	7	3	10	-		-	-	Yes (of Ibstock, Hugglescote, and Donington).	
Ditto	11	1	31	-		-	-	Yes (of Loughborough).	
Ditto	95	1	17	-		-	-	Yes (of Markfield).	
Ditto	148	3	21	-		-	-	Yes (of Sheepshed).	
Ditto	0	3	1	-		-	-	Yes (of Swithland).	
Ditto	4	3	27	-		-	-	Yes (of Thornton).	
Ditto	57	0	35	-		-	-	Yes (of Whitwick).	
Croxton Kerriel	195	3	18	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	143	0	20	-		-	-	Yes.	
Great Easton, Bringhurst, and Drayton:									
Bringhurst	60	1	14	-		-	-	-	Yes.
Ditto	20	1	18	-		-	-	Yes.	
Great Easton	262	3	34	-		-	-	-	Yes.
Ditto	78	0	29	-		-	-	Yes.	
Drayton	82	1	37	-		-	-	-	Yes.
Ditto	32	0	8	-		-	-	Yes.	
Dunton Bassett	122	0	12	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	8	3	32	-		-	-	Yes.	
Evington and Stoughton	- Nil.				—				
Frolesworth	- Nil.				—				
Grimston	103	0	32	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	19	1	29	-		-	-	Yes.	
Glen Magna:									
North Fields	134	1	38			-	Yes.		
South End	117	0	4	-		-	Yes.		
Glooston and Cranoe:									
Cranoe	104	2	15	-		-	-	Yes.	
Glooston	145	3	3	-		-	-	Yes.	
Halstead	- Nil.				—				
Harby	353	1	27	-		-	-	Yes.	
Harston	- Nil.				—				
Higham-on-the-Hill	280	3	21	-		-	-	Yes.	
Hinckley	287	3	7	-		-	-	-	Yes.
Hoby	158	3	29	-		-	-	Yes.	
Hose	205	3	27	-		-	Yes.		
Ditto	47	3	20	-		-	-	Yes.	
Ditto	-	-	-	186	13	8	To Commissioners, towards defraying the expenses of making the award.		
Hoton	179	0	8	-		-	Yes.		
Kilworth, North	333	2	27	-		-	-	Yes.	

COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.		
			Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and Others.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.			
Knighton	Nil.	—			
Knipton	129 1 32	145 — —	- - - - -	Yes.	
Langton	Nil.	—			
Loughborough	237 1 13	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Markfield	39 2 6	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Medbourn	Nil.	—			
Mowsley	206 0 0	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Narborough	Nil.	—			
Newbold Verdon	291 2 7	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Newton	Nil.	—			
Norton-juxta-Twycross	Nil.	—			
Oadby	Nil.	—			
Queniborough	309 6 30	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	44 3 17	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Quorndon	164 3 24	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	10 1 16	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	10 1 32	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ratcliffe Culey					
These amounts also include allotments for glebe lands.	60 3 14	17 14 2	- - - - -	Yes.	
	64 3 32	17 2 10½	- - - - -	Yes.	
Redmile	286 1 29	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Scalford	212 1 26	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	131 3 14	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Shackerstone	129 3 28	- -	Yes.		
This amount includes allotment for glebe.	52 2 7	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Sheepy Parva	98 3 26	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
This amount includes allotment for glebe.					
Sibson	172 3 29	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Sileby	345 0 34	- -	Yes.		
Slawston	186 2 8	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	23 0 11	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	29 0 18	- -	Yes.		
Somerby	83 1 0	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto	118 2 20	- -	Yes.		
Southfields	30 1 22	- -	Yes.		
This amount includes allotment for glebe.					
Stathern	304 3 8	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
St. Margaret	-	110 — —	- - - - -	Yes.	
Swithland	189 1 26	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Thrussington	169 1 23	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	97 1 28	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Thurcaston	206 1 24	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Thurlaston	149 0 25	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Walcot and Misterton	173 0 21	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Waltham	295 0 3	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto	11 2 26	- -	Yes.		
Walton-on-the-Wolds	240 2 29	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Wartnaby	68 1 0	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	11 1 18	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Whetstone	32 3 27	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Ditto	269 3 27	- -	Yes.		
Whitwick and Thringstone:					
Whitwick	107 2 22	752 7 3	Yes.		
Ditto	33 2 4	- -	- - - - -	Yes	
Thringstone	69 0 1	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	32 3 30	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Wycombe and Cauldwell	92 2 33	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	14 1 31	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	
Wymeswold	333 0 22	- -	Yes.		
Ditto	60 0 27	- -	- - - - -	Yes.	

7 October 1864.

Wm. Freer, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

PARTS OF HOLLAND.

NAME OF THE PARISH.	NUMBER OF ACRES, OR MONEY PAYMENT TO											
	Impropriators.				Clerical Incumbents.				Ecclesiastical Corporations.		And Others.	
		A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.				A. R. P.
Benington	-	-	-	-	Rector	380	0	20	—		—	
Bicker	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	95	0	3	Vicar	248	1	39	—		—	
Boston, West	Mayor and Burgesses of Boston.	205	3	6	—	—			—		—	
Donington	£. 154 a year	-		-	Vicar 100 *l.* a year.	—			—		—	
Frampton	-	424	1	34	Vicar	10	2	2	—		—	
Freiston-cum-Butterwick	-	659	1	20	Vicar	96	3	10	—		—	
Fishtoft	Rector	302	3	19	—	—			—		—	
Gosberton	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	419	0	8	Annual corn rents, 384 *l.* 7 *s.* -½ *d.*	—			—		—	
Kirton	Mercers' Company	585	0	35	Vicar	121	0	29	-	- -	112	3 4
Leake	Governors of Free Grammar Schools of R. Johnson, clerk, and of the two Hospitals of Christ, in Oakham and Uppingham.	456	1	21	Vicar	15	0	4	—		—	
Leverton	-	-		-	Rector	384	3	31	—		—	
Moulton	-	217	3	32	Vicar	347	1	32	—		—	
Pinchbeck	Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emanuel College, Cambridge.	735	3	34	Vicar	459	1	15	—		—	
Skirbeck and Skirbeck Quarter.	-	-		-	Rector	276	0	19	—		—	
Spalding	-	-		-	Incumbent	423	1	36	—		—	
Swineshead	Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge	621	0	7	Vicar Vicar	46 470	1 1	9 18	— —		— —	
Sutterton	-	309	2	17	—	—			—		—	
Wigtoft	-	197	3	9	Vicar	102	2	2	—		—	
Wyberton	-	-		-	Rector	270	1	5	—		—	

15 October 1864. *James Atter*, Clerk of the Peace.

PARTS OF KESTEVEN.

PARISH.	Impropriators.				Clerical Incumbents.				Ecclesiastical Corporations.				Others.			
	Land.			Money.			Land.			Money.			Land.		Money.	
	A.	R.	P.	£. *s.* *d.*	A.	R.	P.	£. *s.* *d.*	A.	R.	P.	£. *s.* *d.*	A.	R. P.	£. *s.* *d.*	
Aslackby and	5	1	6	- -	37	3	13	—	—			—	—		—	
Dowsby	-		-	- -	100	3	16	—	—			—	—		—	
Anwick	206	2	20	- -	-		-	65 16 1	—			—	—		—	
Allington	-		-	- -	333	0	9	- -	2	3	0	—	—		—	
Ashby de la Laund	216	3	3	- -	253	0	11	—	—			—	—		—	
Aisby, Kelby and Oasby	353	3	25	- -	504	0	14	—	—			—	—		—	
Boothby Graffoe	-		-	- -	257	1	38	—	—			—	—		—	
Billinghay Fields, &c.	575	2	23	- -	253	0	10	1 15 3	—			—	—		—	
Billingborough and Birthorpe	237	1	34	- -	100	0	15	—	—			—	—		—	
Blankney	1,234	1	19	- -	-		-	299 4 7	—			—	—		—	
Scopwick and	-		-	- -	-		-	88 9 1	210	1	20	—	—		—	
Kirkby Green	-		-	- -	-		-	58 19 3	—			—	—		—	
Bourn	519	3	38	- -	233	0	25	—	—			—	—		—	
Beunington and	654	2	28	- -	30	0	0	147 16 6	—			—	—		—	
Foston	390	3	39	- -	-		-	104 10 -	—			—	—		—	
Braceborough and	-		-	- -	4	3	21	127 2 9	—			—	—		—	
Greatford	-		-	- -	-		-	66 6 6	—			—	—		—	
Barholm	104	1	9	- -	33	1	16	—	—			—	—		—	
Barrowby	-		-	- -	262	2	34	—	—			—	—		—	
Baston and	153	1	27	- -	130	1	20	—	—			—	—		—	
Langtoft	158	3	18	- -	124	1	17	—	—			—	—		—	
Bytham Castle	-		-	- -	368	3	9	- -	571	3	13	—	—		—	
Bytham, Little, and Aunby	-		-	- -	220	0	28	- -	106	0	12	—	—		—	
Claypole	-		-	- -	427	3	22	—	—			—	—		—	
Coleby	-		-	- -	-		-	60 - -	-		-	90 - -	—		—	
Corby	259	0	13	- -	58	3	13	—	—			—	—		—	
Cariby	-		-	- -	220	3	20	—	—			—	—		—	
Colsterworth and Woolsthorpe	-		-	- -	398	0	20	187 10 9	—			—	—		—	

County of Lincoln—Parts of Kesteven—*continued.*

PARISH.	Impropriators.						Clerical Incumbents.						Ecclesiastical Corporations.				Others.			
	Land.			Money.			Land.			Money.			Land.			Money.	Land.			Money.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£. s. d.	A.	R.	P.	£. s. d.
Deeping, Spalding, and General Commissioners:																				
Barholm	25	2	20	-		-	29	2	30	—			—			—	—			—
Greatford	-		-	-		-	1	1	39	—			—			—	—			—
Uffington	-		-	-		-	161	1	30	—			—			—	—			—
Deeping, St. James, and	344	2	39		—			—		—			—			—	—			—
Market Deeping	-		-	-		-	243	1	37	—			—			—	—			—
Deeping, West, and	-		-	-		-	174	0	33	—			—			—	—			—
Tallington	195	1	9	-		-	117	1	4	—			—			—	—			—
Dorrington	215	0	33	-		-	78	2	17	—			—			—	—			—
Dunston	-		-	-		-	85	1	26	-		-	360	0	31	—	—			—
Ditto Drainage	-		-	-		-	31	3	6	-		-	118	2	27	—	—			—
Easton	-		-	-		-	223	0	39	—			—			—	—			—
Fulbeck	-		-	-		-	17	0	39	464	12	11½	—			—	—			—
Greatford	3	2	7	-		-	25	1	19	175	2	10	—			—	—			—
Gonerby, Great, and Manthorpe	544	0	25	-		-	372	0	3	—			—			—	—			—
Harlaxton	-		-	-		-	-		-	329	8	-	—			—	—			—
Humby, Great and Little, and	-		-	-		-	84	3	0	—			—			—	—			—
Ropsley	-		-	-		-	596	3	38	—			—			—	—			—
Hykeham, North, and Skellingthorpe.	-		-	5	7	11		—		—			—			—	—			—
Hykeham, South	11	1	19	-		-	-		-	150	-	-	—			—	—			—
Harmston	-		-	-		-	15	0	15	—			—			—	—			—
Houghton, Walton, and Spittlegate.	300	3	25	-		-	-		-	74	-	-	—			—	—			—
Horbling	-		-	-		-	87	3	16	-		-	278	0	39	—	—			—
Hacconby and Stainfield	-		-	-		-	93	2	13	-		-	206	3	14	—	—			—
Holdingham:																				
New Sleaford and	-		-	-		-	109	2	23	-		-	420	1	1	—	—			—
Quarrington	187	2	10	-		-	212	2	34	—			—			—	—			—
Heighington and	-		-	-		-	-		-	453	8	10½	—			—	—			—
Washingborough	-		-	-		-	211	0	27	396	11	1½	—			—	—			—
Kirkby Underwood and	-		-	-		-	143	2	4	—			—			—	—			—
Rippingale	-		-	-		-	519	3	18	—			—			—	—			—
Leadenham	-		-	-		-	488	3	16	—			—			—	—			—
Londonthorpe	250	2	13	-		-	-		-	84	10	10	—			—	—			—
Lound, Toft, Manthorpe, and Wytham-on-the-Hill.	620	3	25		—			—		—			—			—	—			—
Martin Fields	177	3	34	-		-	53	3	14	—			—			—	—			—
Martin	102	3	8	-		-	99	2	7	—			—			—	—			—
Blankney and Linwood Fen	-		-	-		-	189	3	38	—			—			—	—			—
Morton	-		-	-		-	82	0	0	-		-	340	2	27	—	—			—
Metheringham	633	2	39	-		-	263	3	19	—			—			—	—			—
Newton	-		-	-		-	178	2	5	—			—			—	—			—
Navenby	-		-	-		-	381	2	30	—			—			—	—			—
North and South Rauceby	212	2	16	-		-	45	3	20	-		-	417	2	7	—	—			—
Cranwell	-		-	-		-	152	3	1	—			—			—	—			—
Osbournby, with parts of	163	0	16	-		-	98	2	12	—			—			—	—			—
Newton and	-		-	-		-	2	1	11	—			—			—	—			—
Scot Willoughby	-		-	-		-	4	0	25	—			—			—	—			—
Potterhanworth	-		-	-		-	343	0	9	—			—			—	—			—
Ponton, Little	-		-	-		-	-		-	502	6	6	—			—	—			—
Ruskington	115	0	4	-		-	280	2	17	—			—			—	—			—
Skillington	-		-	-		-	-		-	43	12	-	411	0	6	—	—			—
Stow, near Threckingham	50	2	7	-		-	57	2	31	—			—			—	—			—
Swinstead	173	0	5	-		-	98	1	10	—			—			—	—			—
Swarby	118	2	14	-		-	48	1	34	—			—			—	—			—
Scredington	-		-	-		-	134	2	36	-		-	261	1	2	—	—			—
Stoke, North and South	-		-	-		-	-		-	92	15	1	—			—	—			—
Swaton	161	1	9	-		-	196	3	11	—			—			—	—			—
Swayfield	10	0	2	-		-	2	0	9	181	14	2	—			—	—			—
Somerby	-		-	-		-	8	2	8	528	19	3	—			—	—			—
Thorpe-on-the-Hill	-		-	-		-	246	1	10	—			—			—	—			—
Timberland Fields	273	2	13	-		-	41	3	0	—			—			—	—			—
Thurlby, near Bourn	0	0	34	-		-	149	0	33	-		-	273	1	17	—	—			—
Uffington	-		-	-		-	-		-	374	-	-	—			—	—			—
Witham, South	153	1	2	-		-	141	1	16	—			—			—	—			—
Welbourn-with-Sapperton	-		-	-		-	72	2	26	—			—			—	—			—
Wilsthorpe	-		-	-		-	146	3	5	—			—			—	—			—

Sleaford, January 1865.

Maurice G. Moore, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*continued.*

PARTS OF LINDSEY.

PARISH.	Land Assigned to Impropriators.	Land Assigned to Clerical Incumbents.	Money Payments Assigned to Impropriators.	Money Payments Assigned to Clerical Incumbents.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Alkborough	162 2 39	34 1 4	—	—
Ashby, West	423 0 22	—	—	—
Alvingham	408 0 27	—	—	—
Amcotts	—	122 0 0	—	—
Ashby-by-Partney	—	179 2 36	—	—
Anderby	—	76 3 38	—	64 4 7
Anderby Outmarsh	—	15 2 21	—	—
Asterby and Goulceby	Goulceby, 114 1 34	Rector of Asterby, 140 0 26 Vicar of Goulceby, 70 0 34	—	—
Benniworth	—	384 0 25	—	—
Binbrooke	—	Rector of St. Mary, 100 0 0 Vicar of St. Gabriel, 50 0 0	—	—
Barkwith, East	—	168 2 11	—	—
Barnoldby-le-Beck	—	189 0 27	—	—
Brinkhill	—	81 2 0	—	—
Brattleby	—	140 2 36	—	—
Carlton, Great	—	314 2 33	—	—
Carlton, Castle	—	Rector, 37 1 14 Vicar, 17 0 0	—	—
Crowle, Eastoft, and Ealand	Eastoft, and part of Crowle, 216 3 20 Ealand, and part of Crowle, 262 2 4	Vicar of Crowle, 315 3 6	—	—
Cockerington, North	—	288 0 7	—	—
Cockerington, South	—	96 2 35	—	—
Candlesby	—	136 1 20	—	—
Caistor	—	39 1 4	—	—
Cumberworth	—	193 0 18	—	—
Donington	—	181 0 13	—	—
Derrythorpe (Althorpe)	—	15 0 16	—	—
Faldingworth	—	50 0 0	—	145 6 10
Fulstow	243 3 33	83 1 15	—	—
Fotherby	57 1 34	Vicar of Fotherby, 41 2 39 Vicar of Little Grimsby, 47 1 28 Vicar of North Elkington, 21 3 33	—	—
Fulletby	—	288 0 8	—	—
Fillingham	—	455 0 29	—	—
Frodingham	535 0 14	69 1 12	—	—
Greetham	—	—	—	118 8 1½
Goxhill	581 2 33	100 0 0	—	—
Glentham	188 3 0	Vicar of Glentham, 70 2 9 Rector of Cainby, 37 3 13	—	—
Grimoldby	153 1 6	126 0 0	—	—
Grimsby, Great	—	—	272 1 10½	398 18 7
Hogsthorpe and Mumby	Hogsthorpe, 149 0 25 Mumby, 122 1 29	Vicar of Mumby, 66 2 1	Hogsthorpe, 159 10 3¾ Mumby, 96 10 4½	Vicar of Mumby, 91 11 6¾
Horsington	290 1 3	—	—	—
Hackthorne	292 3 17	Vicar of Hackthorne, 101 2 37 Vicar of Hanworth, 29 1 8	—	—

County of Lincoln—Parts of Lindsey—*continued.*

PARISH.	Land Assigned to Impropriators. A. R. P.	Land Assigned to Clerical Incumbents. A. R. P.	Money Payments Assigned to Impropriators. £. s. d.	Money Payments Assigned to Clerical Incumbents. £. s. d.
Hammeringham	- - -	207 2 26	—	—
Halton, West	- - -	200 0 0	—	—
Holton-le-Clay	- - -	94 1 26	—	—
Huttoft	204 2 35	16 3 22	—	—
Hemingby	246 1 6	416 0 25	102 19 2½	—
Hagworthingham	- - -	- - -	—	—
Haltham and	- - -	149 3 35	- - -	238 10 3
Roughton	- - -	154 1 28	—	—
Hareby	- - -	54 3 28	—	—
Hibaldstowe	290 0 15	—	—	—
Horncastle	- - -	318 0 0	—	—
Ingham	302 0 20	47 1 8	- - -	6 17 9
Keal, East	- - -	238 3 12	—	—
Keal, West	- - -	204 3 9	—	—
Killingholme, North and South	708 3 35	125 1 26	—	—
Keddington	80 0 0	54 3 22	—	—
Keelby and Stallingborough	161 2 1	62 2 10	—	—
Legbourne	178 3 1	164 0 36	—	—
Ludborough	393 0 21	—	—	—
Mareham-on-the-Hill	- - -	248 2 5	—	—
Moorby	- - -	160 2 32	—	—
Wilksby	- - -	90 3 22	—	—
Manby	- - -	293 1 15	—	—
Bishop Norton	310 2 10	51 3 11	—	—
Nettleton	- - -	356 2 38	—	—
Normanby-by-Spittal	316 2 11	—	—	—
Owmby-by-Spittal	- - -	232 2 33	—	—
Rothwell	- - -	363 2 11	—	—
Rasen, Market	- - -	93 3 13	- - -	26 12 2
Raithby	- - -	127 0 26	—	—
Rasen, Middle	245 2 2	143 2 20	—	—
Swaby	- - -	277 0 1	—	—
Belleau	- - -	96 2 6	—	—
Scawby	- - -	166 3 17	—	—
Scremby	- - -	- - -	- - -	207 8 5¼
Scamblesby	300 2 10	—	—	—
Scothern and	Scothern,	30 3 0	—	—
Sudbrooke	318 1 14	8 1 35	—	—
Snitterby, Atterby, and Waddingham	- - -	240 3 31	—	—
Santon (Appleby)	122 1 16	10 0 0	—	—
Sturton, Great	156 0 9	163 2 25	—	—
Saxelby	239 0 10	121 3 1	—	—
Scartho	- - -	- - -	- - -	119 12 -
Searby	122 0 21	37 1 32	—	—
Saleby-with-Thoresthorpe	227 3 16	—	—	—
Spridlington	- - -	324 2 19	—	—
Stainton-le-Hole	138 1 28	146 1 20	—	—
Scotter	- - -	672 0 37	—	—
Scotter (Scotton)	- - -	4 1 1	—	—
Thimbleby	- - -	493 0 4	—	—
Tattershall and Kirkby-on-Bain	- - -	67 3 23	—	—
Toynton, All Saints, and St. Peter's	125 0 24	192 3 27	—	—
Toynton, Supra	183 3 11	—	—	—
Tetford	- - -	300 1 32	—	—
Trusthorpe	- - -	174 1 15	—	—
Hannah-cum-Hagnaby	- - -	31 0 35	—	—
Ulceby	469 3 34	108 2 30	—	—
Ulceby and Fotherington	- - -	350 3 31	—	—
Welton-le-Marsh	97 1 16	—	—	—
Welton-by-Louth	- - -	421 1 16	—	—
Wootton	251 0 7	153 0 17	—	—
Woodhall and Langton	216 1 9	166 1 22	—	—
Waythe	107 2 8	25 1 30	—	—
Waltham	- - -	330 2 33	—	—
Wrawby	331 2 6	175 3 5	—	—
Whitton	128 0 37	38 2 28	—	—
Welton-by-Lincoln	292 1 28	236 0 19	—	—
Willoughton	239 1 33	79 0 33	—	—
Wroot	- - -	76 1 12	—	—
Willingham, South	- - -	265 1 18	—	—
Withcall	- - -	- - -	- - -	485 5 9
Yarborough	- - -	216 1 17	—	—

There are no allotments or assignments in any of the awards to ecclesiastical corporations, or others, of land or money payments in lieu of tithes.

Spilsby, 16 January 1865.

Jno. H. Hollway, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

AWARDS.	Vicar.	Rector.	Impropriators.	Ecclesiastical Corporations.	OBSERVATIONS.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Ashford	—	—	133 2 5	—	—
Feltham	122 1 1	—	169 2 17	2 1 35	The 2 A. 1 R. 35 P. is for rectorial tithes.
Finchley	—	30 1 33	—	—	—
Hanworth	—	231 2 15	—	—	—
Hayes, with Precinct of Norwood	17 3 28 in lieu of stipend of 60 *l.*	780 1 6 428 *l.* 9 *s.* 5¼ *d.* corn rents in lieu of tithes, variable every 21 years	—	—	There are also allotments to Curate of Curacy of Norwood, in lieu of stipend of 40 *l.*, 16 A. 3 R. 20 P.
Heston	259 0 1	—	—	315 3 22	—
Hornsey	—	42 0 38	—	—	—
Ickenham	—	Land, 209 2 30 *Money payments, 6 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*	—	—	* These are fixed annual payments.
Staines	49 1 5	—	—	—	—
Sunbury	—	—	174 2 7	8 2 37	—
Willesden	125 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.*	—	—	1,259 *l.* 11 *s.* 8¾ *d.*	Corn rents in lieu of tithes, variable every seven years.
Bedfont	No land or money given in lieu of tithes.				
Cranford					
Edgware Bury Common					
Greenford					
Hanwell					
Harlington					
Isleworth					
Northolt					
Littleton					
Shepperton					
Great Stanmore					
Twickenham					

Richd. Nicholson, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Quantity of Land allotted in lieu of Tithes.	TO WHOM MADE.	BY WHAT AWARD.	REMARKS.
A. R. P.			
42 1 0	The Rector of Llangibby	Trogrug Inclosure Award, 1809.	No money payments are stated in the awards to have been assigned.
504 0 27*	The Vicar of Consolidated Vicarages of Trelleck and Penalt.	Trelleck Inclosure Award, 1821.	
43 1 31	The Rector of Consolidated Rectories of Mitchel Troy and Cwmcarvan.	ditto	
24 3 19	The Prebendary of Llandaff	ditto	
27 2 10	The Rector of Tintern	ditto	
10 1 27	The Duke of Beaufort, as Impropriator	ditto	

Charles Prothero, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PARISHES.	Dates of Inclosure Acts.	Dates of Awards.	Number of Acres Assigned. A. R. P.	Amount of Money Assigned. £. s. d.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.
Barton, otherwise Barton Bendish, or Eastmore.	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	138 3 1	- - - -	- - To the Rector of the rectory of St. Mary in Barton, otherwise Barton Bendish, or Eastmore, as equal in value to 2-15th parts of the lands and grounds in Barton titheable to the said rectory, and as a full equivalent for all manner of tithes due to him, and all moduses or prescriptive payments in lieu thereof.
Ditto - -	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	16 2 10	- - - -	- - To the same, in lieu of the glebe lands, shackage, and all other rights belonging to the said rectory.
Ditto - -	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	152 0 21	- - - -	- - To the Rector of the rectory of All Saints, in Barton, otherwise Barton Bendish, or Eastmore, as a full equivalent for all manner of tithes due to him, and all moduses or prescriptive payments in lieu thereof.
Ditto - -	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	17 0 32	- - - -	- - To the same, in lieu of the glebe lands, and all other rights belonging to the said rectory.
Ditto - -	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	293 3 5	- - - -	- - To the Rector of the rectory of St. Andrew, in Barton, otherwise Barton Bendish, or Eastmore, as equal in value to 2-15th parts of the lands and grounds in Barton, titheable to the said rectory, and as a full equivalent for all manner of tithes due to him, and all moduses or prescriptive payments in lieu thereof.
Ditto - -	14 Geo. 3	13 June 1775	31 2 9	- - - -	- - To the same, in lieu of the glebe lands, and all other rights belonging to the said rectory.
Bixley and Framingham Earl.	40 Geo. 3	8 Oct. 1805	- - -	311 17 7 the annual value of 1,039 bushels and $\frac{437}{1000}$ parts of a bushel of wheat, at 6 *s.* per bushel.	- - To the Rector, as the value of all tithes, both great and small, arising from the lands in the said parishes, and of the one-third part belonging to the said Rector of the tithes arising out of certain lands in the parish of East Poringland, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk and Thomas Beverley.
Blakeney and Glandford.	1 Geo. 4	23 Oct. 1824	- - -	170 1 1	- - To the Rector of the rectories or consolidated benefices of Blakeney and Glandford, as the annual value of all the tithes, both great and small, and of all moduses or payments in lieu of tithes appertaining to the said rectories or consolidated benefices, arising from lands within the said parish of Blakeney.
Carlton Forehoe -	6 Geo. 3	27 June 1770	93 3 38	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as compensation for glebe lands and for great and small tithes.
Carlton Rode -	17 Geo. 3	24 Sept. 1779	48 3 16	- 7 - per annum, to be paid by William Barton and the owner for the time being, of his first allotment of 66 A. 1 R. 25 P.	- - To the Rector, in lieu of glebe lands, and for rights of common.
Ditto - -	17 Geo. 3	24 Sept. 1779	0 1 22	- 9 - per annum, to be paid by John Cann and the owner for the time being, of his third allotment of 18 A. 1 R. 21 P.	- - To the Rector of Burwell, in lieu of glebe lands, and for rights of common.
Darsingham - -	19 Geo. 3	27 Jan. 1781	160 0 0	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as a full equivalent for vicarial tithes arising out of the lands in the said parish by the said Act, intended to be inclosed.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Dates of Inclosure Acts.	Dates of Awards.	Number of Acres Assigned.	Amount of Money Assigned.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Elmham, North -	10 Geo. 4	3 Sept. 1831	- - -	15 4 1	- - To the Lay Impropriator, for eight years from the 11th October 1831, for certain parts (set out in a Schedule to the Award) of the commons, heaths, and waste grounds by the said Act intended to be inclosed.
Ditto - -	10 Geo. 4	3 Sept. 1831	- - -	8 11 10	- - To the Vicar, for eight years from the said 11th October 1831, for certain parts, also set forth in the said Schedule of the said commons, heaths, and waste grounds.
Grimston - -	19 Geo. 3	17 Nov. 1780	619 3 19	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as a full equivalent for all tithes due to him, and all moduses or prescriptive payments in lieu thereof, and for his glebe lands, and sheepwalk or fold-course, right of common, or other interest belonging to the rectory, in and over the lands by the said Act directed to be inclosed, except one right of common and firing on part of the commons allotted for those purposes, which the Rector and his successors were thereafter to use and enjoy, and except oblations, Easter offerings, and surplice fees, which it was provided by the said Act should not be prejudiced, lessened, or defeated.
Hockham, Great -	35 Geo. 3	- - -	2 farm-houses, 7 messuages or cottages, and 458 0 10	- - - -	- - To Edward Drosier, surviving devisee and trustee named in the will of Benoni Mallett, as a full recompense and compensation for all the great tithes belonging to him in the said parish, and for his several parts and shares of the lands by the said Act directed to be allotted, and for his rights and interests therein.
Horsford - -	40 Geo. 3	4 Dec. 1802	204 2 14	- - - -	- - To the Lay Impropriator, as compensation for all great tithes.
Ditto - -	40 Geo. 3	4 Dec. 1802	39 0 10	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as compensation for conies, and for all the small tithes arising in the said parish from the warrens, commons, heaths, commonable lands, and waste grounds by the Act intended to be inclosed.
Horsham, St. Faiths	40 Geo. 3	4 Dec. 1802	2 2 13	- - - -	- - To Sir Philip Stephens, baronet, in part compensation for his right to the soil of the commons, &c., by the Act intended to be inclosed, and for the great and small tithes payable from the said commons, &c.
Hamlet of Newton, St. Faiths.	40 Geo. 3	4 Dec. 1802	10 1 37	- - - -	- - To Sir Philip Stephens, in full satisfaction for all great and small tithes arising within the said hamlet from the lands by the said Act intended to be allotted and inclosed.
Kimberly - -	6 Geo. 3	27 June 1770	196 1 32	- - - -	- - To Sir Armine Wodehouse, baronet, as compensation for all great and small tithes, as well of the lands by the Act intended to be allotted and inclosed, as of all other lands in the parish.
Ditto - -	6 Geo. 3	27 June 1770	38 1 9	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as compensation for glebe lands and for great and small tithes.
Langham - -	55 Geo. 3	22 Oct. 1817	205 0 26	- - - -	- - To the Bishop of Norwich, as Impropriator of the impropriate rectory of Langham Magna, otherwise Bishop's Langham, as a full compensation for all the great or rectorial tithes due to him.
Ditto - -	55 Geo. 3	22 Oct. 1817	3 allotments, consisting of messuage, &c., and 101 0 34	- - - -	- - To the Vicar of Langham Magna, otherwise Bishop's Langham, as a full compensation for the glebe lands belonging to him, for his rights of shackage and common, and for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes, except all moduses and claims to moduses.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Dates of Inclosure Acts.	Dates of Awards.	Number of Acres Assigned.	Amount of Money Assigned.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Langham - -	55 Geo. 3	22 Oct. 1817	4 allotments, consisting of 48 2 25	- - - -	- - To the Rector of the consolidated rectories of Blakeley-with-Cokethorpe and Langham Parva annexed, as a full compensation for the glebe lands belonging to him in right of the rectory of Blakeley, lying within the said parish of Langham; for the glebe lands belonging to him in right of the rectory of Cokethorpe, lying within the said parish of Langham; for the glebe lands belonging to him in right of the rectory of Langham, lying within the said parish; and for all manner of tithes, both great and small, and all moduses payable to him in right of the rectory of Langham Parva.
Poringland, East -	40 Geo. 3	8 Oct. 1805	- - -	189 3 11 the annual value of 630 bushels and $\frac{652}{1000}$ parts of a bushel of wheat, at 6*s.* per bushel.	- - To the Rector, as the value of all tithes, both great and small, arising from the lands in the said parish, except tithes arising from such lands therein as are titheable to the Rector of the rectory of How-with-West, or Little Poringland annexed, and except the one-third part belonging to the Rector of the rectories of Bixley and Framingham Earl, of the tithes arising out of certain lands in the said parish of East Poringland belonging to the Duke of Norfolk and Thomas Beverley.
Ryburgh, Great and Little.	48 Geo. 3	2 Nov. 1810	110 2 18	- - - -	- - To the Impropriator of the impropriate rectory of Little Ryburgh.
Ditto - -	48 Geo. 3	2 Nov. 1810	3 allotments, containing 63 3 8	- - - -	- - To the Vicar of the vicarage of Little Ryburgh. The said allotments to the Impropriator, and the first allotment containing 49 A. 1 R. 3 P. to the Vicar, as a full compensation for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes and moduses payable to them respectively according to their several rights and interests; and the second and third allotments to the Vicar, containing together 14 A. 2 R. 35 P., as a full compensation for the glebe lands belonging to him.
Ditto - -	48 Geo. 3	2 Nov. 1810	271 0 5	- - - -	- - To the Rector of Great Ryburgh, as a full compensation for the glebe lands in the said parish, and for all tithes, great and small, and for all moduses.
Ditto - -	48 Geo. 3	2 Nov. 1810	63 2 27	- - - -	- - To the Rector of Fulmodestone-with-Croxton.
Ditto - -	48 Geo. 3	2 Nov. 1810	23 1 34	- - - -	- - To the Rector of Stibbard; the said allotments to him and the Rector of Fulmodestone-with-Croxton being made as an equivalent for the glebe lands and for any commonable rights and interests belonging to the said Rectors.
Shropham - -	39 Geo. 3	17 Feb. 1801	20 allotments, containing together a messuage, 2 cottages, and 590 3 14	- - - -	- - To the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the city of Norwich, as a full equivalent and compensation for their right in and to the soil of the commons and waste grounds in Shropham, and for their right of sheepwalk in, over, and upon such commons and waste grounds, and for the great tithes becoming due and payable out of and from the lands and grounds in the said parish, subject to the payment of tithes to the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty, and for the rights of common and shackage appendant or appurtenant to the hereditaments theretofore belonging to them in the said parish, and for such hereditaments and of all other their rights and interests in, over, and upon the whole year lands, commons, fields, half-year or shack lands, commons, and waste grounds by the said Act directed to be divided, allotted, and inclosed.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Dates of Inclosure Acts.	Dates of Awards.	Number of Acres Assigned.	Amount of Money Assigned.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Sharrington - -	36 Geo. 3	13 Apr. 1797	Cottage and 12 0 14	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as a full equivalent for the glebe lands belonging to the consolidated rectories of Saxlingham and Sharrington which laid within the said parish of Sharrington, and also all the rights of sheepwalk, shackage or common, and other commonable rights and interests of or belonging to the said rectories within, over, and upon the lands and grounds by the said Act directed to be divided and allotted.
Snettisham - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	439 0 0	- - - -	- - To Nicholas Styleman, esq., as a full equivalent for his several and respective tithes arising in, upon, out, or in respect of the whole year lands and pasture grounds, common fields, half-year inclosures, and shack meadows in the said parish.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	14 3 12	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as an equivalent for his tithes arising within the said parish.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	20 2 8	- - - -	- - To the same, in lieu of and satisfaction for the several and respective lands and grounds which he appeared to be possessed of in the said parish.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	1 2 29	- - - -	- - To Sir Edward Astley, bart., and Mrs. Armine Styleman, as a full equivalent for their tithes as rectors impropriate of Heacham, arising in, upon, out, or in respect of certain lands in the said parish of Snettisham, called Heacham Mink Lands.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	5 1 31	- - - -	- - To the same, in lieu of and satisfaction for the several and respective lands and grounds the said Sir Edward Astley and Armine Styleman appeared to be possessed of in the said parish of Snettisham.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	1 0 35	- - - -	- - To the Dean and Chapter of Norwich as rectors impropriate of Sedgeford, as a full equivalent for their tithes arising in, upon, out, or in respect of Sedgeford Mink Lands.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	0 0 28	- - - -	- - To the Vicar of Sedgeford, as a full equivalent for his tithes arising as last above mentioned.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	0 1 5	- - - -	- - To the Vicar of Heacham, as a full equivalent for his tithes arising as last above mentioned.
Ditto - -	2 Geo. 3	28 Apr. 1766	1 1 0	- - - -	- - To the Rector of Ingoldsthorpe, as a full equivalent for his tithes in respect of certain lands in Snettisham, called Ingoldsthorpe Mink Lands.
Swanton Abbott -	41 Geo. 3	26 Aug. 1824	14 2 16	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as a full compensation for all the great and small tithes arising or renewing, or which might become due and payable within the said parish from or out of the commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds within the said parish.
Thompson - -	55 Geo. 3	8 Oct. 1817	- - -	356 19 1 the annual value of 951 bushels and 900 decimal parts of a bushel of wheat, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.	- - To the Impropriator, out of all the lands in the said parish, except such as are titheable to the Rector and Vicar of Griston, and certain lands then belonging to William Tooke Harwood, esq., and the churchwardens of Thompson.
Thornham - -	34 Geo. 3	9 Feb. 1797	4 3 8	- - - -	- - To the Bishop of Norwich, as a full equivalent for the glebe lands belonging to the impropriate rectory of the said parish.
Ditto - -	34 Geo. 3	9 Feb. 1797	14 2 1	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as a full equivalent for the glebe lands and right of shackage of and belonging to the vicarage of the said parish.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Dates of Inclosure Acts.	Dates of Awards.	Number of Acres Assigned.	Amount of Money Assigned.	TO WHOM ASSIGNED.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Tottenhill with West Briggs.	20 Geo. 3	10 Oct. 1780	17 allotments, containing 999 1 30	- - - -	- - To Thomas Plestow, esq., as a full equivalent for his right to the soil of the commons and wastes by the said Act intended to be inclosed, for his several rights of fold-course or sheepwalk in, over, and upon the said commons and severals half-year inclosures, open field lands, and shack meadows, for his sole right of cutting whins, &c. upon the said severals, for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes arising from the lands and grounds in the said Act mentioned to contain by estimation 470 acres or thereabouts, for his 16 several rights of feeding and depasturing sheep and great cattle in, over, and upon the said commons, severals, and wastes, of cutting whins, &c. upon the said commons, of shacking and feeding great cattle in, over, and upon the said half-year inclosures, open field lands, and shack meadows, for and in respect of 15 several commonable houses and one commonable toft, and for his parts, shares, rights, and interests of and in the said whole-year lands, half-year inclosures, open field lands, shack meadows, and severals immediately before the making the said allotments and the said award.
Ditto - -	20 Geo. 3	10 Oct. 1780	2 allotments, containing 54 2 32	- - - -	- - To the Bishop of Ely, as a full equivalent for all the rectorial and vicarial tithes arising from the lands and grounds in the said Act mentioned to contain by estimation 440 acres or thereabouts, for all the tithes of wool and lambs arising and coming from sheep feeding and depasturing upon the said commons, severals and wastes, and for all the glebe lands belonging to the said Bishop in the said parish of Tottenhill with West Briggs immediately before the making the said allotments and the said award.
Weasenham, All Saints, and Weasenham, St. Peter.	46 Geo. 3	7 July 1809	Parsonage house and 30 0 19	- - - -	- - To the Vicar, as a full equivalent and compensation for all the glebe lands belonging to the vicarages of Weasenham, All Saints, and Weasenham, St. Peter, and for any commonable rights and interests belonging or appertaining thereto, and also in lieu of and in full satisfaction for the privilege enjoyed by the said Vicar and his predecessors of sending a score of sheep to be fed and depastured with the flock of sheep kept in the said parishes by the tenants of Thomas William Coke, esq.
Ditto - -	46 Geo. 3	7 July 1809	5 2 24	- - - -	- - The value of one-eighth part of divers parcels of land lying dispersed in the said parishes, containing altogether by estimation about 48 acres, to the rectorial tithes whereof the said Vicar in right or respect of his said vicarages and of his manor of Weasenham vicarage, or one of them, was or claimed to be entitled, and in lieu of and full satisfaction for his right to such rectorial tithes.
Wellingham -	46 Geo. 3	7 July 1809	Parsonage house and 32 3 36	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as a full equivalent and compensation for all the glebe lands belonging to the rectory of Wellingham.
Weetingham -	14 Geo. 3	27 Jan. 1775	30 1 6	- - - -	- - To the Rector, in lieu of all the glebe lands belonging to him, except a whole year break belonging to the rectory, containing about 108 A. 2 R. 3 P.
Wreningham -	17 Geo. 3	24 Mar. 1779	37 2 2	- - - -	- - To the Rector, as compensation for all tithes arising from commons and waste grounds, and all moduses in lieu thereof.

Rt. W. Parmeter, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

PARISH.	Number of Acres Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.			Money Payments Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.				Whether to Impropriators.	Whether to Clerical Incumbents.	Whether to Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.				
Ecton	341	0	12	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Woodford and Halse	111	1	1	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Upper Boddington and Lower Boddington.	490	1	33	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Helmdon	-		-	160	-	-	per annum	- -	Rector.	
Slapton	97	1	10	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Marston St. Lawrence	141	3	14	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	63	0	23	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Sulgrave	275	0	16	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	125	0	21	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
West Farndon	12	1	4	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Blakesley	106	3	20	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	65	0	7	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Everdon	121	3	16	100	-	-	per annum	- -	Rector.	
Hardingstone	170	2	11	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	148	3	26	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Harlestone	277	0	11	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Doddington, Great	180	1	21	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	101	3	27	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
West Haddon	302	1	6	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	157	1	27	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	214	3	28	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Newnham	183	3	24	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	51	2	37	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Cosgrove	161	0	29	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Eydon	153	0	22	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Wappenham	231	0	34	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Towcester	67	2	18	200	-	-	per annum	Impropriator -	- -	The Bishop of Litchfield and his successors.
Woodford	347	0	2	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Ditto	39	3	5	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.
Guilsborough, Coton, and Nortoft.	30	0	14	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar of Guilsborough.	
Ditto	125	0	26	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.
Ditto	32	0	10	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar of Coton.	
Ashby St. Ledgers	148	1	16	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	66	0	5	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Pattishall	293	1	6	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	150	3	17	72	-	-	per annum	- -	Two Vicars.	
Moulton	428	3	28	-	-	-	-	Impropriators.		
Ditto	112	1	6	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Denshanger	115	2	37	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Syresham	174	2	34	100	-	-	per annum	- -	Rector.	
Wellingborough	861	0	14	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	218	2	38	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Weston and Weedon	270	2	2	27	3	-	per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Kingsthorpe	205	2	4	1	1	3	per annum	- -	Rector.	
Old, or Wold	276	3	5	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Thenford	52	3	26	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Knuston	143	1	20	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	33	0	0	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Denton	147	1	15	-	7	2	per annum	- -	Rectors.	
Slipton	108	2	37	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Lowick	215	0	32	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Earl's Barton	183	3	8	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	37	3	39	-	4	10½	per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Charlton	168	2	36	27	3	-	per annum	Impropriator.		
Ditto	42	3	8	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Watford and Murcott	91	0	38	-	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	13	3	18	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicar.	
Ditto	57	1	32	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	The Bishop of Litchfield and others.
Astrop	180	3	21	-	-	-	-	Impropriators.		
Ditto	31	1	11	-	-	-	-	- -	Vicars.	
Thorpe Achurch	188	2	18	-	-	-	-	- -	Rector.	
Aldwinkle	302	2	12	-	-	-	-	- -	Rectors.	

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*continued.*

PARISH.	Number of Acres Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.			Money Payments Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.			Whether to Impropriators.	Whether to Clerical Incumbents.	Whether to Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.			
East Haddon	238	1	15	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	93	0	38	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Harringworth	64	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.
Ditto	89	0	37	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Warmington	602	2	7	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	5	1	18	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Irchester	234	0	24	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	66	1	33	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Hollowell	80	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.
Ditto	26	1	34	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Staverton	276	0	6	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Hellidon	136	0	19	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	53	3	37	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Scaldwell	151	1	22	-	13	7 per annum	-	Rector.	
Potterspury	293	1	38	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	23	0	35	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Yardley Hastings	263	2	36	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Rowell, otherwise Rothwell.	293	0	20	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	36	0	33	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Desborough	272	3	30	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	66	3	3	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Braunston	289	3	34	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Crick	551	2	1	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Thorpe Malsor	127	0	36	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Duston	94	3	1	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	28	2	23	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Walgrave	267	0	9	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Kilsby	257	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	The Precentor of St. Mary's Lincoln.
Ditto	35	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	The Prebenda Major of Bedford.
Tansor	183	3	34	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Weedon Beck	252	2	13	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	69	0	23	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Mears Ashby	185	3	34	-	7	10 per annum	Impropriator.		
Ditto	95	2	34	1	5	9 per annum	-	Vicar.	
Northampton	65	3	12	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Bulwick	222	3	37	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Nassington Yarwell, Apethorpe, and Woodnewton.	530	0	12	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	190	0	14	-	-	-	-	Vicars and curates.	
Rushden	576	3	26	-	2	5 per annum	Impropriator.		
Ditto	299	1	7	2	15	3 per annum	-	Vicar.	
Isham	271	2	21	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Great Billing	233	2	23	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Titchmarsh	397	3	1	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Harpole	332	0	29	-	19	6 per annum	-	Rector.	
Wootton	172	0	16	-	11	4 per annum	-	Rector.	
Holcot	206	0	18	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Thrapston	199	3	30	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Evenley	254	1	15	1	1	4½ per annum	-	-	President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford.
Ditto	32	3	26	-	7	2 per annum	-	Vicar.	
Kislingbury	259	3	6	1	3	6 per annum	-	Rector.	
Maidford	131	1	4	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Bugbrooke	306	3	14	-	-	-	-	Rector.	
Little Harrowden	110	2	7	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	41	3	30	1	-	- per annum	-	Vicar.	
Byfield	488	2	37	-	9	8 per annum	-	Rector.	
Tiffield	180	3	34	2	17	5 per annum	-	Rector.	
Woodend	69	3	10	-	-	-	Impropriator.		
Ditto	45	2	7	-	-	-	-	Vicar.	
Floore	163	1	14	-	-	-	Impropriator.		

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*continued.*

PARISH.	Number of Acres Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.			Money Payments Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.	Whether to Impropriators	Whether to Clerical Incumbents.	Whether to Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A.	R.	P.	£. s. d.			
Floore	147	0	2	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Broughton	315	0	10	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Great and Little Creaton	141	3	32	- 16 9¾ per annum	- -	Rector.	
Wollaston	329	0	20	- 7 10 per annum	Impropriator.		
Ditto	74	1	38	2 7 4 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Brixworth	525	3	35	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	148	2	0	- 5 4 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Milton and Collingtree	172	2	3	- 11 7 per annum	- -	Rector of Milton.	
Ditto	157	2	6	- 6 9 per annum	- -	Rector of Collingtree.	
Polebrooke	245	3	19	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Aynhoe	-		-	234 9 6 - - By a corn rent.	- -	Rector.	
Lamport and Hanging Houghton.	-		-	405 9 8 per annum By a corn rent.	- -	Rector.	
Daventry	361	0	20	- - - -	- -	- -	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.
Addington, Great	248	3	25	8 17 1 per annum	- -	Rector.	
Werrington and Walton	124	1	31	- - - -	- -	- -	The Bishop of Peterborough.
Ditto	102	3	1	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Hargrave	248	3	30	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Kingsutton	206	1	6	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	19	0	16	- 12 11 per annum	- -	Rector.	
Burton Lattmier	528	1	29	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Brigstock, Stanion, and part of Sudborough:							
Brigstock	172	2	8	32 16 6 per annum	Impropriator.		
Ditto	-		-	117 14 7 - - By a corn rent.	- -	Vicar.	
Stanion	122	2	17	16 - 7 per annum	Impropriator.		
Cliffe Regis	52	2	30	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	37	3	38	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Great and Little Weldon	517	0	7	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Wadenhoe	166	3	37	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Ravensthorpe	159	1	28	- 5 1 per annum	- -	- -	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford
Ditto	59	2	0	1 - 4 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Bozeat	364	2	17	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	97	0	30	- 8 6 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Islip	209	1	17	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Hannington	181	0	16	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Newton Bromshold	13	2	18	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	154	0	28	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Raunds	610	1	12	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	167	0	26	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Croughton	321	2	2	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Weekley and Geddington:							
Weekley	138	1	8	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	68	0	9	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Geddington	173	3	8	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	83	1	20	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Rothersthorpe	143	3	23	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	58	2	16	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Cotterstock-cum-Clapthorn:							
In Cotterstock	110	2	13	- - - -	Impropriator.		
In Clapthorn	185	1	19	- - - -	Impropriator.		
In Cotterstock	2	1	17	37 19 - per annum	- -	Vicar.	
In Clapthorn	Nothing mentioned.						
Easton-on-the-Hill	108	2	36	- - - -	- -	- -	The Marquis of Exeter as compensation for corn rent.
Ditto	44	0	15	463 13 9 per annum By a corn rent.	- -	Rector.	
Warkton, Little Oakley, and Luddington:							
Warkton	233	1	8	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Little Oakley	94	2	4	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Luddington	201	2	15	- - - -	- -	Rector.	

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON—*continued.*

PARISH.	Number of Acres Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.			Money Payments Awarded in Lieu of Tithes.	Whether to Impropriators.	Whether to Clerical Incumbents.	Whether to Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	R.	A.	P.	£. s. d.			
Naseby	422	1	23	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Oundle and Ashton	379	2	26	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	68	3	6	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Irthlingborough	381	3	24	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	21	2	28	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Kingscliffe	441	3	29	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Orlingbury	258	1	39	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Coldhigham with Grimscote.	69	2	38	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	195	3	7	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Hackleton and Piddington.	340	2	5	- 14 1½ per annum	Impropriator.		
Wilby	212	0	22	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Finedon	475	2	19	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Quinton	126	2	0	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Benefield	425	0	31	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Cooknoe, otherwise Cogenhoe.	121	3	30	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Little Houghton and Brafield-on-the-Green.	365	0	38	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	95	2	24	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Corby	220	2	12	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Brackley	258	2	4	- - - -	- -	- -	The Archbishop of York, and others.
Ditto	75	1	15	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Gretton	309	3	13	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	179	3	9	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Cranford, St. John	178	1	30	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Silverstone	-		-	239 6 6 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Althorpe	23	3	0	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Addington, Little	245	0	9	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Alderton	99	1	35	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Hartwell	-		-	169 14 6 per annum By a corn rent.	Impropriator.		
Ditto	-		-	20 - - per annum	- -	Curate.	
Higham Ferrers	366	3	34	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	20	0	0	168 5 8 per annum	- -	Vicar.	
Marston Trussell	229	0	17	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Chippingwarden	14	0	0	200 - - per annum	- -	Rector.	
Boughton and Pitsford:							
Boughton	177	0	29	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Pitsford	195	1	8	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Wilbarston	126	1	8	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	91	1	7	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Roade and Ashton	161	3	7	- - - -	Impropriators.		
Ditto	46	1	18	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Stoke Bruerne and Shutlanger.	59	3	27	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Stanwick	324	1	20	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Nether Heyford	7	0	7	100 - - per annum	- -	Rectors.	
Hinton by Woodford	165	0	38	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	18	1	38	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Farthingstone	187	1	20	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Whitfield	-		-	134 7 6½ per annum By a corn rent.	- -	Rector.	
Brington	203	3	0	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Drayton	225	3	3	- - - -	- -	- -	The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.
Ditto	50	3	15	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Litchborough	123	3	14	- - - -	- -	Rector.	
Norton	184	0	35	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	46	3	8	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	
Welton	196	0	19	- - - -	Impropriator.		
Ditto	64	0	19	- - - -	- -	Vicar.	

County Hall, 15 September 1864.

Henry Philip Markham,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

There is only one Award in the Clerk of the Peace Office, viz.:—The Award for the Division of Henshaw and Melkeridge Common, in the parish of Haltwhistle.

Manor of Henshaw:—160 A. 0 R. 7 P. of land were assigned to the vicars of Haltwhistle, for the time being, as a full equivalent in value for all vicarial tithes, mortuaries, and ecclesiastical dues of every kind (except surplice fees) which would accrue to the vicar within the manor of Henshaw.

Manor of Melkeridge:—155 A. 1 R. 20 P. of land were assigned to the same vicars as a like equivalent, for the same tithes which would accrue to the vicar within the manor of Melkeridge.

There are no money payments assigned in lieu of tithes and Inclosure Acts, the awards of which are in my office.

The award for Henshaw and Melkeridge, 9th November 1787; and enrolled, 18th July 1793.

Alnwick, 18 February 1865. *Wm. Dickson*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Parish Inclosed.	Date of Award Enrolled.	Quantity of Land Assigned.	Money Payment Assigned.	Assigned to Impropriators.	Assigned to Clerical Incumbents.	Assigned to Ecclesiastical Corporations.	Assigned to other Persons.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Barton	16 Nov. 1759	150 0 28	- -	- -	150 0 28	—	—	—
Carlton-upon-Trent	10 May 1766	107 3 20	- -	74 1 19	33 2 1	- -	- -	2 A. 3 R. 26 P. remains subject to tithes of all kinds.
Everton	7 Sept. 1761	312 3 19	- -	213 1 19	99 2 0	—	—	—
Wilford	23 May 1766	209 2 4	- -	- -	209 2 4	- -	- -	49 A. 3 R. 29 P. remaining titheable as heretofore.
Lenton and Radford	9 Jan. 1768	78 2 36	- -	43 2 28	35 0 8	—	—	—
Ruddington	2 Dec. 1767	375 1 16	- -	316 3 31	58 1 25	—	—	—
Carlton in Lindrick	31 Oct. 1768	443 3 22	- -	- -	443 3 22	—	—	—
Burton and Bulcote	21 Nov. 1769	211 2 23	- -	142 1 35	69 0 28	—	—	—
Blidworth	5 April 1770	3 1 13	- -	- -	3 1 13	—	—	—
Normanton-on-Soar	12 Feb. 1771	40 1 14	- -	- -	40 1 14	—	—	—
Hucknal Torkard	20 April 1771	315 1 32	- -	244 3 16	70 2 16	—	—	—
Stapleford and Bramcote.	18 Jan. 1772	58 3 15	- -	- -	3 0 17	- -	55 2 38	—
Mattersey	16 Mar. 1773	225 2 23	- -	98 2 39	126 3 24	—	—	—
Scaftworth	21 Dec. 1773	13 0 24	1 *s.* per acre and 22 *l.* annually.	1 *s.* per acre -	13 0 24 and 22 *l.* annually.	—	—	—
Sutton Bonnington	10 Mar. 1775	159 3 8	3 *s.* 4 *d.* annually.	- -	159 3 8 and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* annually.	- -	- -	Several small parcels of land to remain titheable as heretofore.
Greasley	1 June 1775	185 3 16	- -	185 3 16	—	—	—	—
Misterton	14 Oct. 1775	786 2 22	1 6 8	- -	- -	786 2 22 and 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* annually.	—	—
West Retford	11 June 1776	148 1 9	2 6 -	- -	148 1 9 and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* annually.	—	—	—
Hickling	27 May 1776	431 0 8	- -	- -	431 0 8	- -	- -	Several old inclosures remain titheable.
Sutton Bonnington	14 May 1777	129 0 9	- -	- -	129 0 9	- -	- -	5 A. 0 R. 37 P. of old inclosure remains titheable.
Ratcliffe-on-Trent	25 Jan. 1790	122 3 10	- -	80 3 3	42 0 7	—	—	—
Clayworth	12 Oct. 1792	232 1 32	- -	- -	232 1 32	- -	- -	A small portion of this quantity is glebe, and 9 A. 3 R. 15 P. old inclosure to remain titheable.
Syerston	27 June 1795	118 2 22	- -	77 0 13	41 2 9	—	—	—
Eastwood	2 Sept. 1793	138 0 21	- -	- -	138 0 21	—	—	—

County of Nottingham—*continued.*

Parish Inclosed.	Date of Award Enrolled.	Quantity of Land Assigned.	Money Payment Assigned.	Assigned to Impropriators.	Assigned to Clerical Incumbents.	Assigned to Ecclesiastical Corporations.	Assigned to other Persons.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	
Sneinton	13 Feb. 1798	142 1 15	- -	127 0 15	15 1 0	—	—	—
Woodborough	24 Feb. 1798	270 0 31	- -	263 0 27	7 0 4	—	—	—
North Collingham	22 Mar. 1798	238 1 37	- -	235 1 14	3 0 23	—	—	—
Caunton	7 Feb. 1799	412 3 31	- 12 -	313 0 9 and 9 *s.* 6 *d.* annually.	99 3 22 and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* annually.	—	—	—
Granby and Sutton	17 July 1799	321 1 15	- -	245 3 24	75 1 31	—	—	—
Lenton and Radford	10 April 1799	22 1 4	- -	22 1 4	—	—	—	—
South Leverton	2 Nov. 1801	416 0 17	42 - -	365 2 22	50 1 35 and 42 *l.* payable to vicar annually by impropriator.	—	—	—
North Leverton and Habblesthorpe.	2 Nov. 1801	271 3 37	- -	189 1 10	82 2 27	—	—	—
Wysall	19 Oct. 1801	271 0 5	- -	204 1 22	66 2 23	—	—	—
East Stoke and Elston	30 Nov. 1801	500 0 31	- -	282 0 28	218 0 3	—	—	—
Weston	19 Nov. 1803	265 2 2	- -	- -	265 2 2	—	—	—
Orston and Thoroton	3 July 1797	405 2 34	- -	317 1 9	88 1 25	—	—	—
Grassthorpe	25 June 1801	96 2 10	- -	51 2 7	45 0 3	—	—	—
Widmerpool	18 April 1804	321 2 2	- -	- -	321 2 2	—	—	—
Harworth	20 Sept. 1804	185 3 39	309 11 1½	115 1 38 and 179 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*	70 2 1 and 130 *l.* 1 *s.* 9½ *d.*	—	—	—
Cropwell Bishop	23 Nov. 1804	216 0 11	- -	166 1 22	49 2 29	—	—	—
Tuxford	16 Jan. 1804	428 1 12	- -	326 2 39	101 2 13	—	—	—
Moorgate	3 Jan. 1806	10 0 8	- -	7 0 13	2 3 35	—	—	—
Gotham	31 Mar. 1806	374 2 8	- -	- -	374 2 8	—	—	—
Walkeringham	21 May 1806	472 0 11	- -	344 3 5	127 1 6	—	—	—
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.	3 June 1799	364 1 20	- -	289 2 13	74 3 7	—	—	—
East Bridgford	26 June 1801	266 0 12	- -	- -	266 0 12	—	—	—
Normanton-on-Trent	20 Oct. 1808	150 0 4	- -	97 3 29	52 0 15	—	—	—
Barnby Moor	1 June 1809	186 3 24	- -	141 3 7	45 0 17	—	—	—
Sutton-on-Trent	16 Dec. 1808	354 3 31	- -	262 3 15	92 0 16	—	—	—
Elton	17 April 1809	162 2 22	- -	- -	162 2 22	—	—	—
Beeston	11 Nov. 1809	218 3 38	- -	152 0 38	66 3 0	—	—	—
Basford	3 July 1797	381 1 11	- -	249 2 29	131 2 22	—	—	—
Alverton	7 Sept. 1810	70 1 7	- -	- -	70 1 7	—	—	—
Annesley	27 Dec. 1809	114 3 18	- -	114 3 18	—	—	—	—
Blidworth	17 June 1812	981 3 12	- -	568 3 2	413 0 10	—	—	—
Tollerton	15 April 1806	140 2 33	- -	- -	140 2 33	—	—	—
Ordsall	2 Mar. 1813	26 0 9	- -	- -	26 0 9	—	—	—
Dunham and Ragnall	16 May 1815	340 1 9	- -	232 1 29	107 3 20	—	—	—
East Markham	17 June 1816	443 1 37	- -	330 1 22	113 0 15	—	—	—
Spalford and Wigsley	15 Mar. 1817	371 1 22	- -	177 2 3	193 3 19	—	—	—
Worksop	2 Aug. 1817	8 3 24	304 3 3	- -	8 3 24 and 304 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* yearly, corn-rents.	- -	- -	Part glebe.
Kirton	2 June 1825	133 2 36	- -	- -	133 2 36	—	—	—
Walesby	3 June 1825	331 2 12	- -	229 1 25	102 0 27	—	—	—
Egmanton	6 July 1825	318 0 17	- -	248 3 16	69 1 1	—	—	—
Strelley and Bilborough	9 Jan. 1828	193 0 19	- -	- -	190 0 11	- -	3 0 8	—
Sturton	10 Mar. 1828	517 2 14	- -	384 2 28	132 3 26	—	—	—
Littleborough	10 Mar. 1828	44 3 6	- -	44 3 6	—	—	—	—
Norwell	10 Oct. 1832	426 1 13	39 1 8	333 0 27	93 0 26 and 39 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* to vicar, annually.	—	—	—
Wadnall Field in Ossington.	2 June 1845	9 0 16	- -	9 0 16	—	—	—	—
Original Awards deposited with the Clerk of the Peace:								
Hawksworth	3 April 1861	103 0 28	- -	- -	103 0 28	—	—	—
Headon-cum-Upton	7 May 1818	280 1 31	- -	185 2 38	94 2 33	—	—	—
Warsop	26 May 1825	1,131 0 15	- -	- -	1,131 0 15	—	—	—

Newark, 31 October 1864.

P. R. A. Burnaby, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. [a] Land Allotted.	Impropriators. [a] Money Assigned Annually.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Adderbury	9 Sept. 1768	536 2 13	- - -	313 2 10	1 12 2½	—	—
Alkerton	28 Feb. 1777	- - -	- - -	189 1 17	- 3 1	—	—
Arncot	18 May 1816	159 2 29 [b]	- - -	77 2 19	—	—	—
Ascot and Whichwood	18 Nov. 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ascot-under-Whichwood	19 Oct. 1838	- [c] -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- [d]	—
Asthal	16 Dec. 1814	353 3 27	- [e] -	19 2 31	—	—	—
Asthal, Whichwood, and Fulbrook.	14 Nov. 1862	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aston and Cote	15 Dec. 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aston Rowant	3 Jan. 1835	199 3 7	- - -	63 1 1	—	—	—
Aston Steeple	4 Nov. 1777	- - -	- - -	166 2 8 1 2 18 [f]	—	—	—
Baldon Marsh and Toot	1 June 1840	254 1 39	- - -	- - -	236 - 9 [g]	—	—
Barford, Little	19 Aug. 1793	10 0 38	- - -	90 3 6	—	—	—
Barton, Westcot and Middle	2 April 1796	221 1 5	- 6 4	171 2 21 26 3 11 [h]	- 5 8 - 17 8 [h]	—	—
Beckley	29 Jan. 1831	160 1 7 [i] and 15 3 18 [k]	- - -	87 0 37 (*circa.*)	—	—	—
Benson, Berrick Salome, and Ewelme.	21 Jan. 1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicester, King's End	17 Jan. 1794	221 3 9	- - -	53 3 30	- 9 2½	—	—
Bicester, Market End	16 Sept. 1758	158 1 1 [l]	- - -	62 2 7	—	—	—
Bigmore Common	13 July 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Bourton	16 Nov. 1770	176 3 15 [k]	- - -	106 3 10	—	—	—
Blackthorn	24 Sept. 1777	231 0 19 [a]	- - -	56 2 8	—	—	—
Bloxham	16 Jan. 1802	422 1 34	1 19 4	85 3 36	2 - -	—	—
Botley	2 Dec. 1853	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton, Great and Little	3 July 1778	0 1 38 and 175 0 19 [a]	- - -	37 0 34	1 2 -	—	—
Brightwell Baldwin	22 Nov. 1802	- - -	- - -	4 3 2	356 1 - [m]	—	—
Britwell Prior and Britwell Salome.	21 June 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bucknell	7 June 1779	- - -	- - -	250 3 26	—	—	—
Burcot	22 Feb. 1776	114 3 25	- 4 -	—	—	—	—
Burford	28 Feb. 1795	371 0 0 [a]	5 16 1¼ [a]	100 1 10	3 3 11¼	—	—
Burroway	6 Sept. 1851	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassington	14 Feb. 1804	- - -	- - -	67 2 35	1 8 2½	219 0 25	—
Caversham	22 April 1834	- [n] -	—	—	—	—	—
Chadlington and Chilson	2 July 1825	416 0 15	- - -	309 1 32	—	—	—
Chalford	13 July 1858	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charlgrove	30 Dec. 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor	24 April 1858	—	—	—	—	—	—
Checkendon	8 Feb. 1864	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilson and Whichwood	19 May 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinnor	2 Sept. 1854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chipping Norton and Salford	7 July 1770	558 1 20 [o]	23 - 11½ [o]	150 0 15 (*circa.*)	- 4 3	—	—
Clanfield	20 Aug. 1839	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claydon	1 May 1776	161 2 22 [a]	- - -	39 0 1	—	—	—
Coggs	8 Dec. 1787	326 3 34	1 5 3	—	—	—	—
Cottisford	27 Nov. 1854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowley	28 June 1853	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cropredy	27 May 1775	249 3 37 [a]	- - -	33 0 16	—	—	—
Culham	14 Mar. 1811	140 2 33	- - -	49 2 8	—	—	—
Curbridge	10 May 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doan	8 Dec. 1779	125 0 9 [k]	- - 6 [k]	14 1 35	- 14 -	—	—
Deddington, and Barford, Great	5 Oct. 1803	647 2 10 [p] 40 3 7	- - -	7 2 34	—	—	—

[a] In compiling this Return, *Impropriators* and *Appropriators* are treated as synonymous.
[b] This allotment is to the Bishop of Oxford, in lieu of tithes; but in this instance, and in others throughout the Return, in which the Allottee (being an Ecclesiastical Corporation) is not specifically described in the award as an Appropriator, it is doubted whether the allotment is correctly placed in this, or should be in the 7th column.
[c] 863 A. 2 R. 37 P. allotted to Impropriator, together with the tithes on such lands.
[d] 581 A. 3 R. 2 P. allotted to two Tithe-owners, together with the tithes on such lands.
[e] The sum of 2,144 *l.* 15 *s.* was contributed in compensation for tithes, and towards the expenses of the inclosure, by owners of old inclosures who had not sufficient common field land to make compensation in land, but the proportion of this sum applicable to tithes is not distinguished.
[f] The 1 A. 2 R. 18 P. to Rector of Wootton.
[g] Includes compensation for glebe.
[h] These allotted to Steeple Barton.
[i] For Studley and Horton hamlet.
[k] This allotment is to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, as Impropriators, and Note [a] applies, *mutatis mutandis*.
[l] Includes small compensation for glebe.
[m] This sum (paid from 342 A. 0 R. 23 P.) is subject to variation with the average price of corn, at periods of 14 years.
[n] Titheable lands are allotted.
[o] These allotments are to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, as Impropriators, and Note [a] applies, *mutatis mutandis*.
[p] This allotment is to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Note [a] applies, *mutatis mutandis*.

County of Oxford—*continued.*

Parish.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. (a)		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.	
		Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Denton	13 Sept. 1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorchester and Overy	23 Sept. 1861	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drayton (near Banbury)	3 July 1802	- - -	- - -	42 2 32	137 5 - (b)	—	—
Drayton (near Dorchester)	16 Sept. 1861	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ducklington	12 July 1839	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunstew	15 Mar. 1794	136 2 25	- 2 -	120 1 29	- 3 6	—	—
Ensham	6 Feb. 1802	215 0 4	23 4 8 (c)	101 0 19	24 12 6 (c)	—	—
Enstone Church	6 Jan. 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enstone Neat	23 May 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fencot and Murcot	1 Dec. 1849	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finstock Common	24 Dec. 1862	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fritwell	6 Dec. 1808	251 3 31	- - -	82 0 30 5 2 11 (d)	—	—	—
Fulbrook	10 Mar. 1819	204 0 6 and 97 2 15 (d)	- - -	79 3 22	—	—	—
Fulbrook, Shipton, and Taynton	5 Sept. 1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garsington	22 April 1823	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giles, St., Oxford	22 Mar. 1832	48 2 37	—	—	—	—	—
Goddington	23 April 1817	- - -	- - -	125 1 23	—	—	—
Goring	30 Jan. 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton	17 June 1846	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hailey and Crawley	22 Dec. 1824 and 8 Nov. 1853	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Poyle	7 July 1797	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 5 2 9 - - (e)	—	—
Handborough	20 Mar. 1773	- - -	- - -	310 1 13	—	—	—
Haseley, Great	6 June 1822	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headington	12 June 1804	221 2 33	- - -	96 1 17	—	—	—
Hethe, *aliter* Heath	4 June 1773	- - -	- - -	149 3 37 2 3 3 (f)	—	—	—
Hempton Winnall	5 Feb. 1846	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heyford, Lower	15 Oct. 1802	- - -	- - -	269 1 19	- 8 6	—	—
Heyford, Upper	31 Dec. 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	523 5 -	—	—
Hinksey, North	1 Jan. 1777	81 0 5 (g)	- - -	13 2 28 (g)	—	—	—
Hooknorton and Southrop	24 Sept. 1774	503 0 4 (a)	53 16 6¾ (a)	157 2 38	—	—	—
Horsepath	23 Sept. 1858	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iffley	9 Jan. 1830	87 0 15 (h)	—	—	—	—	—
Kidlington	14 Mar. 1818	282 0 10	- - -	177 0 37	—	—	—
Kingham	24 Dec. 1850	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirtlington	23 Jan. 1815	301 1 22	- - -	180 3 27	—	—	—
Launton	4 Aug. 1814	- - -	- - -	416 1 10	—	—	—
Leafield and Whichwood	1 Dec. 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewknor	15 April 1815	434 3 8	- - -	86 1 4	—	—	—
Littlemore	31 Mar. 1819	103 2 3 and 56 2 12 (h)	—	—	—	—	—
Milcomb	16 May 1794	113 3 16	- 1 4½	65 1 34 (i) 63 3 26 (k)	- 1 3 (i) - - 5½ (k)	—	—
Milton, Great and Little	23 Feb. 1844 and 8 Nov. 1839	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton-under-Wychwood	25 April 1849	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neithrop and Wickham	17 Aug. 1760	80 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 14 6	—	—
Newington, North	18 May 1805	- - -	- - -	197 2 31	—	—	—
Noke	29 April 1829	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northleigh	17 April 1759	298 1 25	- - -	113 0 35	—	—	—
Northmoor	6 July 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northstoke and Ipsden	4 July 1856	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oddington	30 Jan. 1793	- - -	- - -	- - -	230 - -	—	—
Otmoor	15 April 1829	245 0 13	—	—	—	—	—
Piddington	17 Sept. 1758	171 2 22	—	—	—	—	—
Publicot	12 Jan. 1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrton	20 Dec. 1851	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) In compiling this Return, *Impropriators* and *Appropriators* are treated as synonymous.
(b) This payment is subject to variation with the average price of corn, at periods of 14 years.
(c) Subject to variation with the price of corn, septennially.
(d) To Rector of Souldern.
(e) The value of 3350·998 gallons of wheat: 220·518 gallons are also due, which, valued at the same rate, are equal to about 9*l.*
(f) To Incumbent of Cottisford.
(g) About these quantities. Certain exchanges made for unspecified lands.
(h) This allotment is to the Archdeacon of Oxford, as Impropriator, and Note (a) applies, *mutatis mutandis.*
(i) To Incumbent of Bloxham.
(k) To Incumbent of Wigginton.

County of Oxford—*continued.*

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. [a]						Clerical Incumbents.						Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.					
		Land Allotted.			Money Assigned Annually.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned Annually.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned Annually.		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Rollright, Great	17 April 1776	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	2	13	—			—			—		
Rotherfield Greys	25 April 1860		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Sandford (Wootton Hundred).	11 June 1768	349	0	24	-	-	-	56	2	2	—			—			—		
Shennington	30 Jan. 1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	0	34	7	4	11½	—			—		
Shiplake	16 Dec. 1837		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Shipton-under-Wychwood	6 Nov. 1852		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Shirburn	19 May 1806	15	1	37		—			—			—			—			—		
Shotover	19 Feb. 1824	22	1	23		—			—			—			—			—		
Sibford Ferris	8 May 1790	148	3	35	1	7	11	21	2	4	—			—			—		
Souldern	7 July 1856		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Southleigh	30 Jan. 1793		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Southnewington	17 April 1795	254	3	20	1	6	3½	13	1	30	40	-	-	—			—		
Southstoke and Woodcot	8 June 1853		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Spelsbury	14 May 1803	372	0	34 [b]	-	-	-	78	0	31	—			—			—		
Standlake, Brighthampton, and Hardwick.	12 May 1853		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Stanton Harcourt	20 July 1774	65 and 21 (for Southleigh), and 352	0	14 [a] 0 6 [a] 0 6 [c]		—			—			—			—			—		
Stanton, St. John	10 Dec. 1778	94	0	35	-	-	-	155	2	3	7	3	2	—			—		
Stoke Lyne and Fewcot	7 June 1794	265	3	3	1	7	-	215	1	0	3	13	9	—			—		
Stokenchurch	31 Aug. 1861		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Stokerow	11 Dec. 1863		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Stoke Talmage	29 Oct. 1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	3	5 [d]	—			—		
Stonesfield	14 June 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	3	33	-	7	2¼	—			—		
Swalcliffe	2 April 1772	155	3	8	-	-	-	9	1	38		—		—			—		
Swerford	9 June 1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	0	17		—		—			—		
Swinbrook	7 May 1813	210	2	24 [e]		—			—			—		—			—		
Tew, Little	29 Nov. 1794	215	0	7	-	-	-	16	2	35		—		—			—		
Thame and Sydenham	19 May 1826	692	3	31	-	-	-	148	1	3		—		—			—		
Upton	9 Dec. 1773		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Warborough	2 May 1853		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Wardington, Williamscot, and Coton.	13 April 1762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	16	- [f]	263	2	8 [g]	—		
Watlington	22 April 1815	314	0	24 [h]	83	18	5 [i]	51	1	20	99	-	3 [i]	—			—		
Wendlebury	16 April 1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	2	36	-	5	7	—			—		
Weston, South	16 July 1856		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Wheatley	3 April 1813	133	0	10	-	-	-	21	2	10		—		—			—		
Whichwood, Asthall, and Leafield.	28 Mar. 1861		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Whichwood Forest	13 June 1857		—			—			—			—			—			—		
Whitchurch	16 May 1806	83	3	6 [k]	-	[l]	-	164	2	8	-	[m]	-	—			—		
Whitchurch Common	14 Oct. 1813	3	2	17 [k]	-	-	-	14	0	10 [n]		—		—			—		
Wigginton	6 Feb. 1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	2	15	-	18	8	—			—		
Woolvercot	14 May 1834	74	3	1	-	-	-	35	2	33		—		—			—		
Wootton	26 June 1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	0	29		—		—			—		
Wroxton and Balscott	17 May 1805	328	1	31 [b]		—			—			—		—			—		

([a]) In compiling this Return, *Impropriators* and *Appropriators* are treated as synonymous.
([b]) This allotment is to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, as Impropriators, and Note ([a]) applies, *mutatis mutandis*.
([c]) All Souls' College. ([d]) Subject to variation according to the average price of wheat, at periods of 14 years.
([e]) Part exchanged for unspecified quantity. ([f]) To Incumbent of Cropredy. ([g]) To seven different tithe-owners.
([h]) 85 A. 0 R. 22 P. of this allotment are charged with the annual payment of 78 *l.* 3 *s.*, part of the 99 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* assigned to the Incumbent.
([i]) These sums are subject to variation with the average price of corn, at periods of 14 years.
([k]) This allotment is to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Note ([a]) applies, *mutatis mutandis*.
([l]) The Impropriators are also entitled to market value of 33 bushels and a fraction of wheat.
([m]) The Incumbent is also entitled to value of 92 bushels and a fraction of wheat. ([n]) Includes small compensation for glebe.

P.S.—As this Return relates only to the Inclosure Awards enrolled with Clerks of the Peace, it is important to observe that the Statute 41 Geo. 3, c. 109, s. 35, gave the alternative of enrolment in one of the Courts at Westminster, or with the Clerk of the Peace; and that, in fact, a great many Awards are enrolled at Westminster.

The compiler of this Return would suggest that if a Statute were passed to transfer the Westminster Awards to the Counties, it would effect a great public convenience.

County Hall, 8 August 1864. *John M. Davenport*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

PARISH.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.	
	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Money.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Barleythorpe	- - -	- - -	18 1 23	- - -	112 0 34	—
Belton	82 3 7	- - -	62 2 9	—	—	—
Bisbrooke	144 2 30	- - -	44 0 33	—	—	—
Braunston	147 3 13	- - -	51 2 10	—	—	—
Casterton, Little	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 8 -	—	—
Casterton, Great	- - -	- - -	- - -	322 1 4	—	—
Caldecott	- - -	- - -	47 1 16	- - -	128 0 24	—
Egleton	108 3 9	- - -	32 2 6	—	—	—
Empingham	- - -	398 12 3	- - -	83 8 10	—	—
Ketton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	300 - -
Liddington	- - -	- - -	84 1 28	- - -	172 0 4	—
Manton	98 1 11	- - -	35 1 23	- - -	37 2 21	—
Market Overton	- - -	- - -	300 2 19	—	—	—
Normanton	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 18 9	—	—
Oakham	- - -	- - -	120 3 8	- - -	302 2 7	—
Ryhall-cum-Belmisthorpe	273 0 23	- - -	119 0 4	—	—	—
Uppingham	- - -	- - -	118 1 15	—	—	—

Benj. Adam, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

Money given in lieu of Tithes.	Land Assigned to Impropriators.	Land Assigned to Clerical Incumbents.	Land Assigned to Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Nil	505 3 9	819 2 29	- - Nil.

8 February 1865.

John Loxdale, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Date of Award.	Name of Inclosure Award.	Allotments in lieu of Tithes, and to whom Assigned.			
		Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations.	Others.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1788	Basingstoke and Upton Grey	20 3 35	9 0 6	—	—
1805	Christchurch and Holdenhurst	- - -	- - -	- - -	509 1 25
1806	The same	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 1 14
1813	Hampreston	26 0 10	15 3 10	- - -	170 2 20
1813	Ovington	- - -	- - -	- - -	227 1 24
1814	Eling and Fawley	- - -	239 1 1	- - -	105 1 9
1814	St. Mary Extra and South Stoneham	- - -	7 2 25	—	—
1816	Farnborough	- - -	161 2 7	—	—
1817	Milton	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 36
1820	Sway and Arnewood	- - -	31 3 34	—	—
1825	Bishopstoke and South Stoneham	- - -	33 3 37	—	—

Note.—In the Mapledurwell and Nether Wallop awards the allotments in lieu of tithes are not given separately.

There are no money payments assigned in lieu of tithes in any of the inclosure awards deposited with the clerk of the peace of the above county.

T. H. Earle, for *G. A. W.*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.	
	Amount of Land Assigned in lieu of Tithes.	Amount of Money Assigned.	Amount of Land Assigned in lieu of Tithes.	Amount of Money Assigned.	Amount of Land Assigned in lieu of Tithes.	Amount of Money Assigned.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Total amount of land and money (if any) assigned in lieu of tithes under Inclosure Acts in the county of Stafford since 1845 - - - -	36 2 19	—	—	—	—	—

The assignments were made under old Acts of Parliament.

20 August 1864. *Robt. Hand*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

PARISH.	Date of Award.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.		Observations.
		£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	
Barton Mills - -	21 Feb. 1798	- -	- -	- -	1 1 8 314 1 26 110 0 2 7 2 27 15 1 26 448 3 9	- -	- -	In lieu of tithe for glebe lands and right of common. Surplice fees reserved.
Barnby and Mutford	23 Jan. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Compensation to Rector in lieu of all tithes, from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre for the first six years. 1,029 A. 3 R. 34 P., Barnby; 1,499 A. 1 R. 11 P., Mutford. A reservation that a double sum per acre be paid for the last four years when land is converted into tillage.
Reydon - -	– Feb. 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Waste: contents, 504 A. 2 R. 2 P. Cottages and land: contents, 1,874 A. 1 R. 30 P. Lord Rous, Impropriator and Vicar. The compensation to Impropriator and Vicar both vary so much in every allotment, some being for first and second, some for third and fourth, and some for six years, that it is impossible to get at any correct amount. The vicarage is now commuted at 218*l.* a year, and 60 rods of lands allotted to the Vicar, which produces now 10*s.* a year.
Worlington - -	1 June 1800	- -	- -	6 16 10	310 2 31	- -	- -	Subject to an outgoing to the trustees of public works of 15*s.* a year.
Honington - -	16 Sept. 1801	- -	2 0 17	—	—	—	—	
Cavenham - -	4 Nov. 1802	- -	- -	- -	232 2 26	- -	- -	In lieu of vicarial tithes.
		79 10 –	63 0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of rectorial tithes to Impropriator.
Great Barton -	21 Feb. 1805	- -	361 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of great tithes as Impropriator.
Herringswell - -	17 Feb. 1810	- -	- -	- -	365 3 34	- -	- -	In lieu of all tithes.
		- -	- -	677 18 3	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of Mr. Mure's tithes.
Exning - - -	16 Oct. 1812	- -	124 2 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of glebe, right of sheep-walk, &c.
		- -	686 0 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of tithes.
		- -	- -	- -	225 1 36	- -	- -	To Vicar in lieu of tithes.
Mildenhall - -	1 May 1812	- -	176 2 37	- -	- -	- -	- -	In lieu of all tithes.
		- -	- -	- -	326 3 25	- -	- -	In lieu of tithes.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*continued.*

PARISH.	Date of Award.	Impropriators. £. s. d.	Impropriators. A. R. P.	Clerical Incumbents. £. s. d.	Clerical Incumbents. A. R. P.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. £. s. d.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. A. R. P.	OBSERVATIONS.
Corton	29 Apr. 1813	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Declaration in award that sums set forth in schedule should be payable annually to Impropriator and Vicar, but no schedule annexed to award enrolled in my office.
Hopton	29 Apr. 1813	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Same declaration, but no schedule.
Gorlestone	29 Apr. 1813	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Same declaration, but no schedule.
Bradwell	14 July 1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Same declaration, but no schedule.
Belton	14 July 1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Same declaration, but no schedule.
Fritton	14 July 1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Same declaration, but no schedule.
Elmswell, Great Ashfield, Hunston, and Norton.	7 Jan. 1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 0 16	- - -	- - -	Allotted to Rector of Elmswell, in lieu of tithes out of, for, or in respect of remaining parts of greens, commons, and waste grounds, and allotments made therefrom.
Rougham	26 May 1815	- - -	- - -	1,009 6 6	—	—	—	
Ousden	10 Aug. 1816	- - -	- - -	- - -	302 1 36	- - -	- - -	In lieu of tithes.
Lidgate	17 May 1817	- - -	- - -	512 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	Easter offerings, &c., excepted.
Dalham	13 Feb. 1818	- - -	- - -	378 16 9½	34 0 15	—	—	
Lowestoft	8 Mar. 1819	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	I have no means of stating the amount awarded in lieu of great and small tithes to the Vicar. The sums vary from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per acre, according to situation; and, with little exception, double that sum if land converted into tillage.
Fornham, St. Martin, and Fornham, St. Genevieve	9 June 1820	- - -	- - -	311 14 2½	13 0 28	- - -	- - -	In lieu of all tithes to Rector of Fornham, St. Martin.
				129 1 9¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Rector of Fornham, St. Genevieve.
				57 13 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Rector of Fornham, All Saints.
				15 6 10¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Rector of Culford.
				6 10 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Rector of Timworth.
Newmarket, St. Mary	15 May 1821	- - -	- - -	75 1 3¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	In lieu of tithes.

There are several other awards deposited and enrolled in my office, but no mention is made of allotments in lieu of tithes.

Bury St. Edmunds, 26 July 1864.

John Henry Borton, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Impropriators. Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Impropriators. Amount of Money. £. s. d.	Clerical Incumbents. Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Clerical Incumbents. Amount of Money. £. s. d.	Ecclesiastical Corporations. Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Ecclesiastical Corporations. Amount of Money. £. s. d.	OTHERS.
1,048 1 7	1,485 10 6	848 1 11	—	—	—	There are several acres given to other persons in respect of lands, messuages, tithes, &c.; but as it cannot be ascertained what number of acres is given for tithes only, the number of acres cannot be given here.

Woronzow Greig, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. Land Allotted. A. R. P.	Impropriators. Money Assigned Annually. £. s. d.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted. A. R. P.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually. £. s. d.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted. A. R. P.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually. £. s. d.
Aston Cantlow	20 Mar. 1743	347 2 15	- - -	4 0 22 (a) 165 0 0 (b)	57 - -	—	—
Alveston	21 Feb. 1772	- - -	250 - -	34 2 37	12 - -	—	—
Avon Dassett	25 Feb. 1780	- - -	- - -	183 3 32	- 2 1	—	—
Bedworth	1 June 1770	- - -	- - -	111 3 19 (c)	—	—	—
Supplemental Award	1 Mar. 1771	- - -	- - -	18 0 20 (d)	—	—	—
Bishops Tachbrook	13 May 1731	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulkington, Weston, and Barnacle.	26 Feb. 1771	224 1 16	- - -	86 0 20	—	—	—
Barford	1 Dec. 1760	- - -	- - -	375 3 18	—	—	—
Barston	19 Sept, 1734	- - -	- - -	62 2 0	—	—	—
Brinklow	28 Jan. 1741	- - -	- - -	118 3 26 (e)	—	—	—
Bubbenhall	17 Nov. 1826	- - -	- - -	111 2 16 (f)	—	—	—
Birbury and Marton	2 Feb. 1804	110 1 —	- - -	84 1 16 (g) 30 0 39 (h)	—	—	—
Butlers Marston	30 Nov. 1771	- - -	- - -	29 3 18 (i)	- - -	39 2 25 (k) 78 14 0 (l)	—
Bishops Itchington	29 May 1775	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bidford	14 Oct. 1766	110 1 25	- - -	3 3 16 3 1 17 (m)	—	—	—
Barton and Marcleeve	20 Mar. 1777	123 1 2 75 2 38	- - 3¼ - - -	7 2 20 (n) 29 3 4 (o)	- - 8¾ —	—	—
Binton and Drayton	29 Dec. 1779	118 0 34	- - -	16 3 38 (p) 1 1 30 (q)	126 10 -	—	—
Brailes	3 Feb. 1787	361 3 25	- - -	121 2 28 (r)	—	—	—
Balsall	12 Mar. 1802	130 2 17	- - -	30 0 8	—	—	—
Berkswell	12 May 1808	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burmington	14 May 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham and Supplement	20 Feb. 1800 24 Mar. 1802	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Bickenhill, Little Packington, and Diddington	11 Oct. 1824	- - -	- - -	17 0 16 (s) 11 3 8 (t)	189 13 7 (u)	—	—
Cherrington	12 Dec. 1806	- - -	- - -	178 1 28 (x)	1 2 4 (y)	—	—
Chilvers Coton	20 Sept. 1765	109 1 2	- - -	7 0 24 (z)	35 - -	—	—
Cubbington	12 Feb. 1768	327 1 27	- - -	61 3 9	—	—	—
Churchover	6 Jan. 1756	- - -	- - -	127 3 29	—	—	—
Coundon and Keresley	3 July 1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coventry, St. Michael, Holy Trinity, St. John Baptist, Foleshill, Exhall, Sowe Wyken, Radford, Keresley, Whitley, and Coundon.	18 Oct. 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coleshill	2 Sept. 1780	- - -	- - -	644 0 14 (aa)	7 2 6¼	—	—
Corley Moor	6 Mar. 1848	- - -	- - -	1 0 1 (bb)	—	—	—
Dunnington	22 Oct. 1783	- - -	25 16 2½	—	—	—	—
Draycott	3 Feb. 1767	- - -	- - -	232 1 31	—	—	—
Eatington	29 July 1797	266 0 17	- (cc) -	123 3 36	—	—	—
Erdington and Witton	— 1802	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edgbaston	19 Oct. 1827	- - -	- - -	- - -	352 13 8¾	—	—
Foleshill	11 Aug. 1775	73 3 32	- - -	37 3 23	—	—	—
Fenny Compton	8 May 1779	- - -	- - -	289 2 4	- 6 5	—	—
Flecknoe	3 Jan. 1744	299 2 21	—	—	—	—	—
Gaydon	24 Feb. 1759	- - -	- - -	150 0 21 (dd)	—	—	—
Glascote	27 Sept. 1809	19 1 17	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton	24 April 1815	161 3 19	- - -	15 0 10	- - -	14 3 2 (ee)	—
Grandborough	7 May 1766	293 0 0	- - -	27 0 0	—	—	—
Great Harborough	17 April 1755	- - -	- - -	183 1 38	—	—	—
Honington	15 Nov. 1759	133 2 38	- - -	50 3 6	—	—	—

(a) Vicar of Aston Cantlow.
(b) Curate of the chapel of Billesley, in the parish of Aston Cantlow.
(c) Glebe and tithes.
(d) Old inclosures not included in former award.
(e) And 1 quarter and 4 bushels of wheat, and 2 quarters of malt, or the value thereof, annually, to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.
(f) Amount of tithes payable by Thomas Robinson, and others, not stated, they having no interest in the lands inclosed.
(g) To the Rector of Birbury.
(h) To the Vicar of Marton.
(i) In lieu of right of common, &c.
(k) In lieu of 2½ yards of land.
(l) In lieu of tithes.
(m) In lieu of glebe.
(n) Of this, 3 A. 2 R. 28 P. was given to the Vicar of Bidford by the proprietors, and the remainder awarded.
(o) This allotment was exchanged for one of 9 A. 1 R. 16 P.
(p) For glebe.
(q) For the use of the parish church.
(r) Of this, 26 A. 2 R. 36 P. was allotted to the Vicar for his glebe, and the remaining 94 A. 3 R. 32 P., in lieu of tithes, and which was considered to be of the annual value of 105 *l.*
(s) Glebe of Bickenhill.
(t) Glebe of Little Packington.
(u) Corn rent in lieu of tithes of Little Packington.
(x) Including tithes of water corn mill.
(y) Tithes of old inclosures.
(z) For glebe.
(aa) Of this, 386 A. 3 R. 32 P. was allotted in lieu of tithes of old inclosures.
(bb) To Vicar; not stated whether in lieu of tithes.
(cc) A sum of 98 *l.* 6 *s.* was paid to the impropriators, to make good the deficiency in the allotment for rectorial tithes.
(dd) To the Vicar of Bishops Itchington.
(ee) For tithe of hay to the lord of the manor.

County of Warwick—*continued.*

Parish.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.	
		Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
Halford	16 Mar. 1775	- - -	- -	147 2 3	- 2 10	—	—
Hunningham	16 Mar. 1735	60 0 28	—	—	—	—	—
Harbury	17 June 1780	510 0 24	- -	164 2 24	—	—	—
Hatton	19 Feb. 1835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillmorton	20 Mar. 1767	110 0 31	- -	- - -	34 14 6	—	—
Hampton-in-Arden	17 Nov. 1812	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haselor, Walcot, and Upton Haselor.	17 June 1767	116 0 4	- -	- - -	6 13 4	—	—
Ilmington	7 Dec. 1781	- - -	- -	390 3 9	—	—	—
Kingsbury and Middleton	2 Dec. 1852	- - -	- -	6 3 19 (*a*)	—	—	—
Kingsbury, Cliff, and Bodymore Heath.	10 April 1856	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth	28 Jan. 1756	137 0 34	- -	50 1 8	—	—	—
Kingswood	16 Sept. 1808	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knightcote and Northend	9 April 1772	249 3 4	—	—	—	—	—
Lapworth	1 Oct. 1863	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Pilleiton	16 July 1795	221 1 24	- -	2 0 0	—	—	—
Leamington Priors	29 Dec. 1768	472 2 36	- -	29 2 38 (*b*)	—	—	—
Lillington	12 Dec. 1730	- - -	- -	15 0 0	(*c*)	—	—
Long Itchington and Bascote.	5 July 1776	- - -	- -	56 0 10	—	—	—
Little Kington	20 Mar. 1732	533 0 10	—	—	—	—	—
Langley	14 Feb. 1835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxley	25 July 1758	- - -	54 - -	- - -	25 - -	—	—
Leek Wootton	27 Mar. 1822	42 0 34	- -	46 2 36	—	—	—
Lighthorne	5 Dec. 1723	- - -	- -	115 0 0 (*d*)	—	—	—
Little Kington, Combrook, and Brookhampton.	18 Mar. 1773	- - -	- (*e*) -	—	—	—	—
Lea and Marston	25 May 1776	56 2 16	- -	8 2 15	—	—	—
Long Compton	28 Aug. 1812	260 1 39 (*f*)	- -	94 3 35	—	—	—
Moreton Baggot	22 July 1807	- - -	- -	- - -	162 1 5½	—	—
Moreton Morrell	28 July 1758	196 3 4	- -	- - -	30 - - (*g*)	—	—
Mollington	3 Feb. 1798	- - -	- -	187 1 26 (*h*)	—	—	—
Milverton	26 June 1807	186 0 24	—	—	—	—	—
Nuneaton and Stockingford.	8 Oct. 1806	- - -	- -	73 1 11	—	—	—
Napton-on-the-Hill	24 July 1780 / 13 July 1781	433 1 6	- -	148 0 39	—	—	—
Norton Lindsey	1 Feb. 1809	- - -	- -	21 1 31	—	—	—
Nuneaton	21 Aug. 1733	493 2 37	- -	104 2 15	—	—	—
Newbold-upon-Avon and Long Lawford.	23 Mar. 1774	11 1 30	- -	164 2 17	—	—	—
Nether Whitacre	27 June 1836	- - -	- -	31 1 38	266 19 9	—	—
Oxhill	23 June 1798	- - -	- -	168 0 36	—	—	—
Packwood	23 Sept. 1819	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priors Marston	29 April 1758	942 0 32 (*i*)	- -	101 3 31	—	—	—
Priors Hardwick	11 Feb. 1758	91 1 6	- -	48 1 8	—	—	—
Riton	29 May 1767	97 3 6	—	—	—	—	—
Ryton-upon-Dunsmore	8 April 1763	- - -	- -	335 3 9 (*k*) 36 0 2 (*l*)	—	—	—
Radway	17 May 1757	34 1 24	- -	82 3 17 (*m*)	—	—	—
Rowington	4 Feb. 1824	23 2 3	- -	3 1 20	—	—	—
Rugby	18 Feb. 1774	- - -	- -	6 1 37	3 13 11	—	—
Ratley	29 April 1796	151 2 23	- -	36 2 13	—	—	—
Snitterfield	12 April 1786	282 1 31	13 4 -	209 2 28	—	—	—
Shottery	24 Mar. 1787	297 3 7 (*n*) 59 0 4 (*o*)	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford Welcombe and Bishopton.	21 Jan. 1775	172 0 4	- -	6 1 28	—	—	—
Sherbourn Fields	19 Dec. 1800	198 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Shilton	23 Jan. 1773	106 3 13½	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-under-Fosse	20 May 1772	145 3 17	- -	- - -	1 - -	—	—
Sheldon	29 May 1813	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton	1 Mar. 1792	- - -	- -	200 3 2	- 5 10	—	—

(*a*) To Rector of Drayton Bassett; not stated whether in lieu of tithes. (*b*) One acre for glebe, and common right is included in this.
(*c*) Several sums of money are also assigned in lieu of tithes, but the amount thereof cannot be ascertained.
(*d*) Whether in lieu of tithes is not stated. (*e*) A sum of 852 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* was assigned to the impropriators in lieu of tithes.
(*f*) From this 12 acres were deducted, and allotted to W. Taylor and T. Faulks, for land purchased from the impropriators.
(*g*) Out of impropriators' allotment.
(*h*) Of this, 72 A. 0 R. 30 P. were allotted in lieu of the tithes for the Oxfordshire part of the parish; and 82 A. 2 R. 24 P. for the Warwickshire part; and the remaining 32 A. 2 R. 12 P., in respect of tithes of old inclosures. These lands were divided in the following proportions: Bishop of Oxford and W. Holbech, 137 A. 0 R. 32 P.; Vicar, 50 A. 0 R. 34 P.
(*i*) In lieu of 12½ yards of land and tithes. (*k*) Glebe and tithes. (*l*) Tithes of old inclosure.
(*m*) Glebe and tithes. (*n*) Lord Beauchamp, in lieu of rectorial tithes.
(*o*) The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stratford-upon-Avon and others, in lieu of small tithes.

County of Warwick—*continued.*

PARISH.	Date of Inclosure Award.	Impropriators. Land Allotted.	Impropriators. Money Assigned Annually.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	R. A. P.	£. s. d.
Solihull	31 Mar. 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Coldfield	28 Nov. 1851	- - -	- - -	572 2 2 (a)	1,587 5 3½ (b)	—	—
Stoneleigh	15 Nov. 1816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuckburgh	22 Jan. 1779	- - -	- - -	119 0 13	—	—	—
Stretton-on-the-Fosse	5 Dec. 1771	- - -	- - -	243 3 0	—	—	—
Southam	7 May 1761	- - -	- - -	339 0 28 (c)	—	—	—
Saltley and Washwood	26 May 1817	17 3 16	—	—	—	—	—
Studley	2 Oct. 1824	35 1 4	—	—	—	—	—
Shotteswell	8 Mar. 1794	119 3 19	- - -	63 3 15	—	—	—
Sambourn	15 May 1773	196 2 21	- - -	60 3 38	—	—	—
Tysoe	17 Jan. 1798	376 1 38	1 19 3	66 1 33	1 13 3½	—	—
Tanworth	1 July 1857	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	8 Mar. 1760	- - -	- - -	90 0 36	1 1 - (d)	210 1 15 (e)	—
Wilnecote	9 Jan. 1759	112 1 7	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverton	12 Sept. 1831	- - -	- - -	138 1 21	—	—	—
Whatcote	28 June 1803	2 1 18	- - -	4 3 30 (f) 135 0 2 (g)	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote	1 June 1758	313 1 31	- - -	20 0 30	—	—	—
Wixford, Exhall, King's Broom, and Burnell's Broom.	30 Oct. 1767	137 - 3	- - -	257 1 14	—	—	—
Wellesbourn Hastings	19 Mar. 1793	78 3 4	- - -	23 1 20	—	—	—
Wellesbourn Mountford	23 Dec. 1730	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitnash	16 Nov. 1850	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wishaw	21 July 1854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolscot	24 Apr. 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolford	15 Apr. 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 3 10 (h)	—
Winderton	1 Nov. 1854	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wootton Wawen	19 Sept. 1776	- - -	- - -	91 0 11	- - -	586 0 30 (i)	—
Warwick, St. Nicholas	9 June 1793	79 0 31	—	—	—	—	—
Waverton, otherwise Warton	13 Mar. 1772	151 2 34	- - -	- - -	3 16 -	—	—
Warmington	27 Dec. 1777	- - -	- - -	147 2 30	1 - 7¾	—	—

In compiling this Return, Impropriators and Appropriators are treated as synonymous.

(a) In respect of open fields, common and waste lands. (b) Corn rent-charge in lieu of tithes of old inclosures. (c) For glebe and tithes.
(d) To the Vicar of Grandborough in lieu of meadow land. (e) To the Provost and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.
(f) To the Vicar of Oxhill. (g) To the Vicar of Whatcote. (h) To Merton College in lieu of glebe.
(i) Provost and scholars of King's College, Cambridge, and their lessee.

14 September 1864. *W. O. Hunt*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WILTS.

PARISH OR NAME OF AWARD.	Impropriators. Land Allotted.	Impropriators. Money Assigned Annually.	Clerical Incumbents. Land Allotted.	Clerical Incumbents. Money Assigned Annually.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Land Allotted.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others. Money Assigned Annually.	REMARKS AND NOTES.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Alderbury	256 3 7	—	—	—	—	—	
Berwick, St. John	- - -	- - -	317 2 26	148 7 5	—	—	
Bourton, Eastern, Horton, &c.	379 1 14	—	—	—	—	—	
Bishopstone	116 2 10	- - -	124 0 37	—	—	—	
Barford, St. Martin, and Stoford.	- - -	- - -	20 1 27	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted to the Rector in lieu of tithes of hay arising out of the common meadow in Barford, St. Martin.
Berwick, St. Leonard	- - -	- - -	104 3 5	—	—	—	
Cherhill	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 16	- - -	This allotment being situate partly in the parish of Cherhill, and partly in that of Calne, is made to the Vicar of Calne in lieu of small tithes arising out of the common called Pen and Low, and the common meadows called Abberd and Ball Mead.
Calne, Calstone Wellington.	- - -	- - -	12 2 35	- - -	- - -	- - -	To the Vicar of Calne for small tithes arising from land called "The Marsh and Alders, and Quemerford Common."
Chiseldon	357 2 32	- - -	38 0 28	—	—	—	
Colerne	- - -	78 19 10	- - -	102 10 3½	- - -	291 - 3	Allotted to the Rector.
Compton in Enford	- - -	- - -	59 1 35	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted to the Vicar in lieu of glebe, common rights and vicarial tithes.
Chisenbury de la Folley	- - -	105 - -	- - -	15 - -	—	—	

County of Wilts—*continued.*

PARISH OR NAME OF AWARD.	Impropriators.		Clerical Incumbents.		Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.		REMARKS AND NOTES.
	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	Land Allotted.	Money Assigned Annually.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Chiverell	458 0 39	- - -	9 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted to the Vicar "in lieu of the glebe lands and the common rights thereto belonging, and the tithes thereof."
Chitterne	- - -	- - -	107 0 26	151 - 5	- - -	- - -	*Note.*—The land in this award is allotted to the Vicar of Chitterne, St. Mary, and the money payment to the Vicar of All Saints, Chitterne.
Corsley	224 2 30	45 14 5¾	46 0 25	28 8 6¾	—	—	
Deverell, Longbridge, and Monkton.	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 7 7	—	—	
Durnford	245 2 23	- - -	33 1 7	—	—	—	
Earlstoke	331 0 36	- - -	44 1 24	- - -	- - -	- - -	The 44 A. 1 R. 24 P. is assigned to the Vicar of Melksham.
Elcomb and Uffcott:							
For tithes of a piece of meadow in Wroughton parish.	9 1 35	—	—	—	—	—	
For tithes of parish of Elcomb.	125 3 7	- - -	17 2 22	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Vicar of Wroughton.
For tithes of parish of Uffcott.	97 0 4	- - -	21 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	To Vicar of Broadhinton.
Enford	- - -	- - -	231 0 21	—	—	—	
Fisherton-de-la-Mere	- - -	- - -	20 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted to the Vicar in lieu of glebe land, and also in lieu of half the vicarial tithes issuing out of certain lands.
Harnham, West	196 3 21	—	—	—	—	—	
Heytesbury, comprising tithings of—							
Heytesbury	889 0 15	- 8 -	—	—	—	—	
Swallowcliffe	37 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	
Horningsham, to lessee of one-half.	174 3 19	1 6 7¼	—	—	—	—	
Tytherington, to lessee of one-half.	159 1 2	1 6 7¼	—	—	—	—	
Hornington	146 1 17	- - -	46 1 18	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 A. 1 R. 18 P. allotted to the Rector of Stratford Toney.
Keevil	- - -	222 12 -	- - -	135 6 7	—	—	
Kingston Deverell	- - -	- - -	337 2 21	- 6 -	—	—	
Knook	311 0 21	—	—	—	—	—	
Liddington and Medborne	190 3 32	- - -	51 2 24	—	—	—	
Market Lavington	- - -	- - -	31 0 30	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted in lieu of glebe lands and tithes.
Martin	190 3 15	—	—	—	—	—	
Netheravon	- - -	307 4 8	- - -	66 10 -	—	—	
Odstock	- - -	- - -	210 2 33	—	—	—	
Overton, East and West, Lockeridge and Fifield.	508 1 38	1,960 12 8(*a*)	200 0 36	- - -	- - -	- - -	(*a*) This money payment to the impropriator is gross, not annual.
Patney	- - -	- - -	111 3 17	- 4 -	—	—	
Poulton	278 2 0	2 15 -½	—	—	—	—	
Rushall	- - -	- - -	24 2 31	- - -	- - -	- - -	Allotted in lieu of glebe, commonable rights, and tithes.
Stanton, St. Quinton	- - -	- - -	253 1 8	- 8 9	—	—	
Stratton, St. Margaret	404 2 37	28 18 3	121 0 3	36 12 10	—	—	
Sherston Magna	173 1 2	—	—	—	—	—	
Shrewton	204 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	
Sutton Veny	- - -	- - -	802 3 4	8 17 7	22 0 35	- - -	*Note.* — This allotment is made to Fras. D. Astley, in lieu of certain tithes called "Thirties," but in what capacity the award does not state.
Somerford Keynes	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 3 6¾	—	—	
Stockham Marsh	- - -	- - -	317 2 26	147 12 6	—	—	
Somerford, Great	- - -	- - -	299 0 39	—	—	—	
Stockton	- - -	- - -	622 3 24	- - -	- - -	- - -	The allotment is made to the Rector in lieu of glebe and tithes.
Tilshead	- - -	- - -	240 2 7	- - -	86 2 31	- - -	86 A. 2 R. 31 P. is allotted to the lessee of part of the tithes.
Wanborough	350 2 1	- - -	149 0 23	—	—	—	
Warminster	760 1 23	36 3 3½	138 0 22	12 14 3¾	—	—	
Wroughton	334 3 39	- - -	29 0 23	—	—	—	

List of Awards in which no Allotment is given in lieu of Tithes, but in which various Exchanges of Tithes take place, which cannot be concisely set forth in the form of this Return.

Bishops Cannings.	Cheverell.	Urchfont Beechingstoke.
Corsham.	Littlecott, in parish of Enford.	Upton Scudamore.

Wm. C. Merriman, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

NAME OF AWARD.	Date of Award.	Impropriators.						Clerical Incumbents.						Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.					
		Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Abberley	21 Sept. 1821	12	1	8	-		-	0	0	12½	-		-	5	1	0	—		
Abbots Morton	15 Oct. 1803	-		-	-		-	157	1	29		- 10	10½		—		—		
Astley	28 Mar. 1814	-		-	-		-	144	1	13		—			—		—		
Alton	20 Sept. 1820	-		-	-		-	8	3	4		—			—		—		
Aldington	4 Oct. 1808	76	0	18	-		-	20	2	28	-		-	12	2	37	—		
Arley, King's, Common	16 Dec. 1848	-		-	-		-	1	2	27	-		-	6	1	28	5	-	-
Alderminster	18 Feb. 1736		—			—			—			—			—		—		
Aston Magna	1 May 1735	105	0	20	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	240	1	36	—		
Bentley	31 Oct. 1772	-		-	-		-	2	3	36		—			—		—		
Berrow	12 Jan. 1860	-		-	-		-	45	3	21	-		-	19	1	5	1	10	-
Bricklehampton	4 Feb. 1775	105	1	27	-		-	25	3	36		- 3	2	1	1	20	—		
Birlingham	11 Jan. 1774	-		-	-		-	51	2	2	-		-	3	2	8	—		
Bishampton	14 April 1797	157	3	7	-		-	77	1	18	-		-	6	2	10	—		
Broadway	30 Nov. 1771	337	2	4	-		-	32	1	23		2 12	10	69	3	39	-	16	11½
Blockley	6 April 1773	193	3	32	-		-	37 45	3 2	30 32		-	-	0	1	16	—		
Bonehill	19 Nov. 1813	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	24	1	29	—		
Belbroughton	19 Mar. 1803	-		-	-		-	4 2 0	0 0 2	4 14 3		—			—		—		
Bavton	16 May 1817	-		-	-		-	221	0	11		—			—		—		
Bredon	— 1809	-		-	-		-	577	3	36	-		-	8	2	22	—		
Bengeworth	11 Nov. 1775	275	1	7	1	7	4	16	3	3		—			—		—		
Broughton, or Drakes Broughton.	11 Mar. 1803	-		-	-		-	38	0	27	-		-	3	3	24	—		
Burlish	8 July 1830	-		-	-		-	0	2	4		—			—		—		
Birtsmorton	28 July 1845	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	9	1	30	—		
Bredicot	1 Dec. 1846	-		-	-		-	32	0	17	-		-	116	1	34	—		
Badsey	1 July 1815	174	1	35	-		-	105	1	38	-		-	10	2	13	—		
Bretforton	29 Dec. 1765	148	1	29½	-		-	41	5	26		- 19	3		—		—		
Broughton Hacket	17 Sept. 1808	-		-	-		-	62	1	16		- 13	2		—		—		
Chaceley	18 Mar. 1796	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	407	3	12	—		
Cutsdean	27 Feb. 1776	-		-	-		-	320	1	15		5 5	1		—		—		
Chadwick	10 Dec. 1795	-		-	-		-	15	2	25	-		-	75	3	39	—		
Churchill	1 Jan. 1774	-		-	-		-	73	3	16		—			—		—		
Charlson	10 May 1777	-		-	-		-	102	1	17	-		-	520	1	24	—		
Cleeve Prior	29 Mar. 1776	104	1	7	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	109	3	28	—		
Crowle	9 Aug. 1808	88	0	14	-		-	159	2	38	-		-	276	3	28	—		
Church Lench	19 Dec. 1783	-		-	-		-	74	3	31	-		-	0	0	25	—		
Cropthorne	17 Jan. 1780	-		-	-		-	187	0	14	-		-	769	3	24	—		
Comberton Magna	22 Mar. 1820	96	2	23	-		-	109	3	2	-		-	6	0	34	—		
Cofton Hackett	1 June 1831	-		-	-		-	3	2	5		—			—		—		
Castlemorton	28 July 1845	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	23	2	25	—		
Comberton Parva	4 July 1806	15	3	8	-		-	163	1	30		- 13	2	4	3	20	—		
Defford	4 Feb. 1775	9	1	14	-		-	24	3	24	-		-	25	3	28	—		
Dormstone	8 April 1791	113	3	13		—			—			—			—		—		
Darlingscott	27 Aug. 1846	-		-	-		-	1	1	0	-		-	366	2	1	—		
Eastfield (in Norton-juxta-Kempsey).	6 July 1854		—			—			—			—			—		—		
Eckington	22 May 1813	-		-	-		-	29	1	20	-		-	2	1	24	—		
Evenlode	24 Mar. 1776	-		-	-		-	219	1	9		—			—		—		
Eldersfield	1 Aug. 1845	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	6	3	10	—		
Fladbury	23 May 1789	-		-	-		-	117	1	14		- 11	1¼	0	0	31	—		
Feckenham	13 June 1832	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	9	1	0	—		
Feckenham (inclosure of Beanhall Fields).	15 Oct. 1771	182	0	33	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	2	1	38	—		
Grafton Flyford	15 Jan. 1780	-		-	-		-	249	2	29		2 -	9		—		—		
Hagley	10 Nov. 1831		—			—			—			—			—		—		
Hallow	16 Aug. 1816	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	2	3	30	—		
Hill Croome	20 Dec. 1771	-		-	-		-	72	1	39		—			—		—		
Holy Cross, Pershore	7 Aug. 1762	232	0	34		—			—			—			—		—		
Hartlebury	27 July 1821	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	96	3	1	—		
Hanley Castle	2 April 1797	323	3	35	-		-	411	3	21	-		-	3	3	22	—		
Hanley Castle (amended)	9 Mar. 1818	-		-	-		-	6	2	20	-		-	21	2	5	—		
Hampton, Great and Little	2 April 1777	-		-	-		-	47	1	28		1 9	2	-		-	-	4	9½
Harberrow and Blakedown	16 Oct. 1834	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	5	0	0	—		
Himbleton	— Dec. 1778	99	0	30	-		-	109	3	35	-		-	740	2	36	—		
Hill Croome	20 Dec. 1771	-		-	-		-	106	0	17	-		-	16	1	1	—		
Harvington	19 Mar. 1787	-		-	-		-	232	0	30		- 2	11¼	625	0	28	—		
Hanbury	27 July 1783	-		-	-		-	27	3	20		—			—		—		
Hadsor	2 July 1773	-		-	-		-	100	3	23		—			—		—		
Hill and Moor	12 Dec. 1833	-		-	-		-	185	1	0	-		-	5	0	0	—		
Iccomb	5 April 1810	-		-	-		-	49	1	2	-		-	7	3	12	—		
Inkberrow	6 Aug. 1818	-		-	-		-	79	2	28	-		-	91	3	2	—		
Kington	25 Jan. 1782	-		-	14	5	5¼	17	3	32		67 8	2¼		—		—		
Kidderminster	20 Mar. 1775	-		-	-		-	137	0	30		—			—		—		
Kingsnorton	15 Mar. 1774	-		-	-		-	51	3	36	-		-	217	1	37	—		
Lindridge	22 Jan. 1803	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	10	3	18	—		
Lindridge	21 Jan. 1823	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	4	0	39	—		
Littleton, North, Middle, and South.	28 May 1814	-		-	-		-	224	1	9	-		-	184	2	20	—		
Longdon	28 July 1845	-		-	-		-	1	3	20	-		-	18	0	26	—		
Newbold-on-Stour	17 June 1850	-		-	-		-	2	1	8	-		-	254	2	29	6	10	-
Newbold-on-Stour (amended)	9 Dec. 1850		—			—			—			—			—		—		
Naunton Beauchamp	9 Jan. 1792	-		-	-		-	8	0	25	-		-	1	0	17	—		

COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*continued.*

NAME OF AWARD.	Date of Award.	Impropriators.						Clerical Incumbents.						Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.					
		Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.			Land Allotted.			Money Assigned.		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Norton-juxta-Bredon	18 Feb. 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	3	38	-	-	-	5	2	2	—		
Norton-juxta-Kempsey	— 1840		—			—			—			—			—				
North Piddle	25 Aug. 1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	3	15	-	-	-	4	1	3	—		
Norton and Lenchwick, and Evesham.	10 June 1766	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	15	-	-	-	296	0	8	—		
Old Swinford	23 Mar. 1782	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	0	21	-	-	-	46	2	23	—		
Ombersley	11 Oct. 1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1	39	-	-	-	58	0	29	—		
Overbury	29 Mar. 1815	309	2	11	-	-	-	402	3	38	332	16	6	736	2	36	—		
Pinvin	6 April 1776	132	1	4	-	-	-	7	2	24	-	-	-	591	3	12	—		
Pendock	28 Dec. 1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	29	—				—		—		
Pensham	4 Dec. 1812	97	3	28	-	-	-	37	1	1	-	-	-	183	0	23	—		
Peopleton	7 Aug. 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	0	16	—				—		—		
Pirton	20 Sept. 1763	83	0	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	—		
Queenhill	26 Sept. 1807	14	3	29	-	-	-	84	3	37	—				—		—		
Rushock	15 April 1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	7	—				—		—		
Ripple	4 Sept. 1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	3	35	-	-	-	35	0	12	—		
Rouselench	27 Feb. 1779	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	3	2	-	-	-	3	2	2	—		
Romsley	22 Sept. 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	—	10	-
Strensham	25 July 1817	46	0	33	-	-	-	177	2	23	-	-	-	13	1	13	—		
Stoke Prior	9 Dec. 1772	19	3	11	-	-	-	102	2	4	-	-	-	34	2	7	—		
Salwarpe	30 Jan. 1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	1	16	-	-	-	8	1	36	—		
Stock and Bradley	7 July 1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	32	—		
Shipston-on-Stour	19 July 1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	2	35	—		
Stone	20 Dec. 1763	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	30	—				—		—		
Tardebigg	2 Dec. 1771	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	39	-	-	-	0	3	7	—		
Throckmorton	31 Oct. 1772	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1	39	-	-	-	0	2	20	—		
Upton and Ripple	26 Aug. 1863	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1	25	-	-	-	55	1	24	49	4	6
Upton Snodsbury	13 Jan. 1775	84	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	19	0	17	—		
Welland	20 April 1852	-		-	9	-	-		—			—			—		—		
Welland (amended)	11 Sept. 1852	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	0	2	0	—		
Wolverley	30 Nov. 1778	28	0	7	-		-	231	0	9	-		-	49	2	13	—		
Wyre Piddle	5 Aug. 1841	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	1	3	10	—		
Woodcott Green and Upton Warren.	5 July 1853	-		-	-		-	0	2	38	-		-	3	2	18	—		
Wick-juxta-Pershore	29 Aug. 1807	253	0	8	-		-	65	2	18	-		-	2	1	33	—		
Yardley	19 Mar. 1847	-		-	-		-	362	0	2	-		-	20	0	0	—		

Wm. Nichols Marcy, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF YORK, EAST RIDING.

AWARDS.	IMPROPRIATORS.	Number of Acres.			Amount.		
		A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
South Duffill	Robert Scofforth, and the Rev. Robert Nelson.	228	0	26	—		
Skelton	Frank Frank	118	1	36	3	17	7
South Duffill	Thomas Wilson, John Tweedy, and Thomas Smith.	294	0	32	—		
	TOTAL	640	3	14	3	17	7

Beverley, 20 August 1864.

Geo. Leeman, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING.

LIBERTY OF RIPON.

— Nil. —

11 January 1865.

Sam. Wise, Clerk of the Peace.

WALES.

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

—Nil.—

14 July 1864. *Edward Williams*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

—Nil.—

27 July 1864. *F. R. Roberts*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

There does not appear to have been any land or money payments assigned in lieu of tithes under Inclosure Acts in any awards enrolled in the office of the Clerk of the Peace.

15 July 1864. *Charles Bishop*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Inclosure Award.	Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes.	Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A. R. P.			
Llanrug and Llanbeblig	1 2 38	- -	Rector of the rectory and parish church of Llanrug.	—

13 September 1864. *W. T. Poole*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

It does not appear from the several awards in my office that any land or money payments were assigned in lieu of tithes under Inclosure Acts.

22 July 1864. *Thomas Dalton*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

The Inclosure Award for Rug and Glyndyfrdwy gives to the Vicar of Corwen parish, 19 A. 3 R. 38 P. in lieu of tithes, and also 16 A. 0 R. 16 P. on the same account.

The one for Llanaber, Llanddwywe, Llanenddwyn, Llanbedr, and Llanfair, gives to the Rector of Llanbedr, 3 A. 3 R. 4 P. in lieu of tithes.

4 February 1865. *David Pugh*, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Award.	Parish.	Township.	To whom Allotted.	Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Amount of Money. £.	s.	d.	For what Allotted.
Caereinion Iscoed	Llanfair -	Brinelen -	Vicar of Llanfair	0	3	29	-	-		Common right and diminution of tithe.
				0	1	8				
Ditto - -	ditto -	Gellygasson -	- ditto - -	2	3	17	-	-		Common right.
				7	0	35				
Ditto - -	ditto -	Llanfair -	- ditto - -	4	2	11	-	-		Common right for the churchyard, and compensation for diminution of the vicarial tithes in this township.
Ditto - -	ditto -	Rhiewhiriarth	Rev. Evan Lewis, Vicar of Llanfair.	2	3	26	-	-		Compensation for diminution of vicarial tithes in this township.

N.B.—This Return is correct only as to the awards in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, several other awards never having been enrolled with him.

John Pryce Harrison, Clerk of the Peace.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

RETURN of all Land and Money Payments Assigned in lieu of Tithes under Inclosure Acts (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *March* 1865.

[*Price* 6 *d.*]

145.

Under 8 *oz.*

TITHE COMMUTATION.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 July 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all LAND and MONEY PAYMENTS Assigned in lieu of TITHES under INCLOSURE ACTS (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others."

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1865.

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RETURN of all LAND and MONEY PAYMENTS Assigned in lieu of TITHES under INCLOSURE ACTS (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

PARISHES.	Number of Acres given in lieu of Tithes.			———	Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes.			———
	A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.	
Arlsey	303	3	24	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	138	1	15	To Vicar.				
Aspley Guise	83	2	17	To Rector	58	–	–	To Rector.
Astwick	124	1	21	To Rector.				
Barford, Great	438	3	38	To Impropriators.				
Ditto	51	3	25	To Vicar.				
Barton	436	3	35	To Rector.				
Biddenham	20	1	5	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	29	3	33	To Vicar.				
Blunham, and part of Northill	314	3	35	To Impropriator	306	19	4	To Rector; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Ditto	209	0	3	To Rector.				
Bolnhurst	102	1	5	To Rector.				
Ditto	90	2	0	To Impropriator.				
Caddington	777	3	14	To Impropriator	129	4	–	To Vicar; charged on allotments to Impropriator.
Ditto	17	1	34	To Vicar.				
Campton-cum-Shefford	153	2	7	To Impropriator	179	14	–	To Rector; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Ditto	38	0	34	To Rector.				
Carlton and Chellington	351	2	16	To Rector.				
Chalgrave	49	3	36	To Vicar.				
Chalton and Toddington	147	1	14	To Rector	296	10	–	To Rector.
Chellington. *See* Carlton.								
Clifton	276	0	7	To Rector.				
Clophill	73	3	10	To Rector	290	–	–	To Rector.
Colmworth	422	3	21	To Rector.				
Cranfield	692	3	32	To Rector.				
Dean	454	3	34	To Appropriator.				
Dunton	463	1	23	To Impropriator	86	16	–	To Vicar; charged on land of Impropriator.
Eaton Bray	47	1	38	To Vicar	–	6	10	To Vicar.
Eaton Socon	1,029	1	1	To Impropriator	205	–	–	To Vicar; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Ditto	17	1	21	To Vicar.				
Elstow	10	0	29	To Impropriator	2	1	11	To Impropriator.
Farndish	249	2	18	To Rector.				
Felmersham	319	2	16	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	70	1	2	To Vicar.				
Flitton-cum-Silsoe and Pulloxhill.	284	2	21	To Impropriator	160	4	6	To Vicar.
Ditto	206	1	28	To Vicar.				
Gravenhurst, Upper, Lower Gravenhurst, and Upper Stondon.	93	0	15	To Rector of Upper Stondon.	30	11	–	To Curate of Upper Gravenhurst.
Ditto	59	0	36	To Rector of Lower Gravenhurst.	234	18	8	To Rector of Lower Gravenhurst.
Ditto	5	2	0	To Curate of Lower Gravenhurst.				
Ditto	7	2	33	Trinity College, Cambridge, for tithes in Upper Stondon.				
Ditto	130	0	5	Trinity College, Cambridge, for tithes in Upper and Lower Gravenhurst.				
Ditto	12	0	16	Earl de Grey, for tithes in Upper and Lower Gravenhurst.				
Harlington	168	0	9	To Impropriator	119	7	9	To Vicar.
Ditto	16	2	16	To Vicar.				

COUNTY OF BEDFORD—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Number of Acres given in lieu of Tithes. A.	R.	P.		Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes. £.	s.	d.	
Harrold	225	3	3	To Impropriator	70	8	7	To Vicar.
Ditto	20	0	0	To Vicar.				
Henlow	445	2	39	To Impropriator	182	–	–	To Vicar; charged on land allotted for tithes.
Ditto	15	0	0	To Vicar.				
Holwell and Shitlington	98	3	18	To Rector.				
Ditto	1,078	0	15	To Impropriator.				
Houghton Regis	856	3	30	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	178	2	25	To Vicar.				
Kempston	530	3	26	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	192	3	34	To Vicar.				
Keysoe	332	1	11	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	138	3	16	To Vicar.				
Langford	352	0	16	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	88	0	0	To Vicar.				
Lidlington	279	3	4	To John Earl of Upper Ossory.				
Maulden	348	0	16	To Impropriator	318	13	9	To Rector; chargeable on lands of Impropriator.
Millbrook	630	3	23	To Earl of Upper Ossory	334	3	2	To Rector.
Ditto	12	0	2	To Rector.				
Milton Erness	240	2	27	To Vicar.				
Northill. *See* also Blunham	267	3	10	To Incumbent	2	5	1½	To Rector.
Ditto	241	3	18	To Impropriator.				
Odell	402	2	39	To Rector.				
Pavenham	93	1	26	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	58	3	32	To Vicar.				
Pertenhall	246	0	24	To Rector.				
Potton	256	2	16	To Rector's Impropriate.				
Ditto	279	0	37	To Vicar.				
Puddington	150	0	7	To Vicar.				
Ditto	438	0	23	To Impropriator.				
Pulloxhill. *See* Flitton.								
Ravensden	201	0	8	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	47	0	17	To Vicar.				
Ridgmont	191	2	15	To Impropriator.				
Risely	551	0	29	To Impropriator	130	–	–	To Vicar; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Roxton	379	2	3	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	107	1	26	To Vicar.				
St. Cuthbert	35	2	4	To Rector.				
St. Mary	81	3	7	To Rector.				
St. Paul	3	2	0	To Vicar.				
St. Peter	55	2	2	To Rector.				
Sandy	230	3	3	To Rector	188	18	–	To Rector; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Ditto	418	0	18	To Impropriator.				
Sharnbrook	392	0	14	To Vicar and others.				
Shefford. *See* Campton.								
Shelton	–	–	–	–	103	–	–	To Rector.
Shitlington. *See* Holwell.								
Silsoe. *See* Flitton.								
Souldrop	Figures obliterated.			–	23	14	6¾	To Rector.
Southill	373	0	12	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	206	3	28	To Vicar.				
Staughton, Little	248	1	27	To Rector.				
Steppingley	30	0	0	To Rector	225	10	2	To Rector.
Steventon	274	3	11	To Rector.				
Ditto.	61	3	6	To Vicar.				
Stondon, Upper. *See* Gravenhurst, Lower.								
Tempsford	333	3	18	To Rector.				
Thurleigh	310	3	36	To Impropriator.				
Ditto	220	0	26	To Vicar.				
Tilbrooke	286	0	30	To Impropriator	210	–	–	To Rector; charged on lands of Impropriator.
Ditto	25	0	32	To Rector.				
Toddington. *See* Chalton.								

COUNTY OF BEDFORD—*continued.*

PARISHES.	Number of Acres given in lieu of Tithes. A. R. P.		Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes.
Westoning	22 1 5	To Vicar.	
Wilden	412 1 27	To Rector.	
Wilshamstead	202 1 6		
Ditto	255 0 34	To Vicar.	
Wootton	271 0 34	To Tithe Owners.	
Ditto	210 2 6	To Vicar.	
Wrestlingworth	235 3 24	To Rector.	
Wymington	110 2 24	To Rector.	
Billington	No allotment or assignment of money mentioned in the awards of these parishes respectively.		
Cardington			
Eggington			
Goldington			
Heath and Reach			
Leighton Buzzard			
Luton			
Marston Moretaine			
Meppershall			
Stagsden			
Stanbridge			
Stotfold			
Streatley			
Turvey			

2 June 1865.

Thos. Wm. Pearse, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes. Quantity of Land. A. R. P.	Amount of Money. £. s. d.	Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
Ablington	68 0 37	- - -	Impropriator.
Alveston and Tockington	Nil	Nil.	
Alvington	157 0 34	- - -	Vicar.
Ampney, St. Mary, and Ampney Crucis.	472 1 1	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto	184 2 39	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	27 3 14	- - -	Perpetual Curate.
Ditto	- - -	- 16 7	Vicar.
Arle and Alstone	99 3 11	- - -	Rector's impropriate.
Ditto	1 1 32	- - -	Rector impropriate.
Ditto	74 0 3	- - -	John Gregory Welch, in respect of tithes on his estate.
Ditto	- - -	303 16 -	Rector's impropriate.
Arlingham	168 0 29	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto	137 2 13	- - -	Vicar.
Ashleworth	119 2 28	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	64 0 37	- - -	Bishop of Gloucester and his lessees.
Aston-upon-Carrant and Pamington Homedowns.	84 3 4	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	3 0 35	- - -	Impropriators for hay tithe.
Ditto	2 3 4	- - -	Richard Proctor, for rectorial tithes in Pamington Homedowns.
Ditto	3 1 6	- - -	Sarah Howford, the like.
Ditto	3 1 0	- - -	Feoffees of Bredon Almshouses, for vicarial tithes in Pamington Homedowns.
Aston Blank	207 3 31	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto	87 3 15	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	25 1 14	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	- - -	24 15 -	Impropriator.
Ditto	- - -	18 18 2	Vicar.
Awre	2 0 16	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	1 3 32	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.		Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.	Amount of Money.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Badgworth and Shurdington -	22 2 18	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Barrington, Little - - -	762 2 11	- - -	Impropriators.
Ditto - - - - -	45 2 18	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	6 2 27	- - -	John Fletcher, in lieu of all tithes of wool and lamb.
Beckford, Grafton, Ashton, and Bengrove.	165 3 2	- - -	Impropriators, for tithes in Ashton.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	1 4 8½	The like.
Ditto - - - - -	78 2 3	- - -	Vicar, for tithes in Ashton.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	1 15 2	The like.
Ditto - - - - -	0 0 1	- - -	The like, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	67 1 3	- - -	Impropriators, for tithes in Grafton.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	4 6 7	The like.
Ditto - - - - -	31 0 28	- - -	Vicar, for tithes in Grafton.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	4 8 11½	The like.
Ditto - - - - -	37 3 20	- - -	Impropriators, for tithes in Bengrove.
Ditto - - - - -	18 2 31	- - -	Vicar, for tithes in Bengrove.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - 2½	The like.
Ditto - - - - -	93 1 20	- - -	Impropriators, for tithes in Beckford.
Ditto - - - - -	26 0 13	- - -	Vicar, for tithes in Beckford.
Ditto - - - - -	31 3 30	- - -	The like, for corn rents.
Berkeley - - - - -	3 1 11	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	0 0 9½	- - -	Ellen Sutton, in respect of glebe land at Wick, Stone, and Hinton.
Beverstone - - - -	93 0 34	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	391 14 7½	Rector, in lieu of tithes.
Bibury - - - - -	1,066 3 26	- - -	Thomas Estcourt Cresswell and Estcourt Cresswell, in lieu of all lands, tithes, and rights of common.
Ditto - - - - -	222 1 22	- - -	Vicar.
Bishop's Cleeve - - - -	206 3 7	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Bitton - - - - -	- Nil -	- Nil.	
Bledington - - - -	284 3 28	- - -	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	195 3 38	- - -	The like for tithes.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	- 12 10¼	The like.
Bourton-on-the-Hill - - -	425 3 10	- - -	Rector, for glebe and tithes.
Ditto - - - - -	121 0 10	- - -	Lord Redesdale, for broad tithes.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	33 12 3	Rector.
Brimpsfield - - - -	9 2 27	- - -	Rector.
Broadwell - - - - -	59 2 2	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	275 2 33	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	28 2 -	The like.
Broomsberrow Heath - - -	- Nil -	- Nil.	
Brimpsfield - - - -	9 2 27	- - -	Rector.
Buckland - - - - -	136 0 32	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto - - - - -	163 1 35	- - -	Rector.
Charfield - - - - -	- Nil -	- Nil.	
Chedworth and Compton Abdale -	100 2 4	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	111 3 8	- - -	Master and Usher of Northleach Free Grammar School, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	166 1 25	- - -	Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and their lessees, for glebe in Compton Abdale.
Cheltenham - - - -	130 0 16	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto - - - - -	82 3 27	- - -	The like, for glebe.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	2,375 1 6	Impropriator.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	40 - -	Minister, for a stipend.
Childswickham - - - -	391 3 7	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto - - - - -	73 0 30	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	1 11 3	Vicar.
Churchdown - - - -	- Nil -	- Nil.	

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.						Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.			Amount of Money.			
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	
Churcham	97	3	2	-	-	-	Vicar.
Ditto	8	2	23	-	-	-	Vicar, for lands not allotted.
Ditto	100	3	7	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and their lessee.
Little Compton	50	0	5	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, for glebe.
Ditto	223	4	22	-	-	-	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$	The like.
Corse	187	3	14	-	-	-	Vicar.
Ditto	1	3	4	-	-	-	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	20	2	0	-	-	-	Rector of Staunton.
Ditto	-	-	-	140	19	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Vicar, for corn rents.
Colesborne	59	0	6	-	-	-	Incumbent.
Cowhoneybourne	7	2	34	-	-	-	Vicar.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Vicar.
Barnwood, Matson, St. Mary de Lode, St. Catherine, St. Michael, and Ville of Wotton.	198	0	31	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, and their lessees.
Ditto	3	0	13	-	-	-	Rector of Matson, for glebe.
Ditto	29	3	0	-	-	-	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	15	1	6	-	-	-	Rector of St. Michael.
Ditto	5	2	5	-	-	-	Lessees of Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester, as Trustees of St. Magdalen's Hospital.
Ditto	1	0	2	-	-	-	Thomas Frankis, as lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
Ditto	9	0	36	-	-	-	Benjamin Hyett, as lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester.
Ditto	8	1	1	-	-	-	William Boultflower, as lessee of the Bishop of Bristol.
Ditto	0	3	4	-	-	-	John Lawrence, for St. Oswald's tithes.
Ditto	4	2	11	-	-	-	The Rev. Thomas Beale, for part of Longford tithes.
Ditto	13	3	22	-	-	-	William Cother, the like.
Ditto	0	2	7	-	-	-	William Cother, for portion of St. Oswald's tithes.
Ditto	0	2	31	-	-	-	Anthony Ellis, for portion of Longford tithes.
Ditto	9	3	9	-	-	-	Robert Hopton, for portion of St. Oswald's tithes.
Ditto	24	0	1	-	-	-	William Jackson, as lessee of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.
Ditto	43	0	31	-	-	-	Vicar of St. Mary de Lode.
Ditto	-	-	-	8	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	The like, for corn rents.
Ditto	-	-	-	7	1	2	Rector of St. Michael, for corn rents.
Ditto	-	-	-	9	4	11	Lessees of Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.
Ditto	-	-	-	6	2	4	The like of Bristol.
Ditto	-	-	-	1	1	9	Lessees of Mayor and Burgessees of Gloucester, as Trustees of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital.
Ditto	-	-	-	1	1	8	Robert Hopton, for St. Oswald's tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	3	3	William Cother, for Longford tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	18	-	Rector of Matson, for corn rents.
Deerhurst	364	3	23	-	-	-	Impropriator.
Ditto	15	2	0	-	-	-	Earl of Coventry.
Ditto	1	0	0	-	-	-	The like, for corn rents.
Ditto	96	0	23	-	-	-	Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Ditto	105	2	11	-	-	-	Vicar.
Ditto	5	0	20	-	-	-	Vicar, for lands not allotted.
Ditto	19	2	34	-	-	-	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	4	2	0	-	-	-	Charles Yeend and Thomas Beckett, for freehold and leasehold tithes.
Didmarton and Oldbury-on-the-Hill	41	2	7	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Donnington	68	1	34	-	-	-	Impropriator.
Ditto	63	0	7	-	-	-	Vicar.
Down Ampney, Latton, and Eisey	6	2	20	-	-	-	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	96	0	26	-	-	-	Impropriator.
Ditto	-	-	-	1	9	4	The like.
Ditto	-	-	-	160	13	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Vicar.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.		Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.	Amount of Money.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Down Hatherley	141 1 0	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	1 2 24	- - -	Rev. Edward Morgan, as lessee of Jesus College, Oxford University, for Badgworth tithes.
Ditto	13 0 13	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	5 1 26	- - -	Vicar, for lands not alloted or exchanged.
Ditto	- - -	1 18 10½	Vicar, for corn rents on old inclosures.
Dunsborne Abbotts	35 0 39	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	330 1 32	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	17 13 -	The like.
Dunsborne Rouse	204 0 6	- - -	Rector, for glebe and tithes.
Ditto	31 2 20	- - -	Rector, for glebe not allotted or exchanged.
Ditto	37 1 2	- - -	Rector of Daglingworth, for glebe.
Ditto	- - -	90 2 -	Rector, for corn rents.
Dymock Common Fields	- Nil. -	- Nil.	
Eastington	491 0 31	- - -	Bishop of Gloucester and his lessee, for rectory of Northleach.
Ditto	28 3 11	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	53 0 12	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ebrington	99 1 19	- - -	Impropriator, for glebe.
Ditto	290 3 23	- - -	Impropriators, for tithes.
Ditto	43 3 11	- - -	Vicar.
Elkstone	72 6 9	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	5 1 20	- - -	The like, for lands not allotted or exchanged.
Elmore, Brockworth, and Calmsden	47 0 21	- - -	Rector of North Cerney, for glebe in Calmsden.
Ditto	4 1 16	- - -	Rector of Brockworth, for glebe.
Frampton Cotterell	- Nil. -	- Nil.	
Frampton and Slimbridge	0 0 7	- - -	Impropriator, for glebe.
Ditto	87 0 31	- - -	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	0 3 27	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	39 2 19	- - -	Vicar, for tithes.
Fretherne and Saul	14 1 2	- - -	Rector of Fretherne, for glebe.
Ditto	22 3 14	- - -	The like, for lands not allotted.
Ditto	3 1 10	- - -	Perpetual Curate of Saul, for glebe.
Ditto	14 2 8	- - -	Perpetual Curate of Colefor, for glebe.
Ditto	11 2 20	- - -	The like, for lands not allotted.
Broadmead and Westmead in Filton	- Nil. -	- Nil.	
Fiddington	69 2 35	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	15 3 12	- - -	Feoffees of Bredon Almshouses.
Ditto	21 1 26	- - -	Trustees of Edward Gresley Stone.
Gotherington	287 1 14	- - -	Rector of Bishop's Cleeve.
Greet and Sudely	26 3 23	- - -	Vicar of Winchcomb.
Ditto	23 2 23	- - -	Francis Paul Stratford, Esq.
Ditto	49 1 0	- - -	Thomas Ashmore.
Ditto	2 2 10	- - -	Rector of Sudeley.
Ditto	0 0 25	- - -	William Staite.
Guiting Power	20 2 3	- - -	Impropriator, for glebe.
Ditto	166 0 37	- - -	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	0 2 0	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	51 0 21	- - -	Vicar, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	- 12 1¼	Rector.
Ditto	- - -	1 8 2¾	Vicar.
Haresfield	229 1 39	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto	27 1 29	- - -	Charles Neale.
Ditto	22 2 35	- - -	Samuel Smith.
Ditto	132 3 37	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	16 0 11	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	6 2 39	- - -	Vicar, the like for old inclosures returned.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.		Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.	Amount of Money.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Horton	5 2 12	- - -	Rector.
Hucclecote	Nil	Nil.	
Huntley	3 1 19	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Iron Acton	1 0 0	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	1 0 0	- - -	Rector of Mangotsfield, for glebe.
Kemmerton	291 3 34	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	- - -	1 16 9½	Rector.
Kempsford and Driffield	330 1 35	- - -	Bishop of Gloucester and his Lessee.
Ditto	19 0 16	- - -	The like, for glebe in Kempsford.
Ditto	490 0 0	- - -	Vicar, for tithes and glebe in Kempsford.
Ditto	163 3 19	- - -	The like, in Driffield.
Ditto	- - -	12 4 6¼	Lord Coleraine.
Kilcott	Nil	Nil.	
Kingley and Pidgmore Fields	Nil	Nil.	
Kingswood Common	Nil	Nil.	
Leckhampton	8 0 24	- - -	Earl of Essex and his Lessee.
Ditto	52 2 6	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	97 2 2	- - -	Rector, for lands not thereinafter charged corn rents.
Ditto	10 2 0	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
	Wheat. *Bush. gals. pints.*		
Ditto	23 2 11	- - -	Rector, out of old inclosures for corn rents.
	A. R. P.		
Leonard Stanley	105 1 6	- - -	Perpetual Curate.
Longborough	45 0 13	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	200 1 16	- - -	Rector and Impropriator.
Longney	2 1 5	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	1 1 11	- - -	The like, for old inclosures.
Ditto	14 1 31	- - -	Impropriators.
Ditto	- - -	197 8 11	The like, for corn rents.
Ditto	- - -	130 12 10	Vicar, for corn rents.
Lydney	Nil	Nil.	
Marsh Common in Almondsbury	Nil	Nil.	
Marshfield	0 1 24	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Maisemore	11 3 1	- - -	Bishop of Gloucester and his Lessee, for glebe.
Maiseyhampton	305 1 14	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	89 0 8	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	- - -	- 11 10½	Rector.
Maugersbury	118 3 36	- - -	Edmund Chamberlain.
Ditto	120 1 40	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	85 0 31	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Minsterworth Ham	Nil.	Nil.	
Miserdine	46 0 19	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	38 0 27	- - -	The like, for old inclosures retained.
Moreton Valence and Putloe	Nil	Nil.	
Moreton-in-Marsh	177 0 10	- - -	Rector, for rectorial allotments.
Ditto	13 2 14	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	3 1 4	- - -	Lord Redesdale.
Naunton	53 1 18	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	443 3 22	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Woodmancote Downs in North Cerney.	Nil	Nil.	

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.						Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.			Amount of Money.			
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	
Norton	221	3	27	-	-	-	William Butt, as Lessee of Dean and Chapter of Bristol.
Ditto	1	2	33	-	-	-	Vicar of Down Hatherley.
Notgrove	121	1	39	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	188	1	19	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	6	18	5	The like of old inclosures.
Oddington	166	0	15	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Olveston	0	3	0	-	-	-	Vicar of St. Nicholas, Bristol, for glebe.
Ditto	1	0	36	-	-	-	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	0	3	30	-	-	-	Perpetual Curate of Horfield, for glebe.
Oxenton	77	3	5	-	-	-	John Parsons, for corn rents and tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	2	2¼	John Parsons, for tithes.
Ditto	80	0	8	-	-	-	John Darke, Esquire, for tithes.
Ditto	-	-	-	-	1	2¼	The like.
Pamington	86	1	6	-	-	-	Feoffees of Bredon Almshouses.
Preston-on-Stour	210	3	17	-	-	-	Impropriator.
Quedgley	6	3	0	-	-	-	Impropriator.
Quinton	5	2	18	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Worcester, for glebe.
Ditto	101	2	17	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and Thomas Corbett the elder, for tithes.
Ditto	71	1	27	-	-	-	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.
Great Rissington	87	2	1	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	408	1	22	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.
Little Rissington	64	2	0	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	109	3	24	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.
Rockhampton	-	Nil	-	-	Nil.		
Rodmarton and Coates	54	3	2	-	-	-	Rector of Coates, for glebe.
Ditto	439	2	36	-	-	-	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	541	1	2	-	-	-	Rector of Rodmarton.
Shipton Moyne	-	Nil	-	-	Nil.		
Shipton Sollars and Shipton Oliffe	60	0	22	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	265	1	34	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	119	3	22	-	-	-	The like, for old inclosures.
Ditto	33	1	13	-	-	-	Sir Charles Pole.
Ditto	12	2	30	-	-	-	Bishop of Waterford.
Ditto	19	0	23	-	-	-	Bishop of Gloucester.
Ditto	-	-	-	2	3	10	Rector.
Ditto	-	-	-	22	14	8	Rector of Whittington.
Ditto	-	-	-	3	16	-	Rector of Dowdeswell.
Sevenhampton	192	3	11	-	-	-	William Morris.
Ditto	221	0	39	-	-	-	William Hincksman.
Ditto	77	3	4	-	-	-	Dean and Precentor of Hereford Cathedral, and their Lessee.
Ditto	-	-	-	10	-	-	Curate.
South Cerney	109	2	1	-	-	-	Bishop of Gloucester, and his Lessee.
Shireborne	713	1	35	-	-	-	Impropriators.
Ditto	232	2	7	-	-	-	Vicar.
Ditto	-	-	-	2	3	3½	Impropriators.
Ditto	-	-	-	1	4	6½	Vicar.
Upper Slaughter	45	0	29	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	179	2	18	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.
Slimbridge	18	1	36	-	-	-	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	333	0	8	-	-	-	Rector, for tithes.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.		Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.	Amount of Money.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Siddington	113 2 38	- - -	Earl Bathurst.
Ditto	- - -	8 16 6	The like.
Ditto	273 0 27	- - -	Rector and Vicar, for tithes, glebe, and rights of common.
Ditto	- - -	29 15 6	The like, for tithes of old inclosures.
Snowshill	Nil	Nil.	
Stanley Pontlarge	2 0 7	- - -	Viscountess of Hereford, for glebe.
Ditto	69 3 0	- - -	The like, for tithes.
Stapleton	Nil	Nil.	
Staunton	72 3 37	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	38 0 35	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	79 2 26	- - -	Rev. Reginald Wynniatt in his own right, for great tithes.
Sudmeadow	Nil	Nil.	
Staverton and Boddington	262 0 37	- - -	Vicar.
Ditto	35 1 27	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	19 2 7	- - -	The like, for lands not allotted.
Ditto	143 0 26	- - -	Impropriator.
Stoke Orchard	Nil	Nil.	
Sutton	2 1 38	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	155 1 3	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	35 9 11	Rector.
Lower Swell	153 2 30	- - -	Dean and Chapter of Christchurch College, Oxford, and their Lessee, for glebe.
Ditto	21 2 21	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	82 3 39	- - -	Vicar, for tithes.
Ditto	102 3 11	- - -	Dean and Chapter of Christchurch College, Oxford, and their Lessee, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	- 7 8	The like.
Ditto	- - -	- - 7	Vicar.
Ditto	3 0 28	- - -	John Atkyns.
Temple Guiting	1,011 3 2	- - -	Impropriator and Vicar.
Ditto	- - -	6 - -	The like.
Tewkesbury	15 3 2	- - -	Impropriators.
Thornbury	Nil	Nil.	
Tibberton	2 3 15	- - -	Rector.
Tidenham Woollaston and Lancaut	126 2 23	- - -	Vicar of Tidenham.
Ditto	2 2 21	- - -	The like for lands not allotted.
Ditto	1 2 15	- - -	The like, for glebe.
Ditto	15 0 8	- - -	Hannah Maria Williams, for tithes.
Ditto	7 2 9	- - -	Frederick Frederick.
Ditto	5 2 32	- - -	Samuel Jenkins, Esquire.
Ditto	24 1 2	- - -	Rector of Woollaston.
Tirley	Nil	Nil.	
Tredington	124 0 5	- - -	Vicar of Tewkesbury.
Ditto	35 3 5	- - -	Feoffees of Bredon Almshouses.
Ditto	1 2 15	- - -	Impropriator.
Tresham-in-Hawkesbury	129 2 34	- - -	Impropriator.
Ditto	31 2 36	- - -	Robert Hale Blagden Hale, Esquire.
Turkdean	293 1 25	- - -	Dean and Chapter of Christchurch College, Oxford, for glebe.
Ditto	276 3 18	- - -	The like, for tithes.
Ditto	44 2 0	- - -	Vicar, for glebe.
Ditto	122 3 37	- - -	Vicar, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	- 6 6	Vicar.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*continued.*

Name of Inclosure Award.	Land or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes.		Distinguishing to whom Assigned.
	Quantity of Land.	Amount of Money.	
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	
Uckington	3 1 27	- - -	John Buckle, Esquire, for rectorial glebe.
Ditto	0 2 20	- - -	The like for lands not allotted.
Ditto	5 0 21	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	4 3 8	- - -	The like for lands not allotted.
Washbourne, Great	74 0 35	- - -	Henry Fowke, Esquire.
Welford	1 2 10	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	122 0 25	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	24 12 1¾	Rector, for tithes
Westbury-on-Trym	Nil.	Nil.	
Westbury-on-Severn	Nil.	Nil.	
Stroud Field and Elton Meadow, in Westbury-on-Severn.	Nil.	Nil.	
Weston Birt	44 2 7	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	32 1 3	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Weston Subedge	- - -	- 6 6	John Bennett, Esquire, for chief rents.
Ditto	14 2 11	- - -	Sir John Maxwell Steele, Baronet, in lieu of chief rents and heriot.
Ditto	54 1 25	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Wickwar, Cromhall, and Tortworth.	6 1 39	- - -	Rector, of Cromhall.
Winterbourne	Nil.	Nil.	
Willersey	83 1 18	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	- - -	- 9 6¾	Rector, out of old inclosures.
Ditto	55 1 5	- - -	Ann George.
Winstone	65 2 10	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Withington	211 2 31	- - -	Rector, for glebe.
Ditto	51 2 29	- - -	The like for lands not allotted.
Ditto	807 2 22	- - -	Rector, for tithes.
Ditto	- - -	283 6 5	The like.
Ditto	2 0 5	- - -	Rector of Dowdeswell.
Ditto	1 2 3	- - -	The like for glebe.
Woolridge	1 0 16	- - -	Rector of Brockthrop.
Yate	11 0 20	- - -	Rector.
Ditto	142 0 35	- - -	Rector, in lieu of old inclosures.

George Riddiford,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Gloucestershire.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Parishes.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	
Land Allotted in Lieu of Tithes:				
Alconbury and Weston	214	6	9	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
Ditto	110	2	7	Vicar.
Alwalton	154	1	7	Rector.
Brington	142	2	18	Rector.
Buckden	444	1	15	Prebendary of Buckden.
Ditto	75	3	38	Vicar.
Bythorn	249	0	9	Rector.
Covington	194	0	8	Rector.
Denton	109	2	20	Rector.
Glatton and Holme	395	3	32	Rector.
Godmanchester	668	3	39	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
Ditto	172	0	30	Vicar.
Hartford	312	3	2	Sir R. Bernard.
Ditto	53	3	12	Vicar.
Hemingford Grey	175	2	15	Bishop of Ely and Rector.
Hemingford Abbotts	504	2	30	Ditto.
Houghton and Wilton	500	0	36	Rector.
Ives, St.	28	1	37	Samuel Grace.
Ditto	223	1	8	T. W. White.
Ditto	101	1	13	Vicar.
King's Ripton	173	0	39	Rector.
Offord Cluney	224	0	19	Rector.
Offord Darcey	303	0	4	Rector.
Old Hurst	158	1	37	G. C. Morgan.
Ditto	57	2	0	Vicar.
Paxton, Great, and Toseland	375	1	1	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
Ditto	93	1	14	Vicar.
Paxton, Little	292	3	14	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
Ditto	55	0	27	Vicar.
Pidley and Fenton	203	0	32	Bishop of Llandaff.
Sawtry, All Saints	242	0	0	Rector.
Sawtry, St. Andrew's	148	0	17	Rector.
Stibbington and Wansford	226	0	4	Rector.
Somersham	119	0	17	Rector.
Staughton, Great	10	1	20	Lord of the Manor.
Ditto	193	3	12	Vicar.
Stilton	205	3	8	Rector.
Stukeley, Great	420	0	0	Impropriator.
Ditto	67	2	5	Vicar.
Upton	191	2	38	Dean of Bangor.
Warboys	931	3	22	Rector.
Winwick	266	1	14	Impropriator.
Ditto	75	2	28	Vicar.
Woodhurst	206	3	14	Bishop of Llandaff.
Woolley	131	1	11	Rector.

	Money or Corn Rents Allotted in Lieu of Tithes: £.	s.	d.	
Catworth, Great	266	11	2	Rector.
Wistow	388	7	11	Rector.
Woodstone	286	5	7	Rector.
Yelling	451	2	2½	Rector.

Note.—The above are the only Awards in my possession as Clerk of the Peace for the County of Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, 12 June 1865.

Edward Maule.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

Date of Award.	Name of Award.	Parish.	Township.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	To whom Assigned.
9 Geo. 3	Orton	Orton		140	0	0	To the Vicar of Orton.
12 Geo. 3	Bongate and Burrells Moor	Bongate	Bongate	92	0	10	To the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.
		Bongate	Bongate	21	0	15	To the Vicar of St. Michael's, Appleby, otherwise Bongate.
		Appleby	Burrells	15	1	0	To the Vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby.
12 Geo. 3	Ormside	Ormside	Great Ormside	56	2	28	To the Rector of Ormside. Tithes of corn and grain excepted.
19 Geo. 3	Morland	Morland	Morland	130	0	0	To the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.
				5	0	0	To the Vicar of Morland.
43 Geo. 3	Reagill	Cresby Navensworth.	Reagill	14	3	6	To the Impropriator.
43 Geo. 3	Heversham	Heversham		601	1	31	To Trinity College, Cambridge.
				646	1	6	To the Vicar of Heversham.
43 Geo. 3	Sleagill	Morland	Sleagill	95	3	6	To the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.
				54	0	34	To the Vicar of Morland.
44 Geo. 3	Longmarton	Longmarton	Longmarton	384	0	21	To the Rector of Longmarton.
46 Geo. 3	Cliburn	Cliburn		85	2	20	To the Rector of Cliburn.
46 Geo. 3	Newby	Morland	Newby	Tithes in lease at the time of the inclosure.			
46 Geo. 3	Sandford	Warcop	Sandford	43	0	0	To the Vicar of Warcop.
48 Geo. 3	Bolton	Morland	Bolton	382	2	20	To the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.
				35	3	0	To the Vicar of Morland.
				1	3	30	To the Perpetual Curate of Bolton.
51 Geo. 3	Clifton	Clifton		9	1	0	To the Vicar or Rector of Clifton.
52 Geo. 3	Kirkby Thore	Kirkby Thore	Kirkby Thore	583	3	32	To the Rector of Kirkby Thore.
53 Geo. 3	Shap	Shap		201	2	0	To the Rector of Lowther.
53 Geo. 3	Undermillbeck	Windermere	Undermillbeck	168	0	0	To the Rector of Windermere.
54 Geo. 3	Beethorn	Beethorn		24	0	15	To the Feoffees or Trustees of Beethorn School.
55 Geo. 3	Knock	Longmarton	Knock	133	2	2	To the Rector of Longmarton.
55 Geo. 3	Warcop	Warcop	Warcop	33	3	24	To the Vicar of Warcop.
				37	3	37	
				and 450 *l.*			To the Impropriator.
4 Geo. 4	Hoff and Drybeck.	Appleby	Hoff and Drybeck.	236	1	4	To the Vicar of Appleby.
4 Will. 4	Kirkby Lonsdale Tithe Commutation Act, 264 *l.* 2 *s.* 3½ *d.* to the Vicar, except tithes of corn and grain, wool, lambs, and foals, including nine townships.						
5 Will. 4	Kirkby-in-Kendal Tithe Commutation Act, 1,848 *l.* 9 *s.* 6½ *d.* to Trinity College, Cambridge, and 308 *l.* 1 *s.* 7½ *d.* to the Vicar of Kirkby-in-Kendal.						

Appleby, 6 June 1865.

John Bell,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Westmorland.

COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING.

AWARD.	LAND. Number of Acres Assigned in lieu of Tithes to: Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.	MONEY PAYMENTS. Amount of Money Given in lieu of Tithes to: Impropriators.	Clerical Incumbents.	Ecclesiastical Corporations and others.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		£. s. d.		
Ardsley, East	113 1 23	85 0 34	- -	378 11 4	—	—
Ardsley, West	217 3 19	85 0 23	- -	77 6 11	—	—
Allerton Bywater, in parish of Kippax.	- -	18 1 26	—	—	—	—
Bolsterstone, in parish of Ecclesfield	157 3 3	Vicar of Ecclesfield, 69 3 37; Curate of Bradfield, 37 6 0	—	—	—	—
Bradfield, in parish of Ecclesfield	150 2 15	Vicar of Ecclesfield, 107 0 12; Curate of Bradfield, 44 2 0	—	—	—	—
Castleford and Houghton	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	Corn rent of 670 A. 9 R. 8 P., variable every 7 years, on 14 years' average price of wheat.	—
Darrington	421 1 10	79 0 14	—	—	—	—
Handsworth	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	Corn rent of 546 A. 13 R. 5 P., variable every 7 years, according to price of wheat.	—
Hemsworth	- -	155 4 32	- -	- -	Corn rent of 573 A. 14 R. 3 P., variable every 14 years, according to price of wheat.	—
Lindley, in parish of Huddersfield	- -	Vicar of Huddersfield, 19 0 16	—	—	—	—
Longwood and Dean Head	- -	Vicar of Huddersfield, 15 0 10	—	—	—	—
Snaith, Cowick, and Rawcliffe	- -	Vicar of Snaith, 32 2 6	—	—	—	—

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Wakefield, 8 June 1865.

John H. Dixon,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

WALES.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Rhosygad Inclosure, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

Number of Acres Given.	Amount of Money Given.	To Whom Given.
2 R. 6 P. in lieu of glebe	A rent charge of 12 *s.* allotted for the labouring poor unto the Reverend Thomas Jones Williams, in respect of glebe.	The Reverend Thomas Jones Williams, of The Rectory, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, for glebe.

Richard Owen, Clerk of the Peace.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

FURTHER RETURN.

RETURN of all LAND and MONEY PAYMENTS Assigned in lieu of TITHES under INCLOSURE ACTS (the Awards of which are enrolled with the Clerks of the Peace), stating the Number of Acres and Amount of Money given in lieu of Tithes, distinguishing the Amount Assigned to Impropriators, Clerical Incumbents, Ecclesiastical Corporations, and others.

(*Lord John Manners.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *March* 1865.

145—I.

Under 2 *oz.*

TWENTY-NINTH CANON.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 July 1865;—*for*

"COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between Her Majesty's Government and the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Subject of an Alteration in the TWENTY-NINTH CANON."

Whitehall, 5 July 1865. H. WADDINGTON.

— No. 1. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *G. C. Lewis*.

Lambeth, 25 February 1860.

Sir,

AT the recent sitting of Convocation, the Upper House drew up the enclosed petition, which I have the honour of requesting you to present to Her Majesty, unless it should be Her Majesty's pleasure to receive it in person.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

PETITION.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

WE, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, humbly represent to your Majesty, That in obedience to your Majesty's Royal Writ, we have conferred together, and considered of divers urgent matters concerning your Majesty, the security and defence of the Church of England, and the peace and tranquillity, public good, and defence of your Majesty's kingdom and subjects; and particularly we have conferred together, and considered the Twenty-ninth Canon of 1603 of the said Church. And we are desirous that the said Canon should be altered and amended, or repealed, and a new Canon substituted in the place thereof. And we humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to us your Majesty's Royal License to make, promulge, and execute such altered and amended Canon, or such new Canon, accordingly.

(signed) *J. B. Cantuar*, President.

— No. 2. —

Sir *G. C. Lewis* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Whitehall, 24 April 1860.

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Queen the Petition (which accompanied your Grace's letter of the 25th February last) of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, praying that Her Majesty will grant to them Her Royal License to make, promulge, and execute an altered and amended Canon, or a new Canon, in place of the Twenty-ninth Canon of 1603 of the Church of England.

And I am to inform your Grace that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accede to the prayer of the Petition, and to command that the Royal License shall issue accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

— No. 3. —

Sir *G. C. Lewis* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 29 June 1860.

With reference to your Grace's letter of the 25th of February last, and to the Petition which accompanied it, of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, touching the Twenty-ninth Canon of 1603 of the Church of England, I have the honour to transmit to your Grace herewith Her Majesty's Royal License, as prayed for in the said Petition.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

License from the Queen to alter the Twenty-ninth Canon.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, in and by one Act of Parliament made at Westminster in the five and twentieth year of the Reign of King Henry VIII., reciting, that whereas the King's humble and obedient subjects, the Clergy of the Realm of England had not only acknowledged, according to the truth, that the Convocation of the same Clergy was always, had been, and ought to be assembled only by the King's Writ, but also submitting themselves to the King's Majesty, had promised, *in verbo sacerdotu*, that they would never from thenceforth presume to attempt, allege, claim, or put in use, or enact, promulge, or execute any new Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances Provincial or other, or by whatsoever other name they should be called in the Convocation, unless the said King's most Royal Assent and License might to them be had to make, promulge, and execute the same, and that the said King did give His Most Royal Assent and Authority in that behalf. It was, therefore, enacted by the authority of the said Parliament, according to the said Submission and Petition of the said Clergy, amongst other things, that they or any of them from thenceforth should exact, promulge, or execute any such Canons, Constitutions, or Ordinances Provincial, by whatsoever name or names they might be called in their Convocations in time coming, which always should be assembled by authority of the King's Writ, unless the same clergy might have the King's Most Royal Assent and License to make, promulge, and execute such Canons, Constitutions, and Ordinances, Provincial or Synodal, upon pain of every one of the said Clergy doing contrary to the said Act, and being therefore convict to suffer imprisonment and make fine at the King's Will. And further, by the said Act it is provided that no Canons, Constitutions, or Ordinances should be made or put in execution within this Realm by authority of the Convocation of the Clergy, which shall be contrariant or repugnant to the King's Prerogative Royal, or the Customs, Laws or Statutes of this Realm, anything in the said Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And lastly, it is also provided by the said Act that such Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances, and Synodals Provincial, which then were already made, and which were not contrary or repugnant to the laws, statutes, and customs of this realm, nor to the damage or hurt of the King's Prerogative Royal, should then still be used and executed as they were afore the making of the said Act till such time as they should be viewed, searched, or otherwise ordered and determined by the persons mentioned in the said Act, or the more part of them, according to the tenour or form and effect of the said Act, as by the said Act amongst divers other things more fully and at large it doth and may appear. And whereas We have lately received a humble representation and petition from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation of the tenour following, to wit: We, your Majesty's faithful subjects the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, humbly represent to your Majesty that, in obedience to your Majesty's Royal Writ, we have conferred together and considered of divers urgent matters concerning your Majesty, the security and defence of the Church of England, and the peace and tranquillity, public good, and defence of your Majesty's kingdom and subjects, and particularly we have conferred together and considered the 29th Canon of 1603 of the said Church, and we are desirous that the said Canon should be altered or amended and repealed, and a new Canon substituted in the place thereof; and we humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to us your Majesty's Royal License to make, promulgate, and execute such altered and amended Canon, or such new Canon accordingly. Know ye that We, for divers urgent and weighty causes and considerations as thereunto especially moving, of our especial grace, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and supreme authority in causes Ecclesiastical, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power and authority unto the most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury, President of this present Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury for this present Parliament now assembled, and to the rest of the Bishops of the same province, and to all the Deans of Cathedral Churches,

Churches, Archdeacons, Chapters, and Colleges, and to the whole of the Clergy of every diocese within the said Province. That they the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and the rest of the Bishops of the said Province, or the greater number of them, whereof the said President of the said Convocation to be one, and the rest of the Clergy of this present Convocation within the said Province of Canterbury, or the greater part of them, shall and may from time to time during the present Parliament confer, treat, debate, consider, consult, and agree of and upon and concerning the altering, amending, or repealing the said 29th Canon of 1603 of the said Church of England, all or any part of the same. And We do give and grant full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power, and authority to them to substitute a new Canon in the place thereof, and to make, promulge, and execute such altered and amended Canon or such new Canon accordingly, as they the said President and the Bishops or the greater part of them, and the Clergy of the said province or the greater part of them, shall think necessary, fit, and convenient for the honour and service of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the better government thereof, to be where allowed, approved, and confirmed by us from time to time, observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, as well by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, and their successors, and the rest of the whole Clergy of the said Province of Canterbury, in the several callings, offices, functions, ministries, degrees, and administrations, as also by all and every Dean of the Arches and other Judge of the said Archbishop's Courts, Guardian of Spiritualities, Chancellors, Deans, and Chapters, Archdeacons, Commissaries, Officials, Registers, and all and every other ecclesiastical officers and their inferior ministers whatsoever of the same Province of Canterbury, in their and every of their distinct Courts, and in the order, manner, and form of their and every of their distinct Courts, and in their and every of their proceedings, and by all other persons within this realm, as far as lawfully being members of the Church it may concern them. And We do also by these presents give and grant unto the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and to the rest of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, and unto all Deans of Cathedral Churches, Archdeacons, Chapters, and Colleges, and the whole Clergy of Our several dioceses, within the said Province full, free, and lawful liberty, license, power and authority, that they the said Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the said Convocation, and the rest of the said Bishops of the same Province, or the greater number of them, the said Canon, all or any part thereof, so altered, amended, or repealed, or a new Canon made, promulged, and executed, altered, amended, or substituted in place thereof, so by them from time to time conferred, treated, debated, considered, consulted, and agreed upon, shall and may set down in writing in such form as heretofore hath been accustomed, and the same so set down in writing to exhibit and deliver, or cause to be exhibited and delivered unto Us to the end, that We, upon mature consideration by Us to be taken thereupon, may allow, approve, confirm, and ratify, or otherwise disallow, annihilate, and make void the whole of any part of the said Canon, so to be by force of these presents altered or amended, considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed, and agreed upon as We shall think fit, requisite, and convenient. Provided always that the said Canon so to be altered or amended, considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed, and agreed upon as aforesaid, be not contrary or repugnant to the doctrines, orders, and ceremonies of the Church of England already established: Provided also, and Our express will, pleasure, and command is, that the said Canon, or any part thereof, so to be by the force of these presents, altered or amended, considered, consulted, made, promulged, executed, and agreed upon, shall not be of any force, effect, or validity in the law, but only so much thereof, and after such time as We, by Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal, shall allow, approve, and confirm the same, anything before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these Our letters to be made patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster, the 27th day of June, in the 24th year of Our reign.

— No. 4. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *G. Grey*.

Sir, Lambeth Palace, 6 January 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a new Canon agreed upon in pursuance of the Queen's Majesty's license of the 27th of June 1860, in substitution of the 29th Canon of 1603 of the Church of England, by the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled on the 20th of June, 1861, in their Synod begun at London in the year 1859; and I have the honour to request that you will exhibit and deliver the same to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, pursuant to Her Majesty's commands, as set forth in the said license.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

A Constitution and Canon Ecclesiastical treated upon by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the said Province, and agreed upon, with the Queen's Majesty's License, in their Synod begun at London in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the Twenty-second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Whereby the Twenty-ninth Canon of the Canons of the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and three is repealed, and the following new Canon is agreed upon instead thereof:—

"Pueri cœnæ Dominicæ incapaces Susceptores esse prohibiti.

"Nulli susceptori aut susceptrici in baptismate licitum erit aliis verbis in respondendo uti, quam quæ in Libro publicæ Liturgiæ hanc in partem sunt præscripta; nec quisquam ad officium susceptoris vel susceptricis pro parvulis baptizandis vel confirmandis admittetur qui cœnæ Dominicæ capax nondum extiterit."

"Children not Communicants not to be Godparents in Baptism.

"No godfather or godmother shall be suffered to make any other answer or speech than by the Book of Common Prayer is prescribed in that behalf; neither shall any person be admitted godfather or godmother to any child at christening or confirmation before the said person so undertaking shall be capable of receiving the Holy Communion."

We whose names are hereunder written, being lawfully assembled together in a sacred Synod of the Province of Canterbury, having duly considered, maturely treated upon, and concluded the Canon and Constitution above written and hereunto annexed, being in number one, do hereby declare and testify our assent to the said Canon and Constitution, and, in testimony of such our consent, we have hereunto subscribed our names as hereafter followeth:

Dated this Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(signed) "*J. B. Cantuar.* "*John Lincoln.*
"*A. C. London.* "*Auckland Bath and Wells.*
"*A. T. Cicester.* "*J. C. Bangor.*
"*S. Oxon.* "*C. Gloucester and Bristol.*"
"*Thos. Vowler St. Asaph.*

— No. 5. —

Sir *G. Grey* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 14 January 1862.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 6th instant, transmitting a new Canon, agreed upon in pursuance of the Queen's license of the 27th day of June 1860, in substitution of the 29th Canon of 1603 of the Church of England, by the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled on the 20th of June 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 6. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *G. Grey.*

(Private.)

Sir, Lambeth Palace, 7 February 1862.

Will there be any impropriety in my asking, on the part of the Upper House of Convocation, to receive back the new Canon on Baptism, sent to your office on the 6th of January, and acknowledged on the 14th.

We wish to communicate it to the Lower House; and if the request is not informal, we shall feel much obliged by your compliance.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

The Canon was returned to the Archbishop on the 7th of February 1862, in compliance with his request.

— No. 7. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *G. Grey.*

Sir, Addington Park, 29 July 1864.

I HEREWITH transmit to you the Canon which has now been made by the Convocations of the two Provinces under the authority of the Queen's License, in order that it may, as the license desires, be declared by Letters Patent to have been made and promulged by the Clergy in these Convocations duly authorised thereto by Her Majesty.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Cantuar.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

A CONSTITUTION AND CANON ECCLESIASTICAL treated upon by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the said Province, and agreed upon with the Queen's Majesty's License in their Synod begun at London in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the Twenty-second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

WHEREBY the Twenty-ninth Canon of the Canons of the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and three is repealed, and the following new Canon is agreed upon instead thereof:—

"Pueri cœnæ Dominicæ incapaces Susceptores esse prohibiti.

"Nulli susceptori aut susceptrici in baptismate licitum erit aliis verbis in respondendo uti, quam quæ in Libro publicæ Liturgiæ hanc in partem sunt præscripta; nec quisquam ad officium susceptoris vel susceptricis pro parvulis baptizandis vel confirmandis admittetur qui cœnæ Dominicæ capax nondum extiterit."

"Children not Communicants not to be Godparents in Baptism.

"No godfather or godmother shall be suffered to make any other answer or speech than by the Book of Common Prayer is prescribed in that behalf; neither shall any person be admitted godfather or godmother to any child at christening or confirmation, before the said person so undertaking shall be capable of receiving the Holy Communion."

We whose names are hereunder written, being lawfully assembled together in a sacred Synod of the Province of Canterbury, having duly considered, maturely treated upon, and concluded the Canon and Constitution above written and hereunto annexed, being in number one, do hereby declare and testify our assent to the said Canon and Constitution, and in testimony of such our consent we have hereunto subscribed our names, as hereafter followeth:

Dated this Twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(signed) *J. B. Cantuar,*
&c., &c., &c.
&c., &c., &c.

— No. 8. —

Transmitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *George Grey*, 8 March 1865.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with their prayer, as follows:

That your Majesty was pleased to grant to your petitioners your Royal License for altering the Twenty-ninth Canon of 1603:

That your petitioners have acted upon the said Royal License, and have prepared a new Canon, to be substituted for the said Twenty-ninth Canon:

That it is in the knowledge of yourpetitioners that the sam e form has been adopted by the Convocation of the Northern Province:

That your petitioners have certified to your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, the form of such Canon; and your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Majesty to take such steps as to your Majesty shall seem meet, for the due and lawful publication of the said Canon.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(signed) *C. T. Cantuar,* President.

— No. 9. —

Sir *G. Grey* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 20 March 1865.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Queen the address to Her Majesty transmitted to me by your Grace from the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled, praying Her Majesty to take such steps as to Her Majesty shall seem meet for the due and lawful publication of a new Canon, prepared under the authority of Her Majesty's Royal License, in order to be substituted for the 29th Canon of 1603.

Her Majesty's Government, as your Grace is aware, have had under their consideration the advice which it is their duty to tender to Her Majesty as to the new Canon.

It was understood by Her Majesty's Government, at the time when Her Majesty was advised to grant the license for altering the 29th Canon, that the object of the proposed alteration was to repeal so much of that Canon as prevented parents being admitted to answer as Godfathers or Godmothers for their own children. In so far as the new Canon gives effect to this object, Her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in submitting it for Her Majesty's approval.

But a further alteration has been made in the terms of the Canon, as to the expediency of which Her Majesty's Government entertain grave doubts. I refer to the substitution for the words "hath received the Holy Communion," in the existing Canon, of the words, "shall be capable of receiving the Holy Communion," in the amended form.

If it had been made clear, by the insertion of words to this effect, that the capacity to receive the Holy Communion had reference only to the age of the person, as might, perhaps, be inferred from the title of the Canon, "Children not communicants not to be Godparents in baptism," Her Majesty's Government do not think the amendment would be of any importance; but they apprehend that a different and more extended signification of the words might be attached to them by clergymen placing on them their own interpretation, and that persons offering themselves as sponsors for children in baptism might, in some instances, be rejected on the authority of the Canon, on account of their not having been confirmed, or of some other alleged incapacity, although qualified to act as sponsors under the existing Canon, inasmuch as they had received the Holy Communion.

Under the existing Canon, a fact only has to be ascertained.

Under

Under the amended Canon, it is possible that clergymen might feel themselves authorised to exercise their own judgment as to the capacity to receive the Holy Communion of persons offering themselves as sponsors.

It is on this account that Her Majesty's Government have delayed submitting the amended Canon for Her Majesty's approval, and they hope that your Grace may think it right to submit to Convocation the expediency of revising the Canon with a view to obviate the consequences which might ensue from its adoption in its present form.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 10. —

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir *G. Grey.*

The Twenty-ninth Canon.

Sir, Lambeth Palace, 30 June 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th March last, and herewith beg leave to transmit an amended Twenty-ninth Canon, as now agreed to by Convocation, to which I trust Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give Her Royal approval and confirmation by Her Royal Letters Patent; and if Her Majesty would be further pleased to direct such Letters Patent, to be transmitted to me on or before Wednesday next, it would be convenient that the same should be published to the Convocation previous to its dissolution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Cantuar.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

A CONSTITUTION and CANON ECCLESIASTICAL, treated upon by his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the said Province, and agreed upon with the Queen's Majesty's License in their Synod, begun at London, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the Twenty-second year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

WHEREBY, the Twenty-ninth Canon of the Canons of the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and three is repealed, and the following new Canon is agreed upon instead thereof:—

Pueri cœnæ Dominicæ incapaces Susceptores esse prohibiti.

Nulli susceptori aut susceptrici in baptismate licitum erit aliis verbis in respondendo uti, quam quæ in Libro publicæ Liturgiæ hanc in partem sunt præscripti; nec quisquam ad officium susceptoris vel susceptricis pro parvulis baptizandis vel confirmandis admittetur qui cœnæ Dominicæ particeps nondum extiteret.

Children not Communicants not to be Godparents in Baptism.

No godfather or godmother shall be suffered to make any other answer or speech than by the Book of Common Prayer is prescribed in that behalf; neither shall any person be admitted godfather or godmother to any child at christening or confirmation before the said person so undertaking hath received the Holy Communion.

We, whose names are hereunder written, being lawfully assembled together in a sacred Synod of the Province of Canterbury, having duly considered, maturely treated upon, and concluded the Canon and Constitution above written and hereunto annexed, being in number one, do hereby declare and testify our assent to the said Canon and Constitution,

and in testimony of such our consent we have hereunto subscribed our names, as hereafter followeth:—

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(signed) *C. T. Cantuar.*
S. Oxoniensis.
A. Landavensis.
J. C. Bangoriensis.
C. J. Gloucesteriensis et Bristoliensis.
F. Peterburgensis.
Edward Bickersteth, D. D., Archdeacon of Buckingham, Prolocutor.
George Pellew, D. D., Dean of Norwich.
William Hale Hale, M. A., Archdeacon of London.
James Randall, M. A., Archdeacon of Berks.
Thomas Thorp, B. D., Archdeacon of Bristol.
George Prevost, M. A., Archdeacon of Gloucester.
Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Canon of Westminster.
R. W. Jelf, D. D., Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, Proctor for the Chapter.
Charles Williams, D. D., Proctor for the Clergy of Bangor.
Richard Harvey, M. A., Canon of Gloucester, Proctor for Chapter.
Richard Briscoe, D. D., Proctor for the Clergy of St. Asaph.
F. K. Leighton, D. D., Proctor for the Clergy of Oxford.
H. A. Woodgate, B. D., Proctor for the Clergy of Worcester.
Ashton Oxenden, A. A., Proctor for the Clergy of Canterbury.
John Charles Buchanan Riddell, M. A., Proctor of the Clergy of Canterbury.
Charles Lloyd, B. A., Proctor for the Clergy of Oxford.
James Wayland Joyce, M. A., Proc. Cler. Dioc. Heref.
Henry Burton, M. A., Proctor for the Clergy, Diocese of Lichfield.
John S. H. Horner, M. A., Proctor for the Clergy of Bath and Wells.
Mayow Wynell Mayow, M. A., Proctor for the Clergy, Diocese of Sarum.
Edward Arthur Dayman, B. D., Cler. Proc., Diocese Sarum.
Alwyn Compton, Proc. Cler. Dioc. Peterburgensis.
G. E. Gillett, Proc. Cler. Dioc. Peterburgensis.
Peter Leopold Dyke Acland, Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter.

— No. 11. —

Sir *G. Grey* to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord, Whitehall, 3 July 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 30th ultimo, transmitting to me an amended Twenty-ninth Canon, as agreed to by Convocation, to which you request that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give Her approval and confirmation by Her Royal Letters Patent; I have directed that the amended Canon shall be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown for their report. I have further to inform your Grace that it will be impossible for me to transmit to you Letters Patent confirming the Canon within the time named by your Grace, as, owing to the forms and proceedings required in the case of all Royal Letters Patent, a considerable time must elapse before they can be completed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

TWENTY-NINTH CANON.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between Her Majesty's Government and the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Subject of an Alteration in the TWENTY-NINTH CANON.

(*Mr. Lefevre.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *July* 1865.

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Under 1 *oz.*